This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

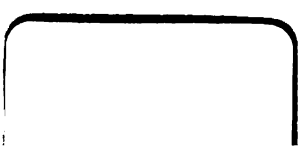
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 06913592 3



THE

MONTHLY EPITOME

AND

CATALOGUE

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From JANUARY to DECEMBER 1800.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

Printed for W. CLARKE, New Bond Street,

By S. Gosnell, Little Queen Street, Holborn.

1801.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
426342B
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

INDEX

TO THE

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PRINTS, &c.

An Account is given of every Book where the firſt Word of the Title is printed in Capitals.

An. *denotes Publications announced.*

N.B. For the remarkable Paſſages, ſee the Index at the End of the Volume.

A.

A***, le Comte de, 320
Actor, Defence of Profeſſion of, 156
Adelaide de Narbonne, 277
——, a Tragedy, by Pye, 77
Adele & Roger, 360
Adelphine de Roſtanges, 200
ADOLPHUS's Britiſh Cabinet, Vol. II. 401
Africa, New Map of, 198
Agriculture, Communication to Board of, Vol. II. 154
AIKIN's Letters from a Father to his Son, Vol. II. 17
Aikin, C. R. on the Cow-pox, 436
AIME's Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, 361
Alexander's Repreſentation of Lord Romney's Dinner, 198
Alfred, an Epic Poem, 357
All in a Buſtle, a Comedy, 437
Allen's Orthographical Exerciſes, 234
Almanach Nat. de France, 80
Almanac National pour l'An ix, 460
Alphabet, Grand, of Alphabets, 192
Alphonſo di Borgo, 397
Altemont Family, Anecdotes of, 357
Aluredus, Knight of Malta, 436
Ambulator, 319
Andree on Fiſtula in Ano, 77
Andreoſſy, Hiſtoire du Canal du Midi, 440
Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer, 94
Ant's Views of Seats, Nos. XII. and XIII.
Ankerwick Caſtle, by Croſſts, 76
Anſley on a premature Peace, 358
——'s Strictures on Scarcity, 438
Annual Regiſter, 1795, 235
——, 1796-7, 276
——, New, 1799, 435
Anquetil's Univerſal Hiſtory, 116
Anſtruther on Heat, Electricity, &c. 75
Antes on Manners of Egyptians, 192
ANTHOLOGY, Annual, Vol. II. 186
Antiquités Nationales, Tom. V. 80
Antoninus, Gibſon's Comment upon, 74
Antonio, a Tragedy, 456
Aphono and Ethina, by Maſon, 75
Apollo and the Muſes on Parnaſſus, 198
Arbuthnot, Mrs. Portrait of, 120
Archæologia, Vol. XIII. 315
Archipel, Voyages dans l', 440
Architecture, Warton on Gothic, 154
Arts et Manufactures, Annales des, 359
Aſiatic Annual Regiſter, 116
—— for 1800, *an.* 459
Atcheſon's Report on a condemned Veſſel, *ibid.*
Atlas, the Lady's Circular, 434
Auckland's, Lord, Triumph, 237
Audebert, Hiſt. Nat. des Singes, &c. 80
—— Hiſt. des Colibris, &c. 359

B.

Babington's Mineralogy, 194
Bacon's View of the Theories of Cullen, &c. 55
Baillie's Series of Plays, 195

Bailly fur les Fables, &c. 80
Bakhtyar Nameh, *an.* 459
Baldovini's Cecco's Complaint, 118
Balfour's Memorial, 157
Bannerman's Poems, *ibid.*
Bardomachia, 398
Bardſley's Remarks on Pizarro, 195
Baretti's Spaniſh Dictionary, 356
Barlow's, Joel, Letters, 458
Baronet, the, a Novel, 357
Barrington's Voyage, Sequel to, 439
Barrow's Travels in Africa, *an.* 440
Barruel, la Phyſique, 360
Barry's Narrative, 315
Bartholomew's Hoſpital, Account of, 356
Baron of Lauderbrooke, 398
Barrett's Origin of the Conſtellations, 396
Barruel, Lettre d'un Voyageur, 160
Barry on the tolerating Act, 116
Bartell's Obſervations on Cromer, 276
Baſtien, Dictionnaire de la Langue Françoiſe, 360
——— Année du Jardinage, 160
Baſeley's Funeral Sermon, 438
Battle of the Bards, 357, 436
Beatſon's Origin of the War with Tippoo, 235
Beaufort's Daughter of Adoption, 436
Beaujour, Commerce de la Gréce, 200
Beaumaris Bay, a Poem, 157
Beddoes on ſome "Obſervations" at the Medical Inſtitution, 357
Belinghieri, des Maladies Veneriennes, 440
Bell's Anſwer to Gregory's Memorial, 4[illegible]
Belſham's, W. Remarks on the "Hiſtory of Politics," 437
———, Thomas, Diſcourſe at Briſtol, 457
Beresford's Speech, 196
Bernard Gentil, Oeuvres, 200
Bernard, Edit. de Buffon Hiſt. Nat. *ibid.*
——— Principes de Geologie, 80
BERTRAND de Moleville's Annals of the French Revolution, 14
——— de Moleville's Letter to Fox, 78
——— Supplement to the Annals, 116
——— Correſpondence with Fox, *ibid.*
Bibliotheque Françoiſe, 359
Bicheno's Reſtoration of the Jews, 279
———, Obſervations on, 400
Bidlake's, Summer's Eve, 118
——— Virginia, 279
Blevrians, 200
BILLARDIERE's Voyage in Search of Pérouſe, 201, 259, 297
Billardiere, Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouſe, 159
———'s Voyage in Search of Péroufe, 197
Bingley's Tour in North Wales, 279
Bird's Original Precedents, 435
Birmingham, Poetic Survey round, 195
Biſhop's Poems, 157
Biſſett's Douglas, or the Highlander, 77
Biſſet's Life of Burke, 154
Biſſet's Poetic Survey round Birmingham, 195
Black's Political Calumny refuted, 437
Black, Dr. Portrait of, 198
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 193
Blair on the Venereal Diſeaſe, 316
Blanchard, Vie de Pie VI. 80
Bleamire's Remarks on the Poor Laws, 454
BLENHEIM, New Deſcription of, 32
Bloch, Hiſtoire Nat. des Poiſſons, 440
BLOOMFIELD's Farmer's Boy, 113, 237
Bloomfield, Rob. Portrait of, 439
Bobbin's Diſh of Hodge Podge, 456
Bogue's Sermon, 400, 457
Boiſeau, Edit. Stereotype, 160
Boiſbaudran, Adele et Roger, 360
Bonaparte, les derniers Adieux à, 280
——— Copies of Letters from, Part III. 38
———'s Reverie, a Poem, 39
———, Operations Militaires, 199
———'s Letter, Thoughts on, 118
———, les Adieux à, 200
———, France after the Revolution of, 238
———, Campagne de, 359
———, Portrait of, 439
———, Birrell's Portrait of, 400
Bonnor's Vindication, 454
Bordley's Eſſays on Huſbandry, 453
Boſanquet and Fuller's Reports of Caſes, Vol. II. Part II. 435
BOSSUET's Select Sermons, 189
Boſſuet's Select Sermons, 2d Edit. 457
——— Funeral Orations, 2d Edit. 40
Botanical Pocket-book, by Mavor, 37
Bowdler on the Revelations, 197, 240
Bowles's Political State of Society, 39
BOYD's Miſcellaneous Works, 98
Brancadoro's Oration, 318
Brand's Viſitation Sermon, 317
——— on the Price of Wheat, 358
——— Letter on Bonaparte's Propoſals, 456
Bread, a Temperate Diſcuſſion on the high Price of, 437
——— and Coals, Curſory Remarks on, 76
BREWSTER's Meditations of a Recluſe, 143
Brewer's Rights of the Poor conſidered, 437
Brighton, Roads from London to, 240
Briſſon, Principes Phyſico-chimiques, 320
———, Elemens Phyſico-chimiques, 359
———, Inſtructions ſur les Poids, 160
Briſtol, View of St. Stephen's Church, 280
Britain Preſerved, a Poem, 77
Britannia's Tears, a Viſion, 157
Britiſh Oak, a Poem, 436
Britton's Beauties of Wiltſhire, *an.* 199
BROOKE's Cauſes of the preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions, 35
Brookes's General Gazetteer, 154
Broſſes, Lettres Hiſtor. et Crit. 80
Brown, G. on Flower Painting, 194
———'s, T. Union Dictionary, 37
———, W. C. Inſtitutions of Medicine, Vol. I. 278

Brown's, J. Harmony of Scripture Prophecies, 400
BRUCE's Travels, on the Authenticity of, 130
Brun, Le, M. de Kinglin, 360
———, Metrifko, ou les Polonois, *ibid.*
Buchanan's Rights of the Crown, 117
Buffon, Œuvres par Jonini, 400
——, Hiſtoire Naturelle, 80
——, Hiſt. Nat. par Bernard, 200
Burden's Sabbath Directory, 279
Burdon's Examination of Purſuits of Literature, Part II. 117
———————————, 2d Edit. 38
Burke's Thoughts on Scarcity, 438
——, Biſſet's Life of, 154.
——, Remarks on Poſthumous Works of, 198
Burnaby's Sermon, 328
Burn's Juſtice of Peace, 454
BURNS's Works, 281, 327, 384, 412, 452
Burrell's, Lady, Maximian, 237
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 193
Burſerius's Inſtitutions of Medicine, Vol. I. 278
Buſby's Muſical Journal, 453
Butler's Sermon, 438
Byam's Collection of Fruits, *an.* 320
Byrne's County Views, *an.* 280

C.

Cambrian Directory, 79
Cambridge University Calendar, 156
Campagne de Bonaparte, 359
Campaigns of 1796-7-8, Hiſtory of, 356
CAMPBELL's Pleaſures of Hope, 21
Campbell on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, 159
Canolle, Delices de la Solitude, 200
Cappe's Account of two Charity Schools, 276
Caperan, Sens Prophetique, 160
Carey's, J. Latin Proſody, 276
——— G. S. Original Songs, 195
Carlile's Views on the Tay, *an.* 230
Carliſle's, Lord, Stepmother, a Tragedy, 237
Carr's Farewell Sermon, 400
Carriers, Obſervations on the Claims of, 156
———, Strictures on the Claims of, 193
Cartwright's Memorial, 115
Caſſandra Pſeudomantis, 237
Caſtel, Edition de Buffon Hiſt. Nat. 80
Caſtera's Life of Catherine II. 37, 154
Caſtlereagh's, Lord, Speech on the Union, 78
Catherine II. Life of, by Caſtera, 37, 154
Cavern of Strozzi, 76
Cecco's Complaint, by Hunter, 118
Celeſtine, ou les Epoux ſans l'être, 320
Cels, Deſcription des Plantes, 459
Chalmeriana, 39
Chalmers's Appendix to Suppl. Apology, 117
Chamberlin's Equanimity, a Poem, 195
———— Harveſt, a Poem, 317
———— Drawing Books, 439
Champagneux's Edition of Roland's Works, 317
Chandler's Sir Hubert, 237
Chapman's Abridgment of Ruddiman's Rudiments, 75
Chaptal, des Arts Chimiques, 200
Chateau de Duncan, *ibid.*
Chauchard's Map of Germany, 240
———— reduced Map of Germany, &c. 198
Chevalier, Voyage de la Propontide, 360
Child of Hope, 157
Children, New Method of Inſtruction for, 115
Chimie, Tableaux Synoptiques de, 360
China, Puniſhments of, *an.* 199
——, Maſon's Coſtume of, 198
Chirurgical Knowledge, Tranſactions of a Society for, 278
Chiſholm on the malignant Fever, 455
Chriſtian Faith, Eſſential Doctrines of, 319
Chriſtianity promotes the Happineſs of Man, 319
Chryſoſtom's Moral Diſcourſes, 119
Claire d'Alle, 80
CLAIRON, Hyppolite, Memoirs of, 28
Clapham's Sermon, 158
Clare's, Lord, Speech on the Union, 118
Clarence's, Duke, Speech on the Divorce Bill, 238
Clarke, Dr. on Foſter's Miſtatements, 39
———'s, Dr. Doctrine of an Appeal, 238
———, Id. Seamen's Deſiderata, 434
———, Geo. Memoranda Legalia, 397
———, J. S. Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery, *an.* 199
———, Emily, Ermina de Montroſe, 454
Clauſe, Precis ſur les Forêts, *ibid.*
Cleeve's Sermon, 438
Cleopatra, Print of, 79
Clericus's Tintern Abbey, 398
Clifford's Proceedings in Caſe of Flower, 195
Clutterbuck on ſome Opinions of J. Hunter, 194
Cobb's Ramah Droog, 399
COGAN on the Paſſions, 432
Cold Bath Fields Priſon, Statement of the Cruelties in, 277
Colebrooke's Digeſt of the Hindu Law, 454
Coleman on Frog of the Horſe, 153
Coleridge's Tranſlation of Wallenſtein, 238
Coleridge's Piccolomini, 158
Collier's, W. Poems, 157
———, John, Eſſays on Animation, 357
COLQUHOUN's Police of the Metropolis, 49
Colquhoun's Police, Obſervations on, 279
COLQUHOUN's Police of the Thames, 334, 379, 415
Colville, Julia, a Novel, 357
Compagnoni, Veillées du Taſſe, 359
Companion to the Watering-places, 236
Concanon on Diſtribution of Bankrupts Eſtates, 116
Condillac, Langue des Calculs, 200
Connoiſſance des Tems, *ibid.*
Conſcript, ou les Billets de Logement, 320

Conſolato del Mare, Chap. 273 and 287, tranſlated, 435
Conſpiracy of Gowrie, 456
Conſtantia Neville, 194
Contemplative Philoſopher, 398
Contentment, or Hints to Servants, 237
Convivialia et Saltatoria, 456
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws, 316
———, Mr. Print of, 458
Coombes's Tranſlation of Brancadoro's Oration, 318
Cooper's Letters on the Iriſh Nation, 76
Copley's Surrender of Admiral De Winter, 458
Corn, Addreſs in behalf of the Dealers in, 399
———, Conſiderations on the high Price of, 358
——, Indian, Information reſpecting, 356
—— Trade, Thoughts on the, 196
——, Repreſentation of the Lords on Importation of, 456
——, Thoughts on the high Price of, 457
Corneille, Chefs-d'Œuvre, 360
Corry's Life of Waſhington, 192
Coſway's Collection of Drawings, 120
——— Annunciation, 439
——— Deſcent from the Croſs, *ibid.*
Cottagers, Information for, 357
Cottle's Alfred, a Poem, *ibid.*
Courrejolles, Chimie Optomatique, 199
Court Intrigue, 77
COURTIER's Pleaſures of Solitude, 431
Cove on Commutation of Tithes, 435
Coward's Quaint Scraps, 454
Cowper, William, Ode to the Memory of, 237
Cow-pox, Statement of Facts relating to, 398
———, Proceedings reſpecting, *ibid.*
Crabb's Introduction to German, 192
——— Elements of German Converſation, 235
——— German Proſe and Poetry, 454
Creed of the New Church, 319
Crime from Ambition, a Play, 399
Croffts's Ankerwick Caſtle, 76
Croft's Hints for Hiſtory, 235
——— Letter from Denmark, 193
Croke's Report of the Caſe, Horner verſus Liddiard, *ibid.*
Cromer, Obſervations on the Town of, 276
Cromwell, Olivier, Hiſtoire d' 460
Croſs's Peace or War, 78
Croſs on the Laws and Conſtitution, 38
Crouther's Sermon, 457
Crowe, Oratio Crewiana, 357
Cumberland's Joanna, 77
——— Calvary, 456
Cupid unveiling Venus, 280
——— and Pſyche, a Tale, 357
Curſitor's Letters to Pitt, &c. 118
——— Letter to the Biſhop of Lincoln, 279
Cuvier, Anatomie Comparée, 200

D.

DALLAWAY's Anecdotes of the Arts in England, 308, 338, 369
Damberger's Travels in Africa, 458
Dante, Opere di, *an.* 160
Darwin's Phytologia, 115
Daſh of the Day, a Comedy, 437
D'Aubeny's Sermon at Bath, 239
Daudin, Hiſtoire des Oiſeaux, 359
Daughter of Adoption, 436
Davy's Chemical Reſearches, 276
Davies's Sermon at Portſmouth, 239
Dearneſs not Scarcity, 399
Debate at India Houſe, September 24, *ibid.*
Debt, National, Cauſe of the Dearneſs of Proviſions, 438
Degerando des Signes et l'Art de Penſer, 460
Delille, Arithmetique, 200
De Lille, Abbé, L'Homme des Champs, 320
Dennis's Sermon, 318
Desmody's Poems, 398
Deſmortiers, Memoire ſur les Sourds-muets, 360
Diaz, Hiſtory of Mexico, 453
Dibdin's Jew and the Doctor, 399
———, Waldron, &c. Hiſtory of Stage, 157
Dictionnaire des Homonymes, 440
——— Allemand-François, 460
Didelot, Roſe, Portrait of, 120
Dillon's Report of the Caſe of Lord Petre verſus Auckland, 287
Dimond's Petrarchal Sonnets, 317
Directory, Ferguſon's Annual, 76
D'Iverneis on the Loſſes of the French Nation, 238
——— de l'Uſurpation de Bonaparte, 280
Dix huit Brumaire, 40
Dobbs's View from Hiſtory and Prophecy, 397
——— Univerſal Hiſtory, 435
Domingo, St. Map of, 198
Don Carlos, par Schiller, 80
Donovan's Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds, 119
Douglas, or the Highlander, 77
Dover, Pennant's Journey to, *an.* 320
DRAKE's Literary Hours, 225, 254, 301
Drawing, Principles of, 153
DRYDEN's Works, by Malone, 167, 212
Duels, Rules for Seconds in, 357
Dufour's Letter on the Naval Pillar, 38
Dugour, Hiſtoire d'Olivier Cromwell, 460
Duigenan's State of Ireland, Flood's Letter on, 358
——— Appendix, Refutation of, 119
——— Speech on the Union, 78
Duncan, Lord, Portrait of, 198
Duncan's, Lord, Victory, 439
Dundas, Major, Portrait of, 400
Dunning on Vaccination, 278
DUNSTER's Conſiderations on Milton, 218
Duppa's Twelve Heads from M. Angelo, *an.* 459
Durand, Parallele des Edifices, 359
Duſſek, J. L. Portrait of, 79
Duthy on the high Price of Proviſions, 437

Devoiſin, Demonſtration Evangelique, 359
Dying Penitent, a Poem, 118

E.

Earle's Remarks on Geddes, 40
Eaſt Indian, by Lewis, 39
Eaton's Narrative of Proceedings of Baptiſts, 197
Eden's, Sir F. Eſtimate of the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, 456
Edinburgh Practice of Phyſic, 236
Education, Aphoriſms on, 276
Edy on Ruptures, 118
Edwardina, a Novel, 157
Edward's, K. Chapel, View of, 320
Edwards, Geo. on the Scarcity, &c. of Food, 156
——'s Means of counteracting the preſent Scarcity, 456
——'s Roads from London to Brighton, 240
EGYPT, Memoirs relative to, 145
Egypt, Account of the Expedition to, 75
Egypte, Memoires ſur, 80
Egyptian Feſtival, 158
Egyptians, Antes on the Manners of, 192
El-Ariſh, Plan of the taking of, 320
Elegy in the Garden of Iſpahan, 357
Elgar's Gift for the enſuing Century, 117
Eliza, a Novel, 157
Embaſſy of Hyderbeck to Calcutta, 359
Enchanted Plants, 77
Encyclopedie, Eſprit de l', 200
—— methodique, Partie Botanique, 360
Engliſh's Converſations, 37
Engliſh Nights Entertainments, 397
Equanimity, a Poem, by Chamberlin, 195
Ermina de Montroſe, 454
Erratics, by a Sailor, 436
Erſkine, Mr's Letter to, on Foreſtalling Hops, 76
Eſcallier, Vocabulaire de la Marine, 360
Etiologia, 156
Etymologie, Principes, &c. *an.* 160
European Repertory, 39
Evans's Moral Suggeſtions, 76
EVANS's Tour through North Wales, 404
Evening Prayers, a Print, 79
Executors and Adminiſtrators, Law of, 192
Exeter's, Biſhop of, Charge, 119
Exeter, Letter to the Biſhop of, 397
Exhibitions of the Heart, 157

F.

Fabricii Illuſtratio Inſectorum, 400
Fabliaux, or Tales of the twelfth Century, 237
Falkner, Captain, Print of the Death of, 458
Family Biography, a Piece of, 76
——, Story, by Smith, 194
Famine, Cauſe of the preſent threatened, 399
Farmer, the, by O'Keeffe, 157
Farmer's New Calendar, 192
—— Boy, a Poem, 237
Farmers, Caſe of the, 399
Farnham's, Lord, Examination of Lord Minto's Speech, 196
Faublas, Nouveau, 320
Fayette's Epiſtle to Waſhington, 317
——, General La, in Priſon, 198
Fellowes's Picture of Chriſtian Philoſophy, 240
—— on Government of France, 78
——'s Anti-Calviniſt, 319
Fenwick's Indian, a Farce, 399
Ferguſon's Annual Directory, 76
Fermor on the Cow-pox, 278
Fernandez Exerciſes of the Spaniſh Language, 75
Feudal Events, by Mackenzie, 39
Filial Indiſcretions, 77
Finance, Twenty-eighth Report of Committee on, 78
Fitzmaurice, a Novel, 39
Flaxman's Letter on the Naval Pillar, 38
Fletcher's Naval Guardian, 356
Flood, P. Letter from, 358
Flore, Voyage dans l'Empire de, 360
Florian's Guide to Study of Hiſtory, 235
Flower, Benj. Proceedings in Caſe of, 193
Foderé, Memoire de Medicine, 360
Fontaine, Contes de La, *ibid.*
Forbidden Apartments, 357
Foſbrooke's Britiſh Monachiſm, *an.* 199
Foſter's Sermon, 318
Fourcroy, Tableaux de Chimie, 359
——'s Elements of Chemiſtry, 154
Fowle on Fevers of the Weſt Indies, 316
Fox's Speech, Oct. 10, 399
—— againſt the Addreſs, 78
——, Feb. 3, 118
—, Review of Political Conduct of, 196
— Hunting, two Prints of, 240
France, Reaſons againſt refuſing to negotiate with, 196
—— after the Revolution of Bonaparte, 238
FRANCKLIN's Remarks on the Plain of Troy, 140
Franklin's, A. Egyptian Feſtival, 158
——, J. Hiſtory of Egypt, 235
Frédéric, 200
Freeholders of Middleſex, Proceedings of, 437
French, Account of the Landing of, 116
French Nation, D'Ivernois on the Loſſes of, 238
French Army, Obſervations on the Letters from, 316
French Government, on the Overtures of, 238
Frend's Animadverſions on Pretyman's Theology, 119
Frigoriqne, du, ſur l'Exiſtence, 460
Fuller's Goſpel its own Witneſs, 319
—— Memoirs of Pearce, 453
Fullon's Britiſh Indian Book-keeping, 275

G.

Game, Ancient Greek, Inquiry into, *an.* 440
Gardner, Sir Alan, Portrait of, 40
Garnett's Lecture on Health, 194

GARNETT's

GARNETT's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland, 121, 175, 220
Gaultier's Amuſing Converſations, 234
——— Method of making Abridgments, Part I. 236
Gay's Fables, printed at Paris, 440
Geddes's Prefaces to the Bible, Remarks on, 40
Geneſis, Conſiderations on, *ibid.*
Genlis, Les Meres Rivales, 320
———, Methode d'Enſeignement, 80
———, Petit La Bruyere, *ibid.*
———'s Inſtruction for Children, 115
——— Rival Mothers, 454
Gentz, des Finances de la Gr. Bretagne, 200
Germany, &c. Chauchard's Map of, 240
——— reduced Map of, 198
———, Hiſtory of Campaigns in, *an.* 120
Gibbes on the Bath Waters, 398
Gibſon's, F. Strenſhall Abbey, 399
———, K. Comment upon Antoninus, 74
Gil Blas, Aventures de, 460
Gilchriſt's Dictionary, Engliſh and Hindooſtanee, *an.* 459
Gilpin's Sermons, Vol. II. 400
Girdler's Obſervations on Foreſtalling, &c. 399
——— Cauſe of the high Price of Proviſions, abridged, 457
Girl going to Market, 198
Girvin on Exportation of Rock-ſalt, 238
GISBORNE's Poems, 64
Giſborne's Ode to the Memory of Cowper, 237
Glaciers of Europe, Views of, 280
Gladwin's Ayeen Akbery, 397
——— Perſian Moonſhee, *an.* 459
Gloucesterſhire, Statiſtical Accounts of, *an.* 399
Godwin, St. a Tale, 39
———'s Antonio, a Tragedy, 456
Goldſmith's Poems, new Edit. 455
Goethe's Sorrows of Werter, 398
Goold's Speech, 158
Gottſched, Grammaire Allemande, 459
Goudin, Œuvres de, 200
Governeſs, or Evenings Amuſements, 154
Government, Engliſh, Thoughts on, Letter 3d, 78
———, Letter 4th, 219
Graham's Scripture Doctrines, 319
Grammaire Allemande, 80, 459
Grammar of the Malay Tongue, 453
Grant's, A. Sermons, 317
———, C. Hiſtory of the Mauritius, *an.* 120
Grand's, Le, Fabliaux, Vol. II. 237
Grange's, La, Chemiſtry, 453
Grattan's Anſwer to Lord Clare, 195
——— Speech on the Union, 78
Graves's, R. Sermons, 279
———, J. Hiſtory of Cleveland, *an.* 359
Gray's, T. Poems, new Edition, 195
———, J. on the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 78
Gréce, Voyage en, par Stephanopoli, 40
———, Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire de, 440
Green on the Drama, 456
Gregory on Education, 315
Gren's Principles of Modern Chemiſtry, 154
Grenville, Lord, Portrait of, 320
Grey's Thoughts on capital Puniſhment, 193
Gueriot, L'Amie des Dames, 80
Guiſy's Method of learning French, 316
Guthrie, Abrégé de la Geographie de, 199
Gymnaſtics for Youth, 77

H.

Hackney-coach Fares, &c. 459
Hadfield, Trial of, 277
HAGER's Picture of Palermo, 398
Haggit's Sermon, 317
Haldane's Addreſs to the Public, *ibid.*
Hall on Modern Infidelity, 119
———'s Sermon, Examination of, 239
Hamel's World in Miniature, 240
Hamilton's, Sir W. Collection of Vaſes, Vol. III. 458
Hands's Practice of levying Fines, 397
Hants, Views in, *an.* 199
Hanway's Andrew Stuart, 194
Happy Family, a Drama, 198
Hare's Sermon, 318
Harley's Ballad Stories, 77
Harpe, La, Hiſtoire des Voyages, 440
———, Abrégé du Cours de Litterature, 360
Harris's, C. Edwardina, 157
———, J. Works, *an.* 458
Harveſt, a Poem, 317
Haunted Farmer, 436
Hawkeſbury's, Lord, Speech, 238
Hawkins and Underwood, Trial of, 235
Hay's Faſt Sermon, 196
Haygarth on the Imagination, &c. 39
HAYLEY's Eſſay on Sculpture, 286
Health, Eſſay on the Means of Preſerving, 157
Henriade, five laſt Books, 195
Henry's View of Chemiſtry, 37
Hermione, Spaniſh Frigate, Print of, 400
Herodotus, Geographichal Syſtem of, examined, 116
Heron's Elements of Chemiſtry, 115
Hervey, Miſs, Portrait of, 240
Hey's Sermon, 317
Higgins on Muſcovado Sugar, 454
Hill, D. on Oxygen, 436
———'s, Sir R. Reformation—Truth reſtored, 40
Hinckley's Hiſtory of Rinaldo, 357
Hindu Law, Digeſt of, 454
Hiſtory of Jack and his Brothers, 117
Hoare's Indiſcretion, a Comedy, 238
Hodſon's, T. Accompliſhed Tutor, 154
———, S. Sermon, 438
Holbein, Portraits after, No. XIII. 159
——— and his Wife, Portraits of, 79
Holcroft's Secret Hiſtory of Ruſſia, *an.* 399
Holdford's Firſt Impreſſions, 455
Holland's Britiſh Cook, 316

Hollis on revealed Religion, 99
Holloway's Baron of Lauderbrooke, 398
Holman's What a Blunder, 317
L'Homme des Champs, par De Lille, 320
——— Invisible, *ibid.*
Homme à trois Faces, 398
Hoole's Dramas, 279
Horace, Odes of, Book I—IV. 39
——, Edit. Stereotype, 460
Horatii Opera, Didot, 160
———, Edit. Levie, 199
Horatio of Holstein, 194
Horne's, W. W. Sermon at Yarmouth, 196
——, Bishop, Review of the Review of Jones's Life of, 193
——'s, T. H. View of the Commerce of Greece, 356
——— Truth of Revelation, 319
Hospital Pupil's Guide, 436
———, by Parkinson, 436
Houlton's Wilmore Castle, 437
Housman's Tour to the Lakes, 198
Howard, Captain, Proceedings of a Court Martial, 75
——'s, R. Few Words on Corn, 399
Howitt's British Sportsman, 159
Hubert, Sir, an heroic Ballad, 237
Huet, Lois de la Nature, 400
Hughes's New Law List, 435
Hull's Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens, 398
——— Observations on Simmons, 237
——— Elements of Botany, 115
Humbert Castle, 277
Humboldt sur le Galvanisme, 80
Hunter's, C. Sermon, 318
———, at Northampton, 239
——, J. Cecco's Complaint, 118
Huntingford's Introduction to Greek, 154
——— Call for Union, 79
Hurdis on Psalm and Prophecy, 197
——'s Favourite Village, 195
Hutchinson's Exhibitions of the Heart, 157

L

Idalia, a Novel, 436
Ifland's Crime from Ambition, 399
Ignez de Castro, a Portuguese Tragedy, 195
Illingworth on the Law of Forestalling, 435
Impey's Office of Sheriff, 155
Income Act, Abstract of, 316
Indian Antiquities, Vol. VII. 397
Indian, a Farce, 399
India, Map of Peninsula of, 198
Indiscretion, a Comedy, 238
Infernal Quixote, 436
Ingram's, A. Elements of Euclid, 435
——, R. A. Essay on Schools of Industry, 434
Institut National, Memoires, 199
Institution, Royal, Journals of, 156
———, Prospectus, &c. of, 191
Invisible Man, 357
Inwood's Sermons, 79
IRELAND's, S. Picturesque Views of the Inns of Court, 263
Ireland's, W. H. Rimualdo, 357
——, the Catholic Question considered, 118
Irides, or Coronæ, Account of, 236
Irish Nation, Cooper's Letters on, 76
Irma, ou les Malheurs d'une Orpheline, 200
Ironside's Supplement to the Stud Book, 193
Italie, Carte d', 359

J.

JACKSON's, J. Journey from India, 1
Jackson's, Jer. Sermon, 318
Jacqueline of Olzeburg, 316
Janscha's Views on the Rhine, 320
Jauffret, Zoographie, 200
Jefferson's Sermon, 457
Jenner's Appendix to the Treatises on the Cow-pox, 436
Jerram's Visitation Sermon, 438
Joanna, by Cumberland, 77
Johnstone on Madness, 357
Johanna of Montfaucon, 195
John, King, Shakespeare's, 456
Johnson's Dictionary, Supplement to, *an.* 458
Jollyclerc, Phytologie, 200
Jones's, T. Speech on a Motion for Peace, 238
——, W. on Electricity, 434
———, Letter to three converted Jews, 319
Journal de la Litterature Etrangère, 459
——— d'Opposition Litteraire, *ibid.*
Joyand, Le, Principes Naturelles, 360
Judith, a Novel, 76
Julia and the illuminated Baron, 398
——— St. Helen, 277
Juliana, or the Affectionate Sisters, 316
Juvenile Emigrants, 77

K.

Keate's, G. Companion to Netley Abbey, 276
——, Thomas, Letter to, 194
Keefe's, O', Farmer, 157
Kemble's Point of Honour, 279
Kendall's Tales of the Abbey, 357
——— Stories of Senex, 453
Kentish, Lettres à Baudelocque, 80
Kentish's, J. Principles of the Unitarians, 79
———, E. Second Essay on Burns, 357
Ker's Adeline St. Julian, 39
Killala, Narrative of the Transactions at, &c. 116
King's, G. Map of Tortola, 198
——, Jos. Tables of Interest, Part II. 316
——, M. P. Treatise on Music, 37
——, Sophia, Victim of Friendship, 455
Kingdom's Fast Sermon, 239
Kinglin, M. de, par Le Brun, 360
Knox's Landing of the French at Fishguard, 116
Kosciusko, Portrait of, 120
KOTZEBUE, Life of, 93
Kotzebue's Happy Family, 195

Kotzebue's Johanna of Montfaucon, 195
——— Negro Slave, 77
——— Writing Desk, 78
——— Plays, Selection of, 358
Kroll's Commercial Dictionary, 356

L.

Labourers, a Word of Advice to, 398
Lacroix, des Differences et des Series, 400
Laing's History of Scotland, 235
——— Hints for Dwellings, 75
Lakes in Cumberland, Map of, 198
Lambert's System of the World, 37
Lancaster's Sermon, 318
Lane's Farriery vindicated, 275
Lathom's All in a Bustle, 437
——— Dash of the Day, *ibid.*
Lattin's Observations on Duigenan, 118
Lauderdale, Earl, Letter to, 158
Lavater's Looking Glass, 155
Laveaux, Origine des Sciences dans la Grèce, 79
Law, Abridgment of Determinations in, 75
——'s, G. Sermon before the Royston Volunteers, 239
——, W. Serious Call, 319
Lawrence's Visitation Sermon, 438
Layman's Advice to the Poor, 399
Leander and Hero, 237
Leckie's Route to Nagpore, 159
Leicester, Sir John, Portrait of, 280
Leonard and Gertrude, 156
Lenoir's French Spelling Book, 159
Lescallier, Voyage en Angleterre, 120
Lettere Italiane, Scelta di, 160
Letter to the Farmers on the Union, 238
——s from the French in Egypt, Observations on, 76
Letty's Dying Penitent, 118
Levesque, Histore de Russie, 320
Levi's Dissertations on the Prophecies, 279
Levizac, Traité des Sons, 160
Lewis's, M. G. East Indian, 39
———, D. Address to the Jews, 358
——— Tales of Wonder, 456
Liancourt, Voyage de l'Amerique, 80
Lincolnshire, Review of Young's Agriculture of, 356
Link's Travels in Spain, &c. *an.* 458
Links o' Forth, by Macneil, 77
Linley's Forbidden Apartments, 357
Linnæan Society, Transactions of, Vol. V. 76
Lipscomb on the Asthma, 316
LIPSCOMB's Journey into Cornwall, 268
Littérature, de la, 199
Livii Historia, Ernesti, *ibid.*
Locke on Toleration, 277
Loombe, Thomas, Portrait of, 439
Loughborough, Lord, Portrait of, 198
Loutherbourg's Disciples at Emmaus, 458
Lue, De, Lettres sur l'Education, 280
Lucas, Ja. on Education of a Surgeon Apothecary, 278
——'s, C. Infernal Quixote, 436
Luckombe's Tablet of Memory, 397
Luke's Sermon, 358

LYSONS's Account of some Parishes in Middlesex, 241
Lysons's Survey of Great Britain, *an.* 280

M.

Macleod's Sermon at Glenelg, 79
Macfarlan's Translation of Buchanan's Dialogue, 117
Mackenzie's, A. M. Feudal Events, 39
Mackenzie's, J. Sermons, 400
Macneil's Links o' Forth, 77
Macpherson, Chas. Life and Travels of, 197
Maddison's Discourse on the Death of Washington, 400
Maire, Le, Le Conscript, 320
Malek's Elegy, 357
MALHAM on the Scarcity of Wheat, 353
Malham's Mischief of Forestalling, 400
Malherbe, Edit. Stereotype, 460
MALONE's Edition of Dryden's Works, 167, 212
Malone, Essence of, 277, 435
Man's Miscellaneous Works, *an.* 120
Mangin, Notions Mathematiques, 460
Manners, Lady L. Portrait of, 40
Mansay's Practical Physician, 236
Manson, Life of, 396
Mant's Verses on Warton, 195
Manuscrits de la Bibliotheque Nationale, 360
Marchand, Voyage autour du Monde, 459
Marchant's Portrait of Pius VI. 198
Marengo, or the Campaign of Italy, 453
———, ou Campagne d'Italie, 459
Maritime Prizes, Reports of Cases upon, 235
Marriages founded in Adultery, on preventing, 193
Marsh's History of Politics, 118
Marshall's Proposals for a Rural Institute
Mary Q. of Scots, a Ballad, 436
Mary Jane, a Novel, 117
Mason's, G. H. Costume of China, 198
———, G. Aphono and Ethina, 75
——— Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, *an.* 459
Massena, Campagne de, 359
Massey, General, Portrait of, 79
Masters and Servants, on relative Situations of, 156
Mathews's Thoughts on Scarcity, 438
MAURICE's Poems, 232
Maurice's Mercy Triumphant, 279
——— on the Asiatic Trinities, 197
Mavor's Botanical Pocket Book, 37
——— British Tourist, Vol. VI. 400
——— Plutarch's Lives, 275
Maximian, a Tragedy, 237
Maxwell's Spirit of Marine Law, 454
Medical Pupil's Guide, 398
——— London Review, *ibid.*
Medicale, Memoires de la Société, 400
Medley, Sam. Memoirs of, 356
Meen on the Cassandra of Lycophron, 317
Megen, Classification des Mouches, 460
Melancholy but true Story, 118
Memoirs of Dick the Poney, 453

MERCIER's New Picture of Paris, 375, 426
Meres Rivales, par Genlis, 320
Metaſtaſio Opere Scelte, 160
Meteors, the, 195
Metaſko, ou les Polonais, 360
Mexico, Hiſtory and Conqueſt of, 453
Migneret, Science des Jeunes Negocians, 200
Milleſnium, a Poem, 455
Millers, Repreſentation of, againſt the Incorporating Bill, 239
Miller, New Joe, 357, 435
——, Old Joe, 436
Milner, Sir William Mordaunt, Portrait of, 320
Milner's, J. Letters to a Prebendary, 79
MILTON's Early Reading, Conſiderations on, 218
Milton's Poems, by Todd, *an.* 199
Mince Pye, 278
Miniſterial Regiſter, 238
Miſtake, a Novel, 398.
Mitchell, J. on the Revelations, 439.
——, Sir Andr. Portrait of, 240
Mirza, Chef des Brigands, 200
Miriam, a Novel, 194, 236
Moderation is Salvation, 155
Moliere, Edit. Stereotype, 160
Monopoly, Hints for a Vindication of, 457
Montaigu, Tableau d'Hiſtoire Naturelle, 160
Montaigne, Eſſays ſelected from, 193
Moonſhine's Battle of the Bards, 357
Moorcroft on ſhoeing Horſes, 153
MOORE's, J. Mordaunt, 41, 110
Moore's, T. Anacreon, 278
Moraliſt, the, 115
MORDAUNT, by Moore, 41, 110
More's Strictures, Poetical Review of, 157
Moreau, de conſerver la Santé, 200
Morcar and Elfina, a Tale, 77
Morgan's, T. Sermon, 40
——, Cæſ. Sermon, 358
Morris on Monopoly and Foreſtalling, 76
Morrit's Additional Remarks on Troy, 155
Morſe's Life of General Waſhington, 115
Morſels of Criticiſm, 239
Morton's Speed the Plough, 157
Moſer's Tales and Romances, 455
Mountenay Family, 194
Moyſant, Bibliotheque Portative, 280
Mulgrave's, Lord, Speeches, 317
Munkhouſe's Diſcourſe, 318
Murray's Sequel to the Engliſh Reader, 356
—— Engliſh Reader, 192
Muſæus's Phyſiognomical Travels, 156
Myſore, Narrative of the Conqueſt of, 235
MYSORE, Sketches of the Conqueſt of, 273

N.

Napleton's Duty of Churchwardens, 319
—— Sermons, 239
Naſmith on the Aſſize of Bread, 116
Naſon's Aphono and Ethina, 317
Nation, State of, Vol. IV. 158
National Independence, Conſiderations on, 78
Nautical Eſſay, 75
Naval Victories, Print of the Commemoration of, 459
Nayler's Treatment of Ulcers, 77
Negro Slave, by Kotzebue, 77
Neighbourhood, the, a Tale, 157
Nelſon, Lord, Portrait of, 458
Nepos, C. Edit. Stereotype, 160
Netley Abbey, Companion to, 276
Newcome on Engliſh Tranſlation of the Scriptures, 279
NICHOLS's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, Vol. III. Part I. 311, 335
Nicolay's Field Fortification, 191
Niſbet's Clinical Guide, 117
Noble's Treatiſe on Ophthalmy, 357
Nocturnal Viſit, 398
Noehden's German Grammar, 434
Non-reſidence, &c. Thoughts on, 156
Norry's Account of the Expedition to Egypt, 75
Northcote's Priſoner, 439
Northmore on Education, 75
Noſe, the, 39
Novel Reader, 76
Nymph and Cupid, &c. 198

O.

Obi, or three-fingered Jack, 436
Old Woman, a Novel, 236
O'Leary's Funeral Oration on Pius VI. 40
——— Addreſs, 279
Onſlow's Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, 239
Oriental Regiſter, 256
——— Linguiſt, *an.* 459
——— Society, Tranſactions of, Vol. I. *an.* 459
ORIENTAL Collections for 1798, 11
Orleans, L. P. Correſpondance de, 360
Ormond, or the Secret Witneſs, 236
Orphans, or Generous Lovers, 158
Orton's Letters to Stedman, 400
Oude, Vizier of, Embaſſy to Lord Cornwallis, 359
OUSELEY's Oriental Geography, 305
Oxford's, Biſhop, Faſt Sermon, 196

P.

Pacification of Europe, Forethoughts on, 118
Page's Anti-revolutionary Thoughts, 399
PALERMO, Hager's Picture of, 392
Pancharitis et Zorra, de Amoribus, 460
Pandolfo Attonito, 195
Paper, Hiſtorical Account of, 435
Papon, de la Peſte, 200
Pariſh Prieſt, a Poem, 77
Park's Travels in Africa, 8vo. Edit. 458
Parker, Sir Peter, Portrait of, 240
Parkhurſt's Greek and Engliſh Lexicon, 154
Parkinſon's Hoſpital Pupil, 436
——— Villager's Friend, 117
——— Dangerous Sports, 192
——— Chemical Pocket Book, 194
Parry on Clothing Wool, 436
Parſons's, Mrs. Miſer and his Family, 277

Parſons's, Thomas, Letters on popular Prejudices, &c. 456
Parties in Edinburgh, Strictures on, 317
Paſtor Fido, *an.* 160
Patriotic Competition againſt Combination, 437
Payne's Hiſtory of Greece, 276
Peace, Conſiderations on, 158
——, Official Correſpondence relative to Negotiations for, 437
——, on the Danger of a premature, 358
Peacock's Funeral Conſolations, 318
——— Religious Precepts, 319
——— Letter to the Societies of the New Church, *ibid.*
Pearce, Samuel, Memoirs of, 453
Pearſon's, E. Prayers for Families, *ibid.*
———, E. Sermon, 438
———, J. on the Lues Venerea, 194
———, R. on bilious Fevers, *ibid.*
———'s, S. Poems, 358
Pechon's Map of St. Domingo, 198
Pelham's Rational Brutes, 316
Penn's Further Thoughts, 238
Pennant's Journey to Dover, *an.* 320
PENNANT's View of India extra Gangem, &c. 209, 246
Perkins's Efficacy of metallic Tractors, 39
PEROUSE, Voyage in Search of, 201, 259, 297
Pérouſe, La, Voyage à la Recherche de, 159
———, Voyage in Search of, 107
Perruque des Dames des Paris, 200
Perſian Lyrics, 237
——— Diary, by Robſon, 38
Peter not Infallible, 77
Peter and Æſop, an Eclogue, 357
Peterkin's Britannia's Tears, 157
PETERSBURG, Secret Memoirs of the Court of, 420, 441
Petit's Marengo, 453
Peuchet, Dictionnaire de la Geographie Commerçante, 280
Phædrus, Edit. Stereotype, 160
Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum, 77
Philoſophie du Bonheur, 200
Philoſophers, Modern, Memoirs of, 156
Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1800, 455
Phyſic, Edinburgh Practice of, 236
Phyſiognomical Travels, 156
Piccolomini, or Wallenſtein, 158
Picture of the Age, 236
Pie VI. Vie de, par Blanchard, 80
——— Lettre Latine au Pape, 460
Pierre's, St. Voyage to the Iſle of France, 197
Pigault le Brun, Mon Oncle Thomas, 320
———, Theodore, 360
Pilkington's New Tales of the Caſtle, 194
——— Edward, a Tale, 434
Pindarics, or Ode of Lamentation, 317
Pindar's, Peter, Picturesque Views, Part II. *an.* 359
———, Peter, Epiſtle to, 278
———'s, P. Lord Auckland's Triumph, 237
Pindar's, Peter, Tears and Smiles, 455
Piozzi's Retroſpection, *an.* 440
Pitt's Speech on February 3d, 118
Pius VI. Hiſtory of the Life of, 154
———, Portrait of, 198
———, O'Leary's Funeral Oration on, 40
Pius VII. Portrait of, 439
Pizarro, Critical Remarks on, 195
PLANTA's Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy, 81, 136
Plantes, Amours des, 199
Playfair's Aſiatic Eſtabliſhment of Great Britain, 78
——— Statiſtical Tables, 158
Plays, Baillie's Series of, 195
Plowden's Virginia, an Opera, 437
Plumptre's, A. Phyſiognomical Travels, 156
———, B. Domeſtic Stories, 37
PLUMPTRE's, A. Tranſlation of the Life of Kotzebue, 93
Plutarch's Lives abridged, 275
Poems by E. S. J. 77
Poems from the Arabic and Perſian, 237
Point of Honour, 279
POLICE of the Metropolis, 49
POLICE of the River Thames, 331, 379, 415
Political Eſſays on popular Subjects, 437
Polwhele's Grecian Proſpects, 77
——— Sermon, 318
——— Third Letter, 359
Pontey's Profitable Planter, 275
Poor, Reports for bettering the Condition of, Vol. II. Part II. 317
——, Advice to the, 399
——, Tenth Report for bettering the Condition of, 78
——, Eleventh Report concerning, 118
——, Plan for ameliorating the Condition of, 196
——, a Word for the, 76
Porcupine's American Ruſh-Light, 456
Porter's Artificer's Aſſiſtant, 153
Porteus's Evidences of Chriſtian Revelation, 159
Powell's Views in Hants, *an.* 199
Prayer, Form of, for the Faſt, 119
Pretyman's Chriſtian Theology, 197
———, Biſhop, Charge, 358
Prieſtley on Inſtitutions of Moſes, &c. 197
———'s Doctrine of Phlogiſton, 455
Proby's Spirit of the Caſtle, 77
Proceedings againſt Lord Thanet and Ferguſon, 38
Progreſs of Pilgrim Good-Intent, 156
Propontide, Voyage de la, 360
Proteſtant Aſcendancy and Catholic Emancipation, 158
Proviſions, Cauſe of the high Price of, 438
Prunes, Entretiens ſur la Phyſique, *an.* 160
Pruſſe, la, et ſa Neutralité, 160
Public Characters, 1800—1801, 434
Public Journals, Spirit of, 277
Pueriſia: progreſſive Exerciſes, 155
Purſuits of Literature, Burdon's Examination of, Part II. 117

Pybus's Sovereign, a Poem, 118
Pye's Adelaide, a Tragedy, 77
—— Carmen Seculare for 1800, 39

Q.

Quita's Ignez de Caſtro, 195

R.

Racine, Edit. Stereotype, 160
Ramah Droog, 399
Ramſay's, Allan, Poems, 237
———, W. Proceedings againſt Lord Thanet, &c. 38
Ramſden's Sermon, January 30th, 119
——— Faſt Sermon, 239
Randall's State of Hop Plantations, 277
Randolph's Sermons at Bath, 239
Raphael's Cartoons, by Simon, 240
Rapport de la Societé Philomatique, 359
Ravizotti's Collection of Spaniſh Poetry, *an.* 120
———, Poeſias Caſtellanas, 160
Real, St. Conjuration contre Veniſe, 160
Reaſons addreſſed to Parliament, 193
Redoute, Plantes, Graſſes, 440
Rees's two Sermons, 319
Reflections on religious Diviſions, *ibid.*
Reflection, an Elegy, 317
Reid on the Infidel Societies, 197
Reiſhammer, Manuel pour les Arbitrages, &c. 360
Reader's Anglo-German Praxis, 316
Rennell's Geographical Syſtem of Herodotus, 116
——— Map of the Peninſula of India, 198
Renwick's Memorial on Medicine, &c. 278
Report from the Lincolnſhire Clergy, 79
Reſolutions of the Society of Friends, &c. 78
——— ſubmitted to the Aſſociations, 456
Revenue, Strictures on Roſe's Examination of, 118
Review of the Review of Jones's Life of Horne, 193
Revolution, or Britain delivered, 237
———, Tableaux de la, 460
Rhine, Janſcha's Views on, 320
Rinchester, Roman Antiquities at, 155
Richards's Sermons, 279
Richardſon's Short Hand, 153
Ricklef's Engliſh and German Dictionary, 192
Rickman's Pitt's Democracy manifeſted, 196
Rigſhaw's Sans Culotides, *ibid.*
Rimualdo, or Caſtle of Badajos, 357
RIPAUD's Report on the Antiquities of Upper Egypt, 341
Ritchie's Political Memoirs, 158
Rival Mothers, by Genlis, 454
Rivers's Thoughts on the War, 238
——— Poems, 436
Roberts's, E. T. Indian Gloſſary, 435
———, W. on the Statutes relating to Conveyances, 276
———'s, Ja. Leſſons for Drawing, *an.* 120
———, P. Chriſtianity vindicated, 119
——— Harmony of the Epiſtles, 458
ROBERTSON's Eſſay on Engliſh Verſe, 152
Robinſon's, F. Reaſons for the Belief of a Chriſtian, 359
———, J. Orthography, 316
———, M. Lyrical Tales, 436
ROBINSON's Tranſlation of Picture of Palermo, 392
Robinſon's, C. Reports on Maritime Prizes, 193
———, A. Examination of Hall's Sermon, 239
——— Cruſoe, 200
Robſon's, G. Sermon, 438
———, W. Perſian Diary, 38
Roche's Nocturnal Viſit, 398
Rochefoucault's Travels through the United States, 359
Rochefoucauld, Maximes, &c. 120
Rocheſter's, Biſhop, Speech on the Adultery Bill, 238
Roland's Works, 397
———, Œuvres de, 359
Rolla, Life of, 39
Roman Catholics, Apology for, 279
Roman Government, on the ſeventh Form of, 197
Romance of the Caſtle, 76
Romney's, Lord, Dinner, Repreſentation of, 198
ROSCOE's Tranſlation of Tanfillo's Nurſe, 57
Roſe's Digeſt of the Laws, 276
ROUSSEAU's Original Letters, 72
Rouſſeau, J. J. Œuvres completes, 80
———, J. B. Edit. Stereotype, 160
Rowley on Aſtringent Injections, 194
Ruptured, New Inventions for, 398
Ruſby, Trial of, 277
Ruſſia, Secret Hiſtory of, *an.* 199
Ruſſie, Hiſtoire de, par Leveſque, 320

S.

Saggi di Lingua Italiana, 160
Sailor Boy, 194
Sailors, the, 277
SALMON's, J. Ancient and Modern Rome, Vol. II. 9
Salmon's, N. Pronouncing Dictionary, 434
Salmond's War in Myſore, 192
Salzmann's Gymnaſtics for Youth, 77
Sanders's Little Family, 434
SANDERSON's Poems, 388
Sans Culotides, Political Eſſays, 196
Saunders on Mineral Waters, 278
Say, Olbie, 200
Scarcity, Inquiry into the Cauſes and Remedies of, 457
Scattered Thoughts, 156
Scherer on the Knowledge of gaſeous Bodies, 115
Schiller's Armenian, or Ghoſt Seer, 76
——— Wallenſtein, 238
——— Don Carlos, 80
———, Theatre de, *ibid.*
Schlegel, ſur la Viſite des Vaiſſeaux neutres, 460

School-

School-room Party, 453
Scientific Dialogues, 278
Scotland, Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of, 240
Scott, J. R. on the Fine Arts, 191
SCOTT's, Jon. Tranſlation of Arabic and Perſian Tales, 52
Scott's, J. R. Sermon, 439
Scrofani, Voyage en Gréce, 459
Search's Review of More's Strictures, 157
Segur, Hiſtoire de Frederick Roi de Pruſſe, 440
Selden's Serena, a Novel, 194
Sedgwick's Remarks on Blackſtone, 235
Selina, a Novel, 117
Serena, a Novel, 194
Sermon on Principles of Nonconformiſts, 159
Shakſpeare's Plays, Harding's Edition, 437
——— King John, altered, 456
Shaw's General Zoology, 193
Sheffield, Lord, on the Miſapprehenſions reſpecting Corn, 432
——— Export of Wool, 239
——— the Deficiency of Grain, 456
Shepherd's Orphans, or Generous Lovers, 158
Sheridan, Mrs. Portrait of, 120
———'s Pronouncing Dictionary improved, 434
Shield's Introduction to Harmony, 236
Short Hand, Syſtem of, 153
Sibbit on the Influence of Luxury, 156
———'s Thoughts on Divorces, 436
Sicard, Inſtruction d'un Sourd, &c. 280
Sickelmore's Mary Jane, 117
Signes et de l'Art de Penſer, 359
Silveſtre, des Poids & Meſures, 80
Skurray's Sermon, 318
Slate Mine, Print of, 458
SMELLIE's Lives of Dr. Gregory, &c. 67
Smirke's five Prints of Providence, &c. 280
——— Diſciples at Emmaus, 458
——— Mill, Views in Wales, 458
Smith's, C. Map of the Lakes, 198
———, F. Plan of El-Ariſh, 320
———, C Family Story, 194
———, Letters of a Solitary Wanderer, 436
———, Geo. Diſcourſe at Sheffield, 196
——— Sermon at Sheffield, 457
— —, J. E. Flora Britannica, 157
SMITH's, I. Iconographia Scotica, 321
——— J. T. Antiquities of London, 458
Smith's, S. Sermons, 196
———, C. Roads from London to Brighton, 234
Social Magazine, 236
Société Philomatique, Rapports de la, 440
———, Conſiderations ſur la, 200
Society, Tranſactions of Edinburgh Royal, 191
——— for Medical Knowledge, Tranſactions of, 194
Soldier Boy, a Novel, 454
Somerville, Lord, on the Syſtem of the Board of Agriculture, 275
———'s Syſtem of Agriculture, 453
Somerville, Lord, Portrait of, 198
Sonnerat's Voyage to the Eaſt Indies, *an.* 159
Sophoclis Tragœdiæ, Muſgrave, 199
Sorrows of Werter, 398
Sotheby's Siege of Cuzco, 157
——— Georgics of Virgil, 237
Soup Society, Clerkenwell, Account of, 38
Sourds et Muets, Memoires ſur les, 360
Southampton, Four Views of, 240
Sovereign, a Poem, by Pybus, 118
Spalding's Lines, 358
Spallanzani ſur la Circulation du Sang, 20
Spaniards, the Three, 157
Spectator of the Stage, 156
Speed the Plough, 157
Spirit of the Caſtle, 77
——— Turretville, 278
Sporting Dogs and Horſes, 198
Sportſman's Dictionary, 396
———, Britiſh, 159
St. Vincent's, Lord, Victory, 439
Stackhouſe on Punctuation, 192
Stacy on the Turnip Crops, 275
Stage, Engliſh, Hiſtory of, 157
Stapleton's Road to Knowledge, 434
Statiſtical Tables of Europe, 158
Steele's Eſſay on Gardening, 315
Steevens, G. Portrait of, 400
Stephanopoli, Voyage en Gréce, 40
Stepmother, a Tragedy, 237
Stevens's, Dr. Sermons, *an.* 440
Stirling and Pembroke Caſtles, Views of, 120
Stockdale's, P. Poems, 278
———, Miſs, School for Children, 75
Stonehouſe's Letters to Stedman, 400
Stoneſtreet on the Globe Inſurance Company, 38
Story of an injured Gentleman, 236
———, a Short, 156
Stothard's Death of Captain Falknor, 458
Stourhead, Deſcription of, 192
Strenſhall Abbey, 399
Struenſee's Field Fortification, 191
Stud Book, Supplement to, 193
Sturges's, J. Reflections on Popery, 240
———, Joſ. Guide to Game of Draughts, 236
Suiſſe et Italie, Voyage en, 440
Summerſet's Leopold Warndorf, 277
Suſpiria Oceani, a Monody, 455
Sutton on pulmonary Conſumptions, 157
Suwarrow, Prince, Portrait of, 79
Suzette's Dowry, 278
Swediaur, Materia Medica, 280
SYMES's Account of an Embaſſy to Ava, 86, 126, 180
Symes's Ava, *octavo edit.* 280
Synaib and Zora, 360
Syrie, &c. Voyage en, 359
Syſtematic or Imaginary Philoſopher, 195

T.

Tablet of Memory, 397
Tales of the Arbour, 434
——— Abbey, 357
——— Truth, 194

TANSILLO's Nurſe, a Poem, 57
Tardy, Manuel du Voyageur à Londres, 120
Taſſe, Veillés du, 359
Taſſo, Aminta, *an.* 160
Tay, River, Views on, *an.* 320
Taylor's Letters on India, 397
Tatham's, C. H. Etchings, Supplement, 198
———, W. on Culture of Tobacco, 154
Taylor's, S. Angling, 115
———, John, Trial of, 155
Telemachus, Adventures of, 455
Telemaco, with Plates, 460
Telegraphe, Deſcription d'un, *ibid.*
Telemaque, Edit. Stereotype, 160
Teſtam. Nov. Appendix ad Edit. Woide, 199
Texier, L'Art de bien lire, 280
Teytaud, de la Gouorrhée, 400.
THAMES, Commerce and Police of, 331, 379, 415
Thaner, Lord, and Mr. Ferguſon, Proceedings againſt, 38
Theatre, Pieces de, 360
———, Britiſh, ſmall edit. 158
———, Covent Garden, Statement of the Differences at, 76
Theodora, or the Spaniſh Daughter, 158
Theodore, ou les Peruviennes, 360
Thevenau, Cours d'Arithmetique, 400
Thickneſſe's School for Faſhion, 277
Thiville's Eſſay on lighting the Streets, 396
Thomas, Mon Oncle, 320
Thompſon's, B. Happy Family, 195
———, Ignez de Caſtro, 195
———, J. Edition of Fourcroy's Chemiſtry, 154
THOMSON's Elementary Principles of Beauty, 106
Thouſand and one Nights, Tranſlation of, *an.* 79
Tintern Abbey, 398
Tichbein's Collection of Vaſes, 458
Tocquot's Latin Scholar's Guide, 37
Toller's Law of Executors, 192
Tomkins's Poems, 157
Toplady's Liturgy explained, 319
Tortola, Iſland of, Map of, 198
Tourville, or the Myſterious Lover, 236
Townley's Antiquities at Ribcheſter, 155
Townſend's Sermon, 457
Tranſactions of Medical Society, Vol. II. 117
Traveller, the Modern, 439
Treille, Hiſt. des Salamandres, 320
Treſſan, Le Chevalier Robert, *an.* 79
Trial of John Taylor, 155
——— Mrs. Leigh Perrot, *ibid.*
Trifles, or friendly Mites, 453
Trinder's Sermons, 457
Trotter's Monody on Earl Howe, 455
Tuſton Family, Memorials of, 434
TURNER's Embaſſy to Tibet, 161, 215, 250, 292
Tyler on Military Law, 275

U.

Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Obſervations on, 78
Union, Proſperity, and Aggrandizement, 158
———, on the Commercial Principles of, 119
———, Letter to the Farmers on, 238
Uniting Great Britain and Ireland, Propoſal for, 118
Unmarried Men, Diſcourſe addreſſed to, 436
Urwick's Sermon, 196

V.

Vaillant, Oiſeaux d'Afrique, 359
Valley of Collares, 157
Vaſſelier, Melanges, &c. 440
Veneroni, Grammaire Franc. et Ital. 160
Victim, the, 356
Vincent's Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, 197
Virgil, Georgics of, by Sotheby, 237
Virgilius, Edit. Stereotype, 160
Virgil, printed by Bensley, 320
Virginia, a Tragedy, 279
———, an Opera, 437
Voltaire, Poemes, Edit. Stereotype, 460
———, Henriade, do. *ibid.*
Vulvius's Hiſtory of Rinaldo, 357
Volney, Leçons d'Hiſtoire, 80
Voyage dans le Finiſterre, 159
———— l'Empire de Flore, 360
———— de Vingt-quatre Heures, 320
Voyages, Modernes, 359
———— dans mes Poches, 80

W.

Waddington, Trial of, 435
————'s Appeal to the Hop Planters, 107
————, Letter to, 156
Waithman's War the Cauſe of the preſent Scarcity, 457
Wake's Poems, 317
Wakefield Bridge, View of, 320
————'s Eſſay on Kingly Government, 397
———— Greek and Engliſh Lexicon, *an.* 159
Walker's Three Spaniards, 157
Wallenſtein, an Hiſtorical Drama, 208
Walſh's Narrative of the Expedition to Holland, 155
WARNER's Weſtern Walk, 229
Warton, T. on Gothic Architecture, 154
———, Joſ. Verſes to the Memory of, 195
Waſhington, Portrait of, 280
———— and Family, Portraits of, 198
————'s Life of, by Morſe, 115
————, 192
————, Letters from, 156
————'s Will, *ibid.*
———— Correſpondence, 397
————, Fayette's Epiſtle to, 317
Watering Places, Companion to, 236
Waters's Sermons, 400
Watkins's Univerſal Biography, 154
Weaver's Sermon, 196
Webſter on Epidemic Diſeaſes, 118
Well-beloved's Sermon, 119
Wells's, H. Conſtantia Neville, 194
———, C. Diſcourſes, 358

Wentworth's

Wentworth's Syſtem of Pleading, Vol. X. 75
WHARTON on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels, 130
What a Blunder, 317
Whitaker's Family Sermons, Vol. III. 196
White, W. P. on the Gout and Rheumatiſm, 278
——'s, W. Voyage to Lagoa Bay, &c. 119
——, J. Mateſſaron, 199
——, Actuum Apoſt. &c. Verſio Syriaca, *ibid.*
WHITER's Etymologicon Magnum, 347
Whitmore's Sermon at Cambridge, 196
WIGSTEAD's Tour through North and South Wales, 61
Wilde's Preface on Affairs of Ireland, 158
Williams's, A. Addreſs to the Woollen Manufacturers, 317
——, E. Chriſtian Preacher, 439
——, W. F. Fitzmaurice, a Novel, 39
——, T. Abridgment of Caſes, Vols. III. and IV. 454
——, H. M. Sketches of the French Republic, *ibid.*
Wilmore Caſtle, an Opera, 437
Wilſon's, S. Spirit Tables, 316
——, M. Complete Confectioner, 191
——, A. P. on Febrile Diſeaſes, 455
Wiltſhire, Beauties of, *an.* 199
Windham, Letter to the Right Hon. W. 236
Winter, Admiral, Surrender of, to Lord Duncan, 400
Winter's, R. Sermons, 119
—— Sermon on Popery, 457
Withers's Digeſt of Income Tax, 277
Wollaſton's Faſciculus Aſtronomicus, 234
Woide, Nov. Teſt. e Cod. Alexandr. Appendix, 199
Wood's, H. Decrees of the Exchequer, Vol. III. and IV. 38.
——, M. Origin of the War in Myſore, 37, 192
Woodhouſe's Charge, 318
Woodville's Reports on the Cow-pox, 278
—— on the Cow-pox, *ibid.*
Word of Advice to Country People, 117
Worſhip, Public and Private, aſſiſted, 358
Worthington, Proceedings of a Court Martial upon, 235
Wrangham's Practical Sermons, 239
Writing-Deſk, by Kotzebue, 78
Wyatt's, L. W. Architectural Deſigns, 234
——, J. Practical Regiſter in Chancery, 193

Y.

Yates's Eliza, a Novel, 157
York, Duke of, Laconic Epiſtle to, 76
Young on Scarcity, 118
——'s State of the Public Mind, 196

Z.

Zenoblo's Letter to Fox, 317
Ziman, the African, 157
ZIMMERMAN's Reflections on Men and Manners, 20
Zotti, Grammaire Françoiſe et Ital. 160
Zouch on the Prophecies, 319

THE

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JANUARY 1800.

1. *Journey from India, towards England, in the Year* 1797; by a Route commonly called over-land, through Countries not much frequented, and many of them hitherto unknown to Europeans, particularly between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, through Curdiſtan, Diarbek, Armenia, and Natolia, in Aſia; and through Romalia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Tranſylvania, &c. in Europe. Illuſtrated by a Map and other Engravings. By JOHN JACKSON, Eſq. 8vo. pp. 277. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES,
Engraved by Cooke.

1. *SKETCH of the Route from Buſſora to Hermanſtadt.*
2. *Donek, or Boat uſed on the Euphrates and Tigris.*
3. *A ſailing Veſſel uſed on the Tigris.*
4. *The Author on Horſeback in a Turkiſh Dreſs.*
5. *A ſpinning Machine.*

CONTENTS.

LEAVE Bombay—Buſhire—Carrick Iſland—Manners of the Arabs—Buſſorah—Inhabitants deſcribed—Margill—Mr. Maneſty the Engliſh Reſident—Deſcription of the Boat generally called a Donek—Corny, ſuppoſed to be the Scite of the Garden of Eden—Wild Hogs—Sukeshue—An Arabian Dinner—Manner of baking Bread—Sheik Twyney, a powerful Prince—Salubrity of the Water of the Euphrates—Waaſut—Singular Trait of the Arabs—Anecdote—Locuſts—Enter the Tigris—Samiel, or hot Winds—Ancient Cteſiphon—Veſſels uſed on the Tigris—Primeval Manners of the Arabs—Their Superſtition and Prejudices—Bagdad deſcribed—Avarice and Oppreſſions of the Kyas or Prime Miniſters—The Engliſh much reſpected—The Author's Tatar Dreſs deſcribed—Leave Bagdad—Wild Hogs—Adanaque—Cranes—Species of Jerboa—Tuſcomartee—The Tatars excellent Horſemen—Naphtha Pits—Alton Kuppree—Evril, ſaid to be the ancient Arbela—Moſul, ſaid to be the ancient Nineveh—The Inhabitants excel in their Manufactories—A Venetian Padre—Locuſts of an extraordinary Size—Wild Hogs—Mardin—Diarbekir—The Armenian Cathedral—Manufactories—A Capuchin Friar—Argeenalt—Situated on a ſteep Mountain—Remains of an ancient Bridge—Smelting Houſes—Deſcription of a ſpinning Machine—Gaban Medan, a large ſmelting Town—Emir—Curious Method of Churning—An Encampment of Banditti—Their Exerciſes of Horſemanſhip—Sivas and Tocat, populous Towns—Amaſia—Marſivas—Bainder—Jeredare—Boli—Lake Sabanja—Iſmit—Scutari—Con-

Conſtantinople—Killeever (Silivria) —Idos—Manner of thraſhing Corn —Chumloo—Rochuke—Bukareſt—Patience and Perſeverance of the Turks in performing long Journies —Hermanſtadt—Baron Brukenthal's Collection of Paintings, &c.—Temeſwar—Peſt—Offen—Vienna —Prague—Dreſden—Hamburgh.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"TO any one who may adopt the route deſcribed in this work, the following HINTS OF INSTRUCTION may not be unacceptable.

"At Buſſora, he ſhould equip himſelf in all reſpects like the Arabs. It will be neceſſary for him, as ſoon as he embarks, or even before, to ſuffer his beard to grow; but, as it may be uncomfortable to wear his beard at full length, it will be ſufficient if he do but preſerve his muſtaches. This, however, muſt be particularly attended to, and can by no means be diſpenſed with; for, though a man without a beard might be ſafe in a large city, or in any civilized place, yet in a journey of this nature, wherein he will often meet with barbarous wandering tribes, who would not heſitate a moment about putting him to death if they ſhould diſcover that he was a Fringui *, he will perceive the neceſſity of imitating the Arabs in dreſs as nearly as poſſible.

"As few Europeans have any knowledge of the Arabic language, particularly as it is ſpoken in Arabia, he will be much at a loſs, eſpecially when he has none but Arabs about him. He will, therefore, find it uſeful to have with him a kind of vocabulary, to enable him to aſk uſeful or neceſſary queſtions.

"While the Author was proceeding up the Euphrates, the Hie, and the Tigris, he compiled a ſmall vocabulary for his own uſe, which he found afterwards of infinite ſervice.

"When the traveller arrives at Bagdad, he will find that the Engliſh are more reſpected than any other nation; he will therefore feel the neceſſity of acting in the moſt honourable manner in every tranſaction, that he may ſupport the dignity of the national character; for ſuch is the illiberal way of thinking among theſe people, that ſhould an individual of any country act meanly, the people would condemn all his nation; and the bad conduct of one perſon might thus endanger the lives of hundreds of his countrymen, who might adopt the ſame route.

"From Bagdad there is but one mode of travelling, which is under the guidance and protection of the Tatars, or meſſengers of government. Theſe men are under the immediate orders of the Baſhaw and his miniſters; but are at all times ready to enter into any contract with an individual, which they uſually make very profitable to themſelves, particularly when they have to conduct thoſe who are enabled to obtain firmauns †; for, by virtue of theſe, the Tatars are enabled to take ſeveral horſes and attendants, and a large quantity of merchandiſe on their return, which pays them very well. In the Author's firmaun it was intimated that he was an Engliſh Conſul, which enabled his Tatar to obtain guards (free of expenſe) whenever there was danger to be apprehended from the wandering tribes. This is by far the ſafeſt way of travelling, as the perſon of a conſul is ſeldom inſulted.

"Great care, however, ſhould be taken when an agreement is about to be made with a Tatar. It is adviſable to pay him only half of the money agreed for at Bagdad, that he may have an intereſt in delivering the traveller ſafe at Conſtantinople. Care ſhould be taken alſo, that the Tatar does not engage to carry merchandiſe for any one, which he will do if poſſible.

"The neceſſaries which the traveller takes ſhould be compreſſed into as narrow a compaſs as poſſible. A little tea, coffee, and ſugar, will be ſerviceable in the winter ſeaſon; and ſome ſpirits, either brandy or hollands, may be uſeful; but he ſhould by no means be encumbered with either of theſe in ſummer, as it would be highly dan-

* "A term given to Chriſtians in general. The Arabs call Europe Fringuiſtan."

† "Theſe give the Tatar and traveller a great deal of authority over the people, particularly over thoſe who are appointed by government to accommodate the Tatars.

gerous

gerous to drink any ſpirits in that climate in the heat of that ſeaſon. The Author himſelf drank very little beſide water and milk, between Buſſora and Conſtantinople.

"The traveller ſhould be equipped in the ſame manner as the Tatar, which will always enſure him reſpect. Some have attempted to travel under the character of the Tatar's ſervants (the Armenian merchants in particular do this); but the Author conſiders it as too degrading for the character of an Engliſhman. The Tatars, who are accuſtomed to travel very faſt, uſually ride the hindmoſt horſe of the company, and whip the other beaſts to keep them going. This ſhould never be permitted; but whoever attempts a journey of this kind ſhould be a good horſeman.

"The traveller ought not to encumber himſelf with ſpecie, except about half a dozen piaſtres, to give as preſents to thoſe who may render ſome little ſervices. He will, it is true, be often ſolicited for gifts, but ſhould always refer the applicants to his Tatar; and when they find that, they will not apply a ſecond time. It is much more prudent to take bills drawn by the merchants, which will uſually meet due honour, while they offer no temptation to robbers.

"From Conſtantinople, if the traveller be unacquainted with the language, it will be neceſſary to engage a Janizary to conduct him to the frontiers, who will be paid in about the ſame proportion as the Tatars.

"It has often been a ſubject of inquiry, which is the ſpeedieſt method of forwarding diſpatches to and from India. The Author is of opinion, that the route by which he came muſt be the moſt expeditious for forwarding diſpatches to India. When the meſſenger arrives at Bagdad, he can ſet out immediately in a kiraffe down the Tigris till he reaches the Hie, down which he will proceed till he enters the Euphrates. By this channel he may be able to reach Buſſora in three days, which muſt be much quicker than going by land to Hilla, and from thence down the Euphrates.

"The uſual mode of forwarding diſpatches from India is by the way of Buſſora, over the Great Deſert to Aleppo; from thence to Conſtantinople, and afterwards by the German poſt to Vienna and Hamburgh. This is certainly done at an eaſy expenſe, and much leſs than by way of Bagdad; but the latter would, no doubt, be a quicker route in caſe of neceſſity, as the Arabs are obliged to croſs the Great Deſert on camels." *P.* ix.

EXTRACTS.

THE ARABS ON THE BANKS OF THE EUPHRATES.

"THE inhabitants are very numerous, and moſt of them have weak eyes, occaſioned, probably, by the reflection of the ſun upon the deſert. Their dreſs is very ſimple; that of the men being in general no more than a woollen cap to defend the head from the ſun; and a coarſe woollen cloak, with ſhort wide ſleeves. I ſhould obſerve, that an Arab always wears his woollen cap, though he has often no other clothing. The women's dreſs is equally ſimple, being only a few yards of blue cotton cloth wrapped round them.

"Theſe people have numerous flocks of cattle, ſheep, and goats, which they drive every morning at ſun-riſe to the river ſide, where they find very good paſture. They are watched all day by men, women, and children, who frequently amuſe themſelves by bathing in the river; for an Arab, when he has an opportunity, will bathe five or ſix times a day. The flocks are always driven back at ſun-ſet to the villages, where they remain all night. Every village and fixed reſidence is ſurrounded with a lofty mud wall, to defend it from beaſts of prey, particularly lions, which are here very numerous.

"The Arab women were not ſo ſhy as we expected to find them. They ſeemed much entertained by the novelty of our dreſs, and very civilly offered us milk, bread, &c. Their bread is in cakes, but not fine; and their milk is not very palatable to an European, being curdled and quite ſour. It immediately turns ſour after ſun-riſe; but we found that the Arabs preferred it in that ſtate. Being much amuſed with the novelty of the ſcene, we remained longer on ſhore than we intended. The ſhip, however, getting under way, fired a gun, and hoiſted a ſignal for us to return on board."—*P.* 17.

BUSSORA.

"THE length of the city walls, from the river toward the Great Deſert, is about four miles, and from north to ſouth about three miles. The walls are chiefly built of clay, and of courſe cannot make any very ſtout reſiſtance, particularly againſt artillery. Of this, however, there is very little in the country; in the city, I obſerved only ten pieces, moſt of them braſs indeed, but only two or three of them ſerviceable. Being expoſed to the ſun, the carriages were dropping to pieces.

"Here are ſeveral moſques and minarets, many of which are very handſome buildings. Some of the latter are entirely covered with variegated tiles, which have a very ſingular appearance. Moſt of the public buildings, as moſques, minarets, and hummums, are built of brick; but the Engliſh factory is now by far the beſt ſtructure in the whole city.

"Within the walls are ſeveral vacant ſpots not built upon, and which appear to have been occaſioned by fire. The houſes in general are very indifferent, being chiefly built of clay with a ſmall proportion of bricks. Their timbers are the trunks of date-trees, not ſquared, but round, and in the ſame ſtate as when brought from the plantation: they are alſo very ſoft and ſpongy, and will not laſt long. The very thick walls, and theſe clumſy timbers, form together a very uncouth piece of architecture.

"The roofs are flat, and ſurrounded by a parapet. Here the inhabitants ſleep during the ſummer ſeaſon, in the open air. To an European every houſe appears like a priſon, as it can receive no light from the ſtreet, becauſe it has no windows. Every houſe forms a ſquare, and the inhabitants have no communication with their neighbours. Within the ſquare are various offices; ſome under ground, where the people retire during the heat of the day. The kitchen, the water, and not unfrequently the horſes, are kept on the ground floor. The hall, where they receive company, the harem, and many other offices, are on the ſecond, which has generally a gallery ſupported by pillars continued nearly round the inſide of the whole building. They have generally two flights of ſteps; one leading to the hall, where alone ſtrangers are admitted; the other leading to the harem, to which none but the family can have acceſs.

"Women of the higher claſs are ſeldom ſeen out of doors; but when they do go out, they are always veiled. Many of the Arab women, particularly of the lower claſs, expoſe their faces.

"Both men and women ſlaves are ſold publicly in the Bazar. The majority of the people are Arabs, the reſt are Turks and Armenians. The Turks are moſtly men of ſome conſequence, either being officers in the army, or holding ſome other poſts under government. The Armenians are the merchants, and ſome of them are very reſpectable. They have a conſiderable trade with the Eaſt Indies, and chiefly to Bengal. In this trade ſeveral ſhips are employed, the largeſt of which does not exceed four hundred tons, on account of a difficulty in croſſing the bar. The ſhips from Buſſora to Bombay, or Bengal, uſually receive a full cargo, the greater part of which conſiſts of copper in ſmall cakes and drugs of various kinds; and the Bombay ſhips generally take dried fruits. It is very ſeldom, however, that a veſſel ſails to any part of India without taking a conſiderable number of Arab horſes. There are many inſtances of ſhips carrying away ſilver, in bars and ſpecie, to the amount of twenty lacks of rupees, the ſpecie chiefly in Spaniſh dollars and Venetian ſequins. The greateſt part of the trade of this branch of the Turkiſh empire is in the hands of the Armenians, who, when they have a conſiderable ſum on hand, in order to prevent the Turks from laying hold of it (which is ſometimes the caſe), export it to India, where they often receive twelve per cent. intereſt. The intereſt is uſually remitted back in piece goods, with which they ſupply the greateſt part of the Turkiſh empire. A conſiderable quantity of ſugar and rice alſo is frequently imported from India. The ſpecie is ſent here by the Armenians to their correſpondents in moſt parts of the empire; conſiderable ſums likewiſe are often ſent from Conſtantinople. Theſe are uſually forwarded under the care of the Tatars *, meſſengers of government, who

* "Uſually, but very improperly, printed *Tartar*. See Campbell's Jour-
ney

who receive a handſome premium for their trouble. The Tatars, however, are ſometimes robbed and ſlain by the wandering tribes, who in formidable bodies infeſt the greater part of the Turkiſh dominions in Aſia. An inſtance of this happened only a month ago, when a Tatar returning from Conſtantinople to Bagdad with ſix thouſand Venetian ſequins, was attacked, robbed, and murdered, between Diarbekir and Moſul.

"With reſpect to the Arabs, the moſt numerous claſs of inhabitants, there are a few reſpectable men amongſt them; but great numbers are extremely poor, labouring very hard for ſmall wages. With a very little pay, however, they are enabled to ſupport their families; for their dreſs coſts them little; and their food *conſiſts* of dates, bread, and water, with which they are perfectly ſatisfied; and indeed, though their food is ſo ſimple, they have, generally ſpeaking, twice the ſtrength of Europeans, and are able to endure much more fatigue.

"The ſtreets in this city are ſo extremely narrow, as frequently to admit only one horſe at a time; added to which, they are in many parts ſo very rough as to make it difficult for horſes to paſs.

"Here is a Roman Catholic church, a tolerably good building; and the people of that perſuaſion are not in the leaſt moleſted.

"Every perſon wears the dreſs of the country, particularly muſtaches. I met here with the famous Armenian Joſeph Emin, who had been many years in England, and has lately publiſhed, in the Engliſh language, his travels and adventures, written by himſelf. He propoſed going with his ſon to Bengal, and thence to take him to England. I made him an offer to take his ſon with me to England, as he would have been a very good interpreter, underſtanding the Armenian, Arabic, Turkiſh, and Engliſh languages. The ſon, who was about ſeventeen years of age, was very willing to accompany me; but the father, after deliberating ſome time, determined on following his original plan." *P.* 30.

CORNY—WILD HOGS.

"CORNY is ſuppoſed by ſome learned men to have been the ſcite of the Garden of Eden. Its preſent wretched appearance, however, gives it no pretenſions to the name of the Terreſtrial Paradiſe, as deſcribed by Milton. It is a ſmall village, ſurrounded by a mud wall; containing few inhabitants, with very little cultivation. There is, indeed, a ſmall plantation of date-trees between the village and the river, and which forms a very agreeable ſhade. Here the Arabs ſit and ſpend moſt of their time, ſeeming to depend for their livelihood much more on their exactions from paſſengers, than on their own induſtry.

"The officers of the cuſtoms expected a preſent from our Sheik; but as he had no merchandiſe under his care, he did not pay any thing.

"We left Corny at three o'clock, and went up the Euphrates, which is called by the Arabs Shat-el-Fraate. We now croſſed over to the weſtern banks of the river; but having little wind from the eaſt, and being obliged to track and row, we went at the rate of only three miles an hour. The country here was very little inhabited, being wet, ſwampy, and covered with reeds and willows. I fired at a crane among the willows; and inſtantly after the report, a large herd of wild hogs ruſhed out, ſome of them of ſuch extraordinary ſize, that at firſt ſight I could ſcarcely believe they were hogs. Their colour is a deep red. In the neighbourhood of Buſſora ſome wild hogs have been killed, whoſe carcaſſes have weighed ten cwt. Engliſh. As the Arabs do not eat them, they are permitted to remain unmoleſted. It is ſaid, that they continue growing as long as they live; and indeed the immenſe ſize of ſome of them ſeems to ſanction ſuch an opinion." *P.* 43.

MANNER OF BAKING BREAD.

"I WAS much amuſed by obſerving the dexterity of the Arab women in baking their bread. They have a ſmall place built with clay, between two and three feet high, having a hole at the bottom, for the convenience of drawing out the aſhes, ſomething ſimilar to

'ney over-land to India,' and other works. It is pronounced *Tätar'*, the accent being on the laſt ſyllable."

that

that of a lime-kiln. The oven (which I think is the moſt proper name for this place) is uſually about fifteen inches wide at top, and gradually grows wider to the bottom. It is heated with wood, and when ſufficiently hot, and perfectly clear from ſmoke, having nothing but clear embers at bottom (which continue to reflect great heat), they prepare the dough in a large bowl, and mould the cakes to the deſired ſize on a board or ſtone placed near the oven. After they have kneaded the cake to a proper conſiſtence, they pat it a little, then toſs it about with great dexterity in one hand, till it is as thin as they chooſe to make it. They then wet one ſide of it with water, at the ſame time wetting the hand and arm with which they put it into the oven. The wet ſide of the cake adheres faſt to the ſide of the oven till it is ſufficiently baked, when, if not paid proper attention to, it would fall down among the embers. If they were not exceedingly quick at this work, the heat of the oven would burn the ſkin from off their hands and arms; but with ſuch amazing dexterity do they perform it, that one woman will continue keeping three or four cakes at a time in the oven till ſhe has done baking. This mode, let me add, does not require half the fuel that is made uſe of in Europe." *P.* 50.

SINGULAR TRAIT OF THE ARABS.

"AN Arab, after he has eaten or drank with another, let him be ever ſo great a ſtranger, and of whatever religion or country, would ſooner periſh than ſuffer him to receive the leaſt injury, either in perſon or property; and whoever, in diſtreſs, puts himſelf entirely under the protection of an Arab, may rely upon being defended in the moſt faithful manner.

"An inſtance of this ſingular trait in the character of the Arabs occurred not long ago. A Frenchman was carrying diſpatches to India, acroſs the Great Deſert, from Aleppo to Buſſora. He had with him an interpreter, and an eſcort of about eighty men, moſtly on camels. When about five days journey from Buſſora, they were attacked in the evening by a wandering tribe of Arabs. The meſſenger had a double-barrelled gun; with which he ſhot the Sheik of the hoſtile party; but they ruſhed with ſuch fury at the firſt onſet, that before he had time to charge again, he was cut down with a ſabre. Moſt of the meſſenger's guards being killed, they were ſtripped by the conquerors, and the meſſenger among the reſt, it being imagined that he was dead. After the engagement, the Arabs lighted fires to make coffee and refreſh themſelves; and, as is cuſtomary with them, ſat on the ground in a circle round the fire.

"The meſſenger's wound not proving mortal (for though he had one ſide of his face cut down, his ſkull was not materially injured), he at length recovered his ſenſes; and finding himſelf entirely naked, as well as much weakened by the loſs of blood, he had nearly given himſelf up to deſpair. But, recollecting to have heard of this ſingular diſpoſition in the Arabs, he reſolved to try the experiment, as the only means of ſaving his life, or putting an end to his exiſtence. He took a view of the Arabs ſitting round the fire, and ſingled out him whom he thought moſt likely to be the chief, as being the oldeſt man in the company. Naked as he was, and almoſt covered with blood, he ruſhed into the ring and threw himſelf at his feet. His conjectures were right. This old man was the chief, who immediately covered him with his cloak. He was now at a loſs for an interpreter; but, on ſearch being made, the interpreter was found in a ſimilar ſituation, wounded, but not dangerouſly. The meſſenger had his clothes and diſpatches returned to him; and the chief entered into an agreement to deliver him ſafe at Buſſora, on the meſſenger promiſing to pay him one hundred Venetian ſequins. Both parties performed their agreement; the meſſenger arrived ſafe, and had engaged a dow to take him to Muſcat. This having reached the Engliſh reſident's ears, he ſeized the meſſenger with his diſpatches, and had his wounds dreſſed by the Engliſh ſurgeon. It was imagined that the meſſenger, if ſuffered to proceed, would not have reached India, as his wounds required much ſurgical aſſiſtance."—*P.* 68.

TIGRIS—SAMIEL, OR HOT WINDS.

"I HAD here an opportunity of obſerving the progreſs of the hot winds, called by the natives Samiel, which ſometimes prove very deſtructive,

tive, particularly at this ſeaſon. They are moſt dangerous between twelve and three o'clock, when the atmoſphere is at its greateſt degree of heat. Their force entirely depends on the ſurface over which they paſs. If it be over a deſert, where there is no vegetation, they extend their dimenſions with amazing velocity, and then their progreſs is ſometimes to windward. If over graſs, or any other vegetation, they ſoon diminiſh, and loſe much of their force. If over water, they loſe all their electrical fire, and aſcend; yet I have ſometimes felt their effects acroſs the river where it was at leaſt a mile broad. An inſtance of this happened here. Mr. Stevens was bathing in the river, having on a pair of Turkiſh drawers. On his return from the water, there came a hot wind acroſs the river, which made his drawers and *himſelf* perfectly dry in an inſtant. Had ſuch a circumſtance been related to him by another perſon, he declared he could not have believed it. I was preſent, and felt the force of the hot wind; but ſhould otherwiſe have been as incredulous as Mr. Stevens." *P.* 80.

BAGDAD

"IS ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the Tigris. It is a large and populous city, extending along the banks of the river about three miles; and the length of the walls from the river being about two miles, gives it the form of an oblong ſquare. The houſes, though very inferior to the European, are much better built than thoſe of Buſſora, but nearly in the ſame ſtyle.

"Many of the public buildings, ſuch as moſques, minarets, and hummums, are conſtructed of hewn ſtone, and make a very handſome appearance. Here is alſo an extenſive Bazar, which is well ſupplied with variety of articles; but the prices in general are much higher than at Buſſora.

"The Armenians are the principal merchants here; the manufactories carried on are few, and thoſe confined to articles for immediate uſe, as ſhoes, boots, clothes, ſadlery, and culinary utenſils.

"The Armenians at Moſul ſend great quantities of copper down the Tigris to Bagdad upon rafts of timber faſtened together. On their arrival the rafts are ſold, wood being very ſcarce here. The copper is afterwards ſhipped for Buſſora on board large dows, which are uſually about ſix months in performing the voyage thither and back again. The copper is in ſmall round cakes about ſix inches broad, and nearly two inches thick in the middle, but gradually ſloping to the edges. It is of a quality nearly the ſame as Engliſh battery cake copper.

"This trade, which has not long been carried on, is faſt increaſing to a very great extent; for ſometimes ſhips ſail from Buſſora laden almoſt entirely with copper; and I am perſuaded that it will in time prove prejudicial to the Engliſh manufactories. Labour being much cheaper in theſe countries than in Europe, they are enabled to carry it to a market at a much cheaper rate; and this makes it very profitable to thoſe at preſent concerned in it.

"Though Bagdad is much better built than any other city in this part of the world, it is ſtill very inferior to many cities in Europe. Every houſe wears the appearance of a priſon, as deſcribed in Buſſora, but compoſed of better materials; they are in general of brick, and the timbers very good, being thoſe which are floated down the Tigris.

"The ſtreets are very narrow and duſty. I had near half a mile to go every night to ſleep, and uſually ſet out about eleven o'clock, always taking a Turkiſh ſervant with a lantern, as it would have been very dangerous to walk at ſuch a time without a light. Scorpions, tarantulas, and other noxious inſects, were very numerous. Of the former I have frequently killed four or five in a night; they are of the large black kind, and their ſtings often prove mortal.

"All perſons at this ſeaſon of the year ſleep on the tops of their houſes; and I have often been entertained by ſeeing the people run off with their clothes in their hands at ſun-riſe; for as ſoon as it has riſen above the horizon it becomes exceſſively hot. I ſoon learned, however, that even looking over our own parapet-wall was a deed of danger; for that the Turks would not heſitate a moment to ſhoot at any perſon whom they might diſcover overlooking their houſes. The houſe where I ſlept was near the middle of the city, and very lofty, none being higher in the city, except the minarets,

rets, the ſeraglio, and a few houſes belonging to the miniſters and principal officers.

"Here are many cranes, much larger and very different from any that we have in Europe. They build their neſts upon the tops of the minarets and the loftieſt houſes, where they are never moleſted, and are in conſequence very tame. I have often been within two yards of their neſts without exciting in them any fear.

"As there are no canals to water the city, many poor people are conſtantly employed in carrying water from the river in ſkins. Some take it on their backs, while others have aſſes and mules.

"Without the walls, to the weſtward, is entirely deſert, not having the leaſt traces of vegetation, except on the banks of the river. Behind the city, to the northward, the ſame barrenneſs prevails; there is no water nor any cultivation. To the eaſtward, along the banks of the river, there are excellent gardens, which extend about four miles; and a great many houſes filled with inhabitants ſtand without the walls.

"The city, however, is chiefly ſupplied with fruits and vegetables from the oppoſite ſide of the river, where there is much cultivation.

"The Baſhaw and ſome of the principal people have country ſeats in this neighbourhood. This was the ſcite of ancient Seleucia, built by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, who ſucceeded to the government of this part of the country; and ſeveral of his coins are ſtill to be met with in Bagdad. The gold coin is worth about two guineas; it bears as ſtrong an impreſſion of the head as the ancient Roman coins, but has a long beard.

"A little farther, towards Hilla, are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ruins of ancient Babylon.

"During my ſtay at Bagdad the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of ſix thouſand horſe, returned from their encampment on the banks of the Tigris; and their croſſing the river over a bridge of boats at the upper end of the city at ſun-riſe in regular proceſſion, had a very pretty appearance. The day before their arrival they ſent to Bagdad as many ſheep and cattle as ſold for a lack and a half of piaſtres. Theſe were the flocks that belonged to the rebellious Arabs.

"Bagdad at preſent is ſuppoſed to contain more treaſure than any city of equal ſize in the world; and the immenſe quantity of ſpecie and bullion found in the coffers of the late Kya (or prime miniſter) of Bagdad ſeems to warrant ſuch a conjecture. He was murdered a few months ago by conſpirators employed againſt him by the preſent Kya; and when the Baſhaw ſeized on his property, an exact account was taken of his treaſure, which amounted in value to upwards of 3,000,000*l.* ſterling." *P.* 91.

ADANAQUE—CRANES.

"THIS town is ſituated at the foot of a range of mountains, running eaſt and weſt, and is well watered by ſome clear rivulets that run from the mountains. Though here is plenty of ſtone, yet all the houſes are built with clay, and are only one ſtory high. In this place cranes are ſo abundant, that there is ſcarcely a houſe which has not ſeveral neſts upon it. They are very tame, and the inhabitants never moleſt them. When any thing diſturbs theſe birds, they make a violent clatter with their long beaks, which is ſometimes repeated by the others all over the town; and this noiſe will ſometimes continue for ſeveral minutes. It is as loud as a watchman's rattle, and not much unlike it in ſound." *P.* 115.

DIARBEKIR.

"I TOOK a guide and went through the greater part of the city. The houſes are built with hewn ſtone, and the ſtreets all paved. Many of the public edifices are very elegant. The Armenian cathedral is a large and handſome ſtructure, about the length of Weſtminſter-hall, but not ſo wide. The roof is ſupported by two rows of pillars, and the whole of the floor is covered with carpets, for even the Turks on entering it pull off their ſhoes. The Armenian mode of worſhip is nearly ſimilar to that of the Roman Catholics; they have their crucifixes and burning lamps. In the court before the cathedral is a very handſome fountain, which throws its water to a conſiderable height.

"I viſited the manufactories alſo, of which there are great numbers. They manufacture copper, iron, wool, cotton, ſilk, and ſeveral other ſtaples. Some

Some of their wool is very fine, and their weavers are numerous. People of the same trade usually live together; thus, one street contains nothing but weavers; another, shoemakers; another, smiths, &c. Their leather is very good, and they work it exceedingly well. I had cases made for my pistols, which were executed very neatly. Here are a great many dyers, and the waters of the Tigris are said to be peculiarly adapted to the purposes of that trade.

"In some branches, these people are equal, if not superior to many Europeans; but the weavers are very inferior to the English; and the cloth they make, whether woollen, cotton, or silk, is always very narrow. They entertain a very high opinion of the British manufactures, and the very name of an Englishman is sufficient to gain the greatest respect." *P.* 161.

IDOS—MANNER OF THRASHING CORN.

"THE peasantry here separate the corn from the straw by the same method as in Asia Minor, and which I have observed to be adopted in all countries where the rains are periodical. They make a ring about forty yards round, sometimes of clay, and sometimes paved. They then bring their corn from the field, and throw it in a heap in the middle of the ring. They have a sledge too, which is sometimes drawn by bullocks, sometimes by horses, and some of these have pieces of iron driven into the bottom to cut the straw as it goes round; though in others I have seen flint stones fastened to the bottom. Upon the sledge is a heavy weight. Beside the person who drives the cattle, another is employed with a fork in tossing the straw from the ring if the grain is extracted, and taking fresh from the heap in the middle. In this manner they are enabled to continue till they have extracted the whole of their corn, without being in any danger of having it spoiled by rain. This is much quicker, and easier too, than our mode of thrashing in England.

"As the weather in England is local, perhaps more so than in any other part of the world, and cannot be depended upon many days together, might not those who have large farms and extensive buildings follow a similar plan, or even build sheds, which would answer as well, and abate much of the very heavy labour of thrashing? By this mode they would also save time, and consequently be better able to attend to the cultivation and improvement of their lands." *P.* 249.

II. *An historical Description of ancient and modern Rome;* also of the Works of Art, particularly in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. To which are added, a Tour through the Cities, and Towns in the Environs of that Metropolis, and an Account of the Antiquities found at Gabia. Carefully collated with the best Authorities, by J. SALMON, Antiquary *, late of Rome. Embellished with beautiful Engravings from original Drawings. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 348. and Index. 15s. *Taylor, White.*

LIST OF PLATES.

Edwards del. Byrne direx.

1. *PLAN of Rome.*
2. *Piazza Navona.*
3. *Theatre of Marcellus.* / *Temple of Juno.*
4. *Ruins of the Imperial Palace.* / *Temple of Janus.*
5. *Sepulchre of Caius Cestius.* / *Baths of Caracalla.*
6. *Sepulchre of Cecilia Metella.* / *Temple of Bacchus.*
7. *Temple of Vesta.* / *Palace of Farnese.*
8. *Castle S. Angelo.*
9. *Church of St. Peter.*
10. *Inside of St. Peter's.*
11. *Temple of the Sibyl.*
12. *Sepulchre of Plautius.* / *Sepulchre of the Curiatii.*

EXTRACTS.

RUINS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE CALLED MAGGIORE.

"FROM the remains on the back part of the Palatine hill, the ancient

* See Monthly Epitome, vol. ii. p. 361.

grandeur of the ſtructure of this palace of the Cæſars, and to what an exceſs of luxury the Roman emperors arrived, may be eaſily conjectured. The palace of Nero in particular, from its great extent and vaſt ſize, was no leſs difficult to be inhabited than it is for us to believe its magnificence. It was built by the famous architects Severus and Cererus. In the veſtibule or principal entrance was the coloſſal ſtatue of Nero, of bronze. It was one hundred and twenty feet high, of excellent workmanſhip, by Zenodorus, who was ſent for from France for the purpoſe. It was reſtored by Veſpaſian, and dedicated to the ſun. The emperor added the rays, which were twenty-two feet and a half in length. In the porticos were three galleries ſupported by large columns, which extended a mile in length. This palace encloſed all this hill, together with the plain between the Palatine and the Cælius, and part of the Eſquiline mount near to the garden of Mæcenas. It was raiſed on large columns of marble carried on a level from the Palatine to the Eſquiline. The ſuperb entrance was facing the Via Sacra. Nero, in order to execute this deſign, deſtroyed the houſes of many of the citizens, which occaſioned the ſaying, that Rome conſiſted of one houſe. Tacitus writes, that when Rome was in flames ſeven days and nights, it was not to be extinguiſhed till all the buildings about the Palatine were burnt. Where the amphitheatre now ſtands Nero formed a lake to reſemble the ſea, with edifices around it ſimilar to a city, together with extenſive gardens and walks, and places for wild beaſts, vineyards, &c. In the palace were a great number of halls, and an innumerable quantity of rooms, galleries, and ſtatues, reſplendent in every part with gold, gems, and precious ſtones; from which circumſtance it acquired the name of the golden houſe. Many of the rooms deſtined for public feaſts were very ſpacious, with moſt beautiful ceilings, which turned round in ſuch a manner that from various parts there fell flowers and exquiſite odours. The principal hall where Nero ſupped was circular, and of ſuch art, that the ceiling was ornamented with ſtars to reſemble the heavens, in conformity to which it continually revolved night and day. Birds of ſilver were carved in the other ceilings with ſurpriſing art. Amulius, a celebrated artiſt, was employed during the whole of his life to paint this palace. The tables were of ivory, the floors of the rooms were interſected with works in gold compartments of gems and mother of pearl: the marble, the bronze, the ſtatues, and the richneſs of the tapeſtry were beyond all deſcription. When Nero went to inhabit it, he ſaid, full of pride, 'I now begin to be lodged like a man.' Here, particularly, was a temple of Fortune, conſecrated by Servius Tullius, and conſtructed by Nero of a fine tranſparent alabaſter, called ſingites. This ſtone was brought from Cappadocia, and was ſo clear, that every object might be ſeen when the doors were ſhut, as if it were noon-day. In the gardens were delightful baths, numerous fiſh-ponds and paſtures, with all ſorts of animals. Here were alſo baths of freſh and ſea water. To erect theſe wonderful edifices Italy was ruined with impoſitions and burdens, and its temples ſpoiled of their precious ornaments, ſtatues of gold and ſilver, as likewiſe great part of the empire. Tacitus writes in his Annals, that it was twice burnt and rebuilt, that is, in the fire under Nero, and in the ſixth year of Trajan. According to Dion it was burnt the third time under the Emperor Commodus, and as he rebuilt it, it was called from him Colonia Commodiana. Various emperors, abhorring the exceſs of ſo much riches and luxury, removed the moſt valuable part, and employed it for the greater ornament of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Antoninus Pius, deteſting the extent of the palace, contented himſelf with the part called Tiberiana, and ſhut up the reſt. All this magnificence, time, and eſpecially the malignity of man, have deſtroyed, and cypreſſes, ſymbols of death and deſolation, triumph on the ruins." *P.* 58.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

"THIS library has been increaſed by different popes with ſcarce and ſelected books in all languages, particularly manuſcripts, and various Bibles in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Armenian. It alſo contains a Bible in Greek, written in the ſixth century conformably to the ſeventy interpreters; one in Hebrew of an extraordinary ſize, that belonged to the Duke of Urbino, for which the Jews in Venice would

would have often given its weight in gold; a Greek codicil, which contains the Acts of the Apoſtles, admirably written in gold letters, a preſent of Carlotta queen of Cyprus to Innocent VIII.; a very ancient Miſſal, written in the time of St. Gelaſius, that belonged to the Elector Palatine; a Miſſal with fine miniatures, by Julio Clovio, ſcholar of Julio Romano; a very large Breviary, with fine miniatures, that belonged to Corvinus king of Hungary; the Eccleſiaſtical Annals, in twelve volumes, written by Card. Baronio; a Taſſo wonderfully written; a Dante excellently coloured; a Martyrology remarkable for its antiquity, and the miniatures; a codicil of Pliny, with the figures of animals; a Virgil written in ſquare letters before the fifth century, with miniatures of the dreſſes of the Trojans and Latins; a Terence of the ſame antiquity, written in ſimilar characters; another Terence of the ninth century, with figures and ſcenical maſks, ſuch as were uſed in the author's time; a great number of manuſcripts with ancient miniatures, ſome of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Charles Borromeus; the work of the Seven Sacraments, written by Henry VIII. king of England, when he was a Catholic; and ſome original letters of the ſame to Ann Bullen; ſome writings of Luther; a ſmall book of his characters and preaching, and his Bible, with a prayer, very laughable to read, as he prays and aſks of God to give him riches, ſheep, clothing, many wives, and few children; the Lives of Frederic di Monte Feltro, and of Franceſco della Rovere Duke of Urbino, ornamented with beautiful miniatures; various works written on the bark of trees called *papiri*, from which was derived the name of paper; the ancient Pugillari repreſented in ſmall tablets: and a great number of other books and curioſities are ſeen in this vaſt library, which is four hundred paces in length, and is adorned and enriched with the ſpoils of many European libraries, and other parts of the world, ſo that it remains unrivalled. Here are alſo two ancient ſtatues, one of Ariſtides, the other of St. Hyppolitus biſhop of Porto, and martyr; the buſt of Paul V. in metal; a very beautiful column of oriental tranſparent alabaſter, worked in a ſpiral form, and a red ſarcophagus, found near the Porta Maggiore in 1702, with a ſheet in it, woven of the in combuſtible ſtone called aſbeſtos, in which the gentiles burnt their dead. Clem. XII. enlarged it three hundred palms in length, and adorned it with a noble aſſortment of Etruſcan vaſes, and above three hundred choice medals, many of which are of gold and ſilver; alſo many other medals, coins, bronzes, cameos, and gems of ancient workmanſhip; ſo that in this library are the moſt rare curioſities of antiquity: and here alſo is the much-eſteemed muſeum Carpegna, left as a legacy by the laſt count of this name. The ſacred muſeum was collected by Bened. XIV. which has been greatly increaſed by Clem. XIV. and by the late pope."—*P.* 247.

III. *The Oriental Collections* for July, Auguſt, and September, 1798.
The Oriental Collections for October, November, and December, 1798. 4to. pp. 237. 1l. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *THE Gottan, or aſtronomical Temple of the Hibernian Druids.*
2. *Indian Devotees.*
3. *Ancient Egyptian Inſcriptions.*
4. *Miſcellaneous Plate.*
5. *Druidical Temple at Abury!*
6. *Portraits of Baba Nanick, and a Muſician performing on the Rebab.*
7. *Miſcellaneous Plate.*

CONTENTS OF NO. III.

THE Oriental Emigration of the Hibernian Druids proved from their Knowledge in Aſtronomy, collated with that of the Indians and Chaldeans, from Fragments of Iriſh MSS. By Lieut. General Vallancey, L.L.D. F.R.S. M.R.I.A. &c. Continued from No. II.—Introductory Chapter of the Arabian Tales. Tranſlated from an original Manuſcript. By Jonathan Scott, Eſq. Continued.—Indian Devotees.——Fragment of an intended Latin Tranſlation of the Guliſtan. By the celebrated Golius. Containing Part of the Preface, copied from a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

ford.——Sketch of an Eſſay on the Lyric Poetry of the Perſians. By W. Ouſeley, Eſq. Continued.——Anecdotes from the Tohfet al Mujailis. Tranſlated by Jonathan Scott, Eſq.——Critical Remarks on Iſaiah, ch. vii. v. 18. By Granville Penn, Eſq. F. S. A.—Account of *Zinge*, or Ethiopia. Extracted from the geographical Perſian MS. entitled the Seven Climates. Tranſlated by William Ouſeley, Eſq.——Mots d'ancien Egyptien qui ſe trouvent inſcrits ſur une Antique de Bronze, de la Collection du Rev. Thomas Coxe, et dont l'empreinte ſe voit Oriental Collections, Tom. I. p. 324. Expliqués par M. l'Abbé Caperan.——Account of a large and valuable Collection of Oriental MSS. brought from Surat by Samuel Guiſe, Eſq. and now to be ſold.——Turkiſh Sonnet, by Fazouli.——Perſian Sonnet, by Shefali. ——Explanation of the miſcellaneous Plate.——Queries, Notices, Anſwers, &c.

CONTENTS OF NO. IV.

THE Oriental Emigration of the Hibernian Druids proved from their Knowledge in Aſtronomy, collated with that of the Indians and Chaldeans, from Fragments of Iriſh MSS. By Lieut. General Vallancey, L.L. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A. &c. Continued. ——Story from the Arabian Nights. Literally tranſlated by Jonathan Scott, Eſq.—Portraits of Baba Nanick, and a Muſician performing on the Rebab. ——Account of a large and valuable Collection of Oriental MSS. brought from Surat by Samuel Guiſe, Eſq. and now to be ſold. Concluded.—— Antiquarian and critical Illuſtrations of Perſian Hiſtory and Romance. By William Ouſeley, Eſq.—Preſentation Letter from Golius to Selden. Copied from a Leaf in the Beginning of Golius's Arabic Lexicon. Bib. Bodl. Art. Seld. L. I. I.——Indian Poems. Tranſlated by Jonathan Scott, Eſq.——Anecdote of Jacoub ben Leith. Extracted from the *Negariſtan*, a Perſian Manuſcript; and tranſlated by W. Ouſeley, Eſq.—— Mots d'ancien Egyptien qui ſe trouvent inſcrits ſur une Antique de Bronze, de la Collection du Rev. Thomas Coxe, et dont l'empreinte ſe voit Oriental Collections, Tom. I. No. IV. p. 324. Expliqués par M. l'Abbé Caperan. Continued.—— Turkiſh Sonnet by Naati.——Perſian Sonnet by Jami.——Ode of Oorfi. Tranſlated by Jonathan Scott, Eſq. —Verſes quoted in the eighth Chapter of the *Zukhiret al Molouk*. Tranſlated by W. Ouſeley, Eſq.——Explanation of the miſcellaneous Plate.—— Queries, Notices, Anſwers, &c.

EXTRACTS.

ANECDOTES FROM THE TOHFET AL MUJAILIS—TRANSLATED BY JONATHAN SCOTT, ESQ.

"AN half-ſtarved Arab was travelling the deſert, when ſuddenly he reached a man who had ſpread his cloth by the road-ſide, and was eating with a good appetite. The Arab made the uſual ſalute, and ſat down by him. 'Whence comeſt thou?' ſays the latter. 'From thy village,' replied the hungry Arab, hoping for an invitation to partake. 'Didſt thou ſee 'my houſe?' continued the glutton. 'Yes,' anſwered the Arab, 'and a 'well-built and handſome one it is, 'whoſe ſtories touch the ſkies, and its 'courts are elegant as the courts of 'Paradiſe.'—'Did you ſee my ſhep-'herd's dog?'—'Certainly; and he ſo 'well guards thy herds and flocks, 'that the wolf dare not come near 'them.'—'Did you ſee my ſon Kha-'lid?'—'To be ſure; he was at ſchool, 'moſt cleverly reading the Koraun in 'an eloquent tone to his tutor.'—'How 'is the mother of Khalid?'—'Charm-'ingly; and there is not a more no-'table manager or better talker in all 'Arabia, either man or woman, or 'more celebrated for her charity and 'goodneſs.'—'Did you ſee my camel 'that fetches our water?'—'Yes; and 'he is in good order and ſtrength.'

"The man having heard all this welcome news of his wife, ſon, and property, was ſo pleaſed, that he began to eat with great reliſh, but did not aſk the famiſhed Arab to pick a bone. The mortified wretch, whoſe ſtomach now began to burn with the fire of hunger,

hunger, was aſhamed of his late flattery, and ſaid to himſelf, 'It is neceſſary I ſhould addreſs this miſerly 'glutton in another way.' Juſt then a dog paſſed, and, allured by the ſcent of the meat, ſtopped, and wagged his tail.

"'Had thy poor dog been alive,' ſaid the hungry Arab, 'he would have 'wagged his tail juſt in this manner.' —'Alas!' ſaid the man, 'is my dog 'dead? How did he die?'—'From 'drinking the urine of thy camel,' ſaid the Arab. 'Did my camel die alſo?' exclaimed the eater. 'No,' ſaid the Arab, 'but they killed him for the 'mourning repaſt of Khalid's mo-'ther.'—'Alas! is the mother of 'Khalid dead?'—'Yes,' replied the Arab. 'What illneſs occaſioned her 'death?'—'Why, ſhe ſo beat her head 'againſt the tomb of poor Khalid, that 'ſhe died of the bruiſes.'—'Ah! is 'my ſon Khalid gone alſo?'—'Unfor-'tunately ſo,' ſaid the Arab; 'for a 'violent earthquake having overthrown 'thy manſion, he was cruſhed to death 'in the ruins.' When the ſurly glutton heard all this alarming intelligence he deſiſted from eating, and leaving all behind him, haſted homeward as faſt as poſſible, while the hungry Arab ſat down, and feaſted on his victuals." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 270.

"A SYED had a quarrel, and in the courſe of diſpute ſaid to his antagoniſt, 'How dareſt thou, fellow, to oppoſe 'and revile me, when thou art com-'manded in the ſacred Koraun, after 'every prayer, to reverence and bleſs 'me? for it is written, "Thou ſhalt 'ſay, O God! ſend bleſſings upon 'Mohammed and his deſcendants."— 'True,' ſaid the man, 'but the words 'pious and virtuous follow in the ſen-'tence, and thou art neither." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 272.

ACCOUNT OF ZINGE, OR ETHIOPIA: EXTRACTED FROM THE GEOGRAPHICAL PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT, ENTITLED HEFT AKLIM, OR THE SEVEN CLIMATES. TRANSLATED BY W. OUSELEY, ESQ.

"ZINGE, or Ethiopia, is an extenſive region, chiefly bordered on the north by *Yemen*, or Arabia, on the ſouth by the inhabited deſerts, on the eaſt by the land of Nubia, and on the weſt by *Habſheh*, or Abyſſinia. The inhabitants of this country *(Zinge)* are never afflicted with ſadneſs or melancholy: on this ſubject, the Sheikh Abu-al-Kheir-Azhari has the following diſtich:

'Who is the man without care or 'ſorrow (tell), that I may rub my hand 'to him.

'(Behold) the Zingians, without 'care or ſorrow, frolickſome with tip-'ſineſs and mirth.'

"The philoſophers have diſcovered that the cauſe of this cheerfulneſs proceeds from the influence of the ſtar *Soheil*, or *Canopus*, which riſes over them every night. All the Zingians are deſcended from *Zinge*, the ſon of *Cuſh*, the ſon of *Canaan*, the ſon of *Ham*; and they are called 'the *beaſts* 'of human prey, or the devourers of 'men;' becauſe that whenever they overcome an enemy they eat his fleſh, and alſo, that when diſguſted with, or exaſperated againſt their king, they put him to death, and devour him. As gold abounds in this country, they make their ornaments and trinkets of iron; and they ſay, that over all thoſe who carry iron about them, the devil ſhall not have any power, and that it will augment their valour. For the purpoſes of war, they value oxen as highly as Arabian horſes. Their diet chiefly conſiſts of the fleſh of elephants and *ziraffahs* (camelopards). It is ſaid, that in this country there is a certain tree, of which, if the leaves be thrown into water, and if elephants drink of that water, they become ſo intoxicated as to be taken with facility." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 299.

A LITERARY IMPOSTURE.

"IN the year 1794 Dr. Hager, whoſe treatiſe on the affinity of the Hungarians and Laplanders had rendered him well known to the learned world, was directed by the King of Naples to examine the two manuſcripts from which had been tranſlated the '*Codice Diplomatico della Sicilia ſotto il* '*Governo degli Arabi*,' in ſix volumes, quarto; and '*Libro del Conſiglio d'Egit-*'*to*,' in one volume, folio. Finding that the whole was a literary forgery, the Doctor did not heſitate to declare his opinion, however mortifying to the court of Naples, which had defrayed the chief expenſes of the publication. The Arabic manuſcript which the Abbé

Abbé Vella had asserted to be the original of his *Codice Diplomatico*, was found by the Doctor to contain the Sacred Traditions, or accounts of all that Mohammed said or did from his birth till his death.

"This manuscript was so disfigured by the wilful insertion of useless letters and redundant points, as to be rendered nearly unintelligible.

"The other work, said to be translated from a manuscript of the library at Fez, was proved to be a mere creature of the Abbé Vella's fertile imagination.

"In his '*Reise von Warschaw nach des Hauptstadt von Sicilien*' (duod. Wien. 1795), Dr. Hager gives an account of the Arabic manuscripts, containing part of the lost books of Livy, which the Abbé Vella boasted that he possessed; and mentions, that Lady Spencer, with a liberality that does honour to the British nation, when visiting Italy in 1794, offered to bear the expense of publication, rather than suffer such precious remains of antiquity to be longer buried in oblivion: but it appears, that Vella had only fabricated some passages from the Latin Epitome of Florus, into Arabic, of one of which Dr. Hager, in the little volume above quoted (last page), gives an engraved specimen." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 426.

IV. *Bertrand de Moleville's Annals of the French Revolution.* (Concluded from p. 444, vol. iii.)

NOTE RELATIVE TO THE ABBE SIEYES.

"IT only depended on the possession of an abbey of 12,000 livres (five hundred pounds sterling) a year, and a little more attention from the Archbishop of Sens, to have made the Abbé Sieyes one of the most zealous supporters of the old government. I assert this fact on the testimony of several persons worthy of the highest credit, without any fear of its being contradicted by the Abbé Sieyes himself; and I cite him from among a thousand instances, that the world may justly appreciate the zeal, patriotism, and principles, of those revolutionary demoniacs, who all, madmen and idiots excepted, had no other object in declaiming and writing so violently against the government and the ministers, than to make them purchase at a higher price their silence or their pen. The Abbé Sieyes, a man for systems, a subtle arguer, an obscurely profound metaphysician, pushed himself into notice in 1787, in the Provincial Assembly of Orleans, of which he was a member, by his continual and frequently embarrassing opposition to the old principles, and to all the views of the government. The Archbishop of Sens, then minister, being informed of it, asked M. de L——, one of the principal members of that department, who the Abbé Sieyes was, of whom he heard so much. 'He is a man,' replied M. de L——, 'extremely dangerous in times like these. You must 'absolutely secure him, to prevent his 'doing a great deal of mischief.'—'But by what means secure him?'—'There is but one; and that is, to 'chain him down with fetters—not of 'iron, but of gold.'—'What! do you 'think he is to be bought?—'I have 'no doubt of it; he is not rich; he 'loves expensive living and good cheer, 'and of course money.'—'How much 'must he have? Do you think an annuity of 6000 livres upon an abbey 'would be enough?'—'No; his price 'is higher than that.'—'Say twelve, 'then.'—'That will do; but instead 'of giving him an annuity, give him 'an abbey of that value. He is of 'low extraction, and full of vanity; 'he would be highly flattered with an 'abbey, and you will be sure of being 'better served for it.'—'Let it be so 'then. Will you undertake the negotiation?'—'No, I cannot; but the 'Abbé de Cezarges, who is known to 'be entirely devoted to you, is in our 'Provincial Assembly, and nobody is 'fitter to execute the commission.'—'Well, then, I will put it into his 'hands.'

"The Archbishop of Sens, in consequence, sent the Abbé Cezarges private instructions, together with a letter which he was to show as occasion required to the Abbé Sieyes, and in which the minister spoke highly of the talents and great knowledge of the Abbé, saying, that he had mentioned him to the King, and that his Majesty thought of calling him into the administration, of preferring him to an abbey of 12,000 livres income, &c.

"With these credentials, the Abbé Cezarges went and paid a friendly visit to

to the Abbé Sieyes. 'How is it, my 'dear Abbé,' ſaid he to him, 'that, 'with all the talents you poſſeſs, you 'have not the wit to turn them to ac- 'count in improving your ſituation? 'The ſide of oppoſition in our aſſem- 'blies will only ſerve to create you 'powerful enemies, and to ſhut the 'door of favour againſt you; where- 'as, if, inſtead of perpetually oppoſ- 'ing and embarraſſing the govern- 'ment, you were to be of ſervice to 'it, you would certainly be well re- 'warded.'—'Of ſervice to the govern- 'ment! to the miniſters! Do not men- 'tion it to me; there is nothing to be 'done with thoſe people; they are all 'either madmen or fools.'—'The 'Archbiſhop of Sens—' 'The Arch- 'biſhop of Sens is the greateſt mad- 'man among them.'—'You will al- 'low at leaſt that he is not a fool, and I 'will convince you that he is not 'mad; you are much in the wrong to 'ſpeak of him as you do: the proof 'of his not being mad is, that he 'thinks highly of you.'—'Of me! 'He does not even know my name.' —'You are miſtaken; he has heard 'a great deal of you, and does not 'doubt that you could, if you would, 'be of very great ſervice to the Admi- 'niſtration; he has even propoſed you 'to the King, and to give you an ab- 'bey.'—'An abbey!'—'Yes, an ab- 'bey; and an abbey too with a reve- 'nue of 12,000 livres: this deſerves 'attention.'—'No doubt it would, if 'what you ſay were true.'—'I can 'ſhow you all I have ſaid to you, 'written by the hand of the miniſter 'himſelf; and I ſhould not have men- 'tioned it to you, had I not been ex- 'preſsly commiſſioned by him to do it.' —'Oh! that alters the caſe.'—'Well, 'what anſwer ſhall I give?'—'I cannot 'pretend to ſay that a good abbey 'would not give me a very great plea- 'ſure.'—'That's right, and you may 'depend upon having one; but may 'the miniſtry alſo depend upon your 'ſervices?'—'Of courſe; and if they 'will liſten to me, they will be guilty of 'fewer follies.'—'Then I may write 'to the Archbiſhop of Sens, that you 'accept the abbey, and ſo forth?'— 'Yes, certainly; but when is this to 'take place?'—'Immediately after the 'cloſing of our provincial aſſembly. 'You muſt go to Verſailles, where 'you will ſee the Archbiſhop; converſe 'with him upon the ſubject, and in the 'next arrangement of the liſt you will 'be appointed.'

"From that moment the Abbé Sieyes entirely changed his tone in the aſſembly, to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe who were unacquainted with his ſecret. They continued ſitting for about ſix weeks longer. Hardly were they broke up when the Abbé Sieyes repaired to Verſailles, and preſented himſelf at the hotel of the Archbiſhop of Sens. During two hours he waited in vain in the antechamber for the moment when he ſhould be introduced into the miniſter's cloſet. At length, finding that he was not ſent for, he deſired a ſervant to go and announce him again; but by that he gained nothing, for all the anſwer brought back by the ſervant was, that his Lordſhip was very buſy, and could not ſee any body. The Abbé, convinced that he had been made game of, went away exaſperated at the Cardinal, and ſadly vexed at having yielded ſo eaſily to corruption, eſpecially as he had experienced all the ſhame without reaping any of the profit of it. He haſtened to the Abbé de Cezarges, related his adventure, and reproached him very bitterly for having made himſelf the inſtrument of ſo abominable a piece of treachery. The Abbé de Cezarges did all he could to appeaſe his anger, and to perſuade him that the Archbiſhop's mind could not be changed: he promiſed him to go and ſee the miniſter in the courſe of the day, and aſcertain his intentions. It was not till he heard of the Abbé Sieyes's great rage, that the Archbiſhop remembered the promiſes he had deſired to be made to him more than ſix weeks before, or even his name, which he had almoſt forgotten. 'Let him 'know,' ſaid he to the Abbé de Cezarges, 'that I was ignorant of his 'being at Verſailles; and that my ſer- 'vant having miſunderſtood, or not re- 'taining his name, had pronounced it 'in ſuch a bungling manner, that it 'had been impoſſible for me to gueſs 'it was he who was announced. Let 'him come again to ſee me, and I will 'make my peace with him.'

"This converſation, with the particulars of which the Abbé Sieyes was next day informed, appeaſing his wrath, and reviving his hopes a little, he agreed to pay a ſecond viſit to the Archbiſhop of Sens. Unfortunately, he went the day on which the miniſter gave a public audience, and when, of courſe, every

every body who wiſhed to ſee or to ſpeak to him, went, without being announced, into the hall, as ſoon as the doors of it were opened. The Archbiſhop having never ſeen this Abbé, and being as little apprized of his ſecond viſit as he had been of his firſt, paid him no attention, and perhaps took him for one of thoſe buſy-bodies who are often ſeen at the levees of miniſters, though they have nothing to ſay to them, and who attend chiefly to ſay that they had been there. The Abbé Sieyes being totally ignorant of the ceremony of miniſterial audiences, waited, and waited in vain, for the Archbiſhop's coming up to him. The miniſter concluded his levee according to cuſtom, as ſoon as thoſe who went to ſpeak to him had ſaid all they had to ſay, and retired to his cloſet, leaving the Abbé Sieyes in the hall, confounded, tranſported with rage, and more convinced than ever that he had been made a dupe. He went off curſing the Archbiſhop of Sens, and ſwearing to be revenged for ſo atrocious a perfidy. The Abbé Cezarges tried, without effect, to bring him to reaſon, and to juſtify the miniſter; but he repeatedly anſwered, 'Say no 'more of that man to me! He is a 'villain! he ſhall know—he ſhall know 'whom he has to deal with.' He accordingly ſome time after publiſhed his firſt pamphlet, entitled '*Moyens d'* '*Exécution*,' in which he inſerted the moſt virulent declamation that had ever been made againſt the Archbiſhop of Sens.

"This anecdote was told by the Abbé Cezarges to many of his friends, who have repeated it to me with the ſame circumſtances. It was alſo confirmed to me by M. de L——, the member of the Provincial Aſſembly of Orleans, whom I mentioned to have been the perſon who adviſed the Archbiſhop of Sens to gain the Abbé Sieyes." *Vol.* i. *p.* 415.

ANECDOTES OF MIRABEAU.

"THE Viſcount de Mirabeau had more wit and natural talents, but leſs knowledge, than his elder brother: his character was in high eſtimation for his frankneſs and ſincerity, his romantic bravery, his ſentiments of honour, and his loyalty to the King; yet he was ſuperior to his brother ſtill more by his qualifications than by his virtues. The elder Mirabeau, early plunged by the violence of his paſſions and by the uncommon vigour of his conſtitution into all manner of exceſs, had ſhaken off the yoke of principles, and had ſubſtituted in their place ſyſtems ever dependant, as to his conduct, on the ſordid calculations of intereſt. His long and frequent impriſonments had conſiderably ſoured and hardened his diſpoſition, and in the courſe of them he had alſo acquired the habit of reflecting deeply, of conſidering a queſtion under all its points of view, and of ſupporting with equal ſtrength the affirmative or negative; whence that readineſs, that ſuperiority in reply which gave him an immenſe advantage over all his opponents. Unfortunately, the beſt cauſe was always, in his opinion, that for which he was beſt paid, and his eloquence at the ſervice of the higheſt bidder. He has been unjuſtly accuſed of cowardice; on ſeveral occaſions, when his life only was at ſtake, he has given unequivocal proofs of courage: but he was often daſtardly, through avarice or vanity. There was no inſult, however ſerious, which he could not bear when he had a large ſum to receive, or an important ſpeech to deliver in the Aſſembly next day; and it ſeldom happened but that one or other of theſe was the caſe. Being a royaliſt on conviction, he would have ſupported the throne very powerfully, had not Mr. Necker ſcrupled to purchaſe his ſervices; and it was not till he refuſed them that he offered them to the democratic party, who paid much more for them than he would have got from the court.

"Mirabeau was far from being the author of all the ſpeeches he delivered from the tribune. His attendance at the Aſſembly, and the parties of pleaſure, or rather of immoderate debauch, in which he was perpetually engaged, left him no time to write them, even had his head been ſufficiently at liberty to compoſe them. He had at command a certain number of writers, of more wit than fortune, who, flattered by his patronage, encouraged by his promiſes, and aſſiſted at times by trifling ſums from his purſe, did themſelves the honour of working for him. He received them at his houſe at different hours, and employed them all unknown to one another; telling each, under the ſeal of

of ſecrecy, that he purpoſed to make a motion of ſuch a nature, but that he had ſo little time to beſtow upon thinking of it, that it would be doing him a real friendſhip to give him ſome ideas, ſome notes which he might make uſe of, and that he had thought of him for ſuch aſſiſtance. There was not one of them but went inſtantly to work as hard as he could, to juſtify the confidence of a man ſo celebrated as Mirabeau. When they had all ſent in their work, he ſelected the beſt paſſages of each, forming a whole out of them, which he arranged and enriched in his manner with ſome pompous phraſes, and then ſet out for the aſſembly. His fellow-labourers, who got there before him, recogniſed each the particular paſſage he had furniſhed him with, admired in ſecret the advantage he had drawn from it, and never doubted that all the reſt of the ſpeech was his own compoſition: they wondered at his being able to produce ſo fine an oration in ſo ſhort a time, and left the hall convinced that no man had more talents than Mirabeau. And there is no doubt, in fact, that he was very able, without the aſſiſtance of any body, to make as good ſpeeches as thoſe he thus patched up; but he had a rarer talent, and the moſt uſeful to a ſtateſman, that of appreciating the talents of others, and extracting the greateſt poſſible advantage from them. Charlemagne could hardly ſign his name, and Cardinal Richelieu was an indifferent writer; yet the one was the greateſt king, and the other the ableſt miniſter France ever had." *Vol.* i. *p.* 483.

V. *Letters from a Father to his Son*, on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life. Vol. II. Written in the Years 1798 and 1799. By J. AIKIN, M. D. Small 8vo. pp. 341. 5s. *Johnſon.*

CONTENTS.

LETTER I. Introductory—II. On Party—III. On the Eſtimate of Morals—IV. On a Criterion of Perfection in Writing—V. On Authority in Matter of Opinion—VI. On Milton's Garden of Eden, as a ſuppoſed Prototype of modern Gardening.—VII. On the Character of Ajax.—VIII. On Evidence in Matter of Fact.—IX. On the Character of Cicero.—X. On the Value of Life.—XI. On the Reſpect due to Superiors.—XII. On the Taſte for Farming.—XIII. Hiſtory and Biography eſtimated.—XIV. On Openneſs and Sincerity.—XV. On the Advantages of a Taſte for Poetry.—XVI. On the beſt Mode of encountering the Evils of Life.—XVII. On the comparative Value of different Studies.—XVIII. On the Experience of Life.

EXTRACTS.

ON THE STUDY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

"ONE of the moſt material circumſtances on which the relative value of an object of ſtudy depends is, that it be ſomething real, ſtable, of general import, and not indebted for its conſequence to temporary and conventional modes of thinking. In this reſpect, nature has greatly the advantage over art. Whatever is learned concerning her is an eternal truth, which will preſerve its relation to other things as long as the world endures. The motions of the heavenly bodies, the influence of the elements, the properties of minerals, vegetables, and animals, are *grand facts* which ſpeak a common language to all mankind in all ages, and afford a perpetual fund of uſe and entertainment. The more wide and comprehenſive a ſurvey is taken of theſe objects, the better they anſwer the purpoſe of enlarging the mind, and eſtabliſhing a baſis for truths of univerſal application. Hence the advantage of ſtudying them in a connected and ſyſtematic mode, and framing general propoſitions concerning them. But the foundation for theſe muſt be a very accurate inveſtigation of particular facts, ſince the inſtant their guidance is quitted, and reliance is placed upon analogical deductions, error commences. Obſervation and experiment muſt therefore go hand in hand with reaſoning; nor was there ever a true philoſopher who did not unite theſe proceſſes. I can conceive of no employment of the human faculties nobler than thus taking the ſcale of creation, detecting all its mutual connexions

and dependencies, inveſtigating the laws by which it is governed as a whole, and the economy of its conſtituent parts, and alternately making uſe of the ſagacity of the ſenſes in minute reſearch, and the powers of intellect in comparing and abſtracting. The ſtudies, then, which range under the heads of natural philoſophy and natural hiſtory, and are comprehended under the general term of phyſics, appear to me to take the lead of all mental purſuits with reſpect to extent, variety, and dignity. Let it be underſtood, however, that I include among them the ſtudy of one of the nobleſt objects nature preſents, and certainly the moſt intereſting to a human creature—that of man himſelf. To aſcertain what he eſſentially is, what are the faculties of body and mind which characterize him as the head of the animal creation, and what are the variations induced in him by education, habit, climate, and mode of life, is ſtrictly a branch of phyſics, and has by the beſt writers been treated as ſuch.

"It is, doubtleſs, impoſſible for a ſingle mind to embrace all the objects here pointed out, ſo as to fathom the depths of human knowledge in each; to be at the ſame time the mind of Newton, Locke, Boyle, and Haller: but according to the degree in which a man had imbibed the leading ideas which conſtituted the intellectual furniture of ſuch minds, I ſhould eſtimate the value of his attainments; and I ſhould prefer, though not in point of genius, yet with reſpect to acquiſitions, one who combined a tolerably accurate acquaintance with all the branches of knowledge poſſeſſed by theſe, to a complete adept in any one of them. The laſt mentioned of the above perſons, Haller, was ſcarcely, I believe, ſurpaſſed by any man in the variety, and at the ſame time the ſolidity, of his phyſical knowledge. Buffon may be named as one whoſe general views were as grand, and whoſe purſuits were planned upon as enlarged a ſcale, as thoſe of any perſon whom ſtudies of this claſs have rendered famous, though he wanted accuracy and ſolidity in many of the particulars of his ſpeculations. As a criterion of this capaciouſneſs and elevation of underſtanding, I would ſuppoſe a delegate ſent from this earth to explore ſome other world, and bring back the moſt complete and important information concerning it:—the perſon duly ſelected for ſuch a miſſion would, in my idea, poſſeſs a title to the ſuperiority in queſtion.

"Although nature, thus ſtudied, appears to me the nobleſt of all ſubjects that can occupy the mind, I am far from affixing the ſame proportionate value to inveſtigations of detached parts of the works of nature. In theſe, all the grandeur of large and connected views is frequently loſt, and the whole attention is employed on petty details, which lead to nothing further. A very little mind may ſucceſsfully apply itſelf to the arrangement of ſhells and butterflies by their forms and colours, and gain nothing by the proceſs but the ſimple ideas of form and colour, as ſerving for marks of diſtinction. To ſuch minds, an arrangement of ribands by their ſhades and patterns would be a perfectly ſimilar employment. I do not deny that even theſe humble labourers in ſcience are neceſſary to complete the great fabric of the ſyſtem of nature, and give accuracy and uniformity to its nomenclature. Their induſtry and exactneſs deſerve praiſe; but it is better for a ſtudent, capable of more extenſive views, to make uſe of their labours, than to imitate them. What I have ſaid, however, muſt be underſtood with limitation; for, as I have already obſerved, it is incumbent on the inquirer into nature to ſpare no pains in the accurate ſearch after facts; but theſe ſhould be facts not trifling or inſulated, but eſſential to the formation of thoſe general theorems in which ſyſtematical knowledge conſiſts. It is certain, for inſtance, that while the Linnæan claſs of *cryptogamia* ſubſiſts, the vegetable economy muſt be very incompletely known. It cannot, however, be abliſhed without the minuteſt examination of the generative organs of moſſes, ferns, algæ, lichens, &c. which may therefore reaſonably employ the ableſt and moſt philoſophical naturaliſt. Bonnet, a philoſopher in every ſenſe of the word, occupied himſelf for years in microſcopical obſervations and experiments on the ſmalleſt parts of nature, but it was with the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing important concluſions concerning the eſſential characters of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the limits between each. Modern chemiſtry is one of the moſt important branches of phyſics, and comprehends many truly ſublime ſpeculations,

culations relative to the globe we inhabit; but its theory is entirely built upon experiments, in which the niceſt mechanical attentions are neceſſary to avoid fondamental errors." *P.* 303.

MATHEMATICS—ASHMOLE AND FRANKLIN.

"MATHEMATICAL ſtudies muſt already be ſuppoſed to ſtand high in my eſtimate, ſince I have placed in the firſt claſs thoſe large and ſublime views of nature, ſome of which could not originally have been formed, nor can now be comprehended, without the principles of mathematics. But beſides their undoubted value as means, they have by many been purſued ultimately as affording the higheſt and pureſt exerciſe to the intellectual powers. Fully *ſenſible* of my own inadequacy to judge of their worth in this reſpect, and fearful of giving way to partiality, I ſhall only ſpeak of them from obſerving their effects upon others. As far as I have remarked, few of thoſe who during the early part of their lives have gone deep into mathematics, acquire ſuch a reliſh for them, as to be induced ſpontaneouſly to continue their application to them at an after-period. Whether it be that they find the requiſite mental exertion too ſevere, or that they become wearied with ſtudies which offer no further proſpects, and furniſh no materials for converſation—it ſeems to me to be the fact, that mathematical purſuits are uſually deſerted, as ſoon as the incidental motives which cauſed them to be entered upon, or the firſt ardour of curioſity, have ceaſed. Where this has not been the caſe, they are ſometimes found to occupy the whole mind, to the excluſion of all other ſubjects, pleaſant or uſeful; and ſurely the ideas of figure and number alone are inſufficient to fill the compaſs of the human underſtanding. A ſtory is told of a profound mathematician, who being with difficulty perſuaded to read through Homer's Iliad, coldly obſerved at the concluſion, that he did not find that the author had *proved* any thing. It would, however, be very unjuſt to repreſent this inſenſibility as the univerſal reſult of mathematical ſtudies. Many inſtances may be produced of their alliance in the ſame perſon with polite and philoſophical literature. Of theſe, it will ſuffice to mention the late celebrated d'Alembert, a diſtinguiſhed member at the ſame time of the Academy of Sciences, and the French Academy, and an admired writer on a variety of topics. A proficiency in abſtract mathematics is certainly an undoubted proof of great mental capacity; and I ſuppoſe the extent of the ſtudy is ſuch, that no apprehenſions need be entertained of exhauſting its objects. Whether, with no further view, it be worth while to expend ſo much time and exertion upon it, I leave you to determine for yourſelf.

"Without tracing further the circle of human knowledge, I ſhall bring my letter to a concluſion after a general obſervation. No kinds of ſtudy can differ more from each other, than the ſame from itſelf, as purſued by a man of a ſtrong, and by one of a weak underſtanding. The firſt will render a ſmall object important; the ſecond, an important one little. The hiſtory of literature abounds with inſtances in proof of this aſſertion—I ſhall mention one. Elias Aſhmole, in the laſt century, obtained conſiderable reputation here in the multifarious character of a *philoſopher*. He was an aſtronomer, but this noble ſcience in his hands turned to judicial aſtrology. He was a chymiſt, but under this title alchemy was the real object of his purſuit. He was a naturaliſt, but his taſte rather led him to be a collector, than a ſcientific obſerver of nature. He was an antiquary, and in that capacity made large collections for the hiſtory of free-maſonry in this country: afterwards he ſoared to the moſt noble order of the Garter, the hiſtory of which, with all its laws and inſtitutions, was his *opus magnum*. In this man were united the valuable qualities of induſtry, exactneſs, and perſeverance; but the foundation of good ſenſe was wanting.—How different from one 'qui nil moliſtur inepte,' all whoſe purſuits are directed by a ſound underſtanding! Such an one was the wiſe Franklin, who from the moſt trivial facts could deduce the moſt important concluſions—who had always ſomething truly valuable in proſpect—and whoſe touch converted every meaner material to gold.

"It is not, then, merely the ſpecies of ſtudy, but the mind and ſpirit with which it is purſued, that ſhould regulate our eſtimate of the intellectual powers of the ſtudent. Folly often

conceals herſelf under the maſk of ſeriouſneſs, and wiſdom ſometimes is light and playful. The latter knows ſhe hazards nothing by occaſionally deſcending from her dignity; whereas folly loſes all by loſing appearances. A great latitude of mental occupation may be admitted, provided good ſenſe preſides over all—that quality which truly is, as our ethical poet aſſerts,

'Though no ſcience, fairly worth the ſeven.'

P. 322. "Farewell!"

VI. *Reflections on Men and Things;* tranſlated from a French Manuſcript of the late J. G. ZIMMERMAN, Author of "Solitude," &c. 8vo. pp. 233. 5s. *Symonds.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

"OF theſe Reflections it may perhaps be neceſſary to ſay a few words in explanation of the name prefixed to them as their author.

"The manuſcript was found among the papers of a general officer of the old government of France, who lately died an emigrant in the iſland of Guernſey; he was long an intimate friend of Zimmerman, and as ſuch was honoured by all who knew him, for he had profited much by ſo valuable an alliance, his mind being a reflector of all the brighter virtues, and his life was devoted to the benefit and improvement of ſociety.

"At the time of this gentleman's deceaſe were found among his papers the manuſcripts, of which the public have now a tranſlation, with a note prefixed to the following purport:

"'Theſe Reflections were written 'at an early period of life by J. G. 'Zimmerman; and as my acquaintance 'with him was that of a brother, he 'lent them to me for peruſal, at the 'ſame time obſerving, that he thought 'them too crude for the public eye. I 'read them however with much plea'ſure, and previous to my returning 'them to him (with his permiſſion) 'took the following copy; ſtill I was 'deſirous of his giving them to the 'world, which before his death he in'tended, and towards that purport 'had added thoſe notes which I have 'ſince tranſcribed into this copy.'

"It appears, however, that Zimmerman never put his intentions into effect; whether he ſtill conceived that theſe Reflections were not ſufficiently finiſhed for publication, or was anticipated in thoſe intentions by death, I cannot determine; the world however have them as I found them, and they will determine how far I have done right in ſubmitting them to public peruſal.

P. v. "THE EDITOR."

EXTRACTS.

"THE vulgar tumult of manual applauſe, the ſhouts of furious mobs, are inſtances of approbation that gratify vulgar minds: like beggars with their pouch, any hand is welcome that contributes." *P.* 16.

"We often ſport, and wanton, with the feelings of our brethren; on the vile preſumption that their integrity, ſenſibility, or intellect, is baſe, like their appearance! 'Tis natural for thoſe who are aware that their own exterior is more valuable than their interior, to judge that the heart of the poor muſt be of ſtill leſs worth than his ragged covering *." *P.* 45.

"How much is there of what we ſee, or read, that is worth remembering? yet, what is there that has paſſed, from which ſome profit may not be extracted! Haughty, or inactive—we either pant after a more ſublime ſituation, or do not turn this to good account ‡." *P.* 73.

"The croſier is generally joined to the ſceptre, where its efforts to conſolidate them have proved ineffectual †." *P.* 174. "The

* "Upon the aſſumption of Sextus the Fifth, the king of Spain ſent the high conſtable of Caſtile to congratulate his Holineſs. The pope took him gently by the chin, and aſked, 'If the dominions of his maſter were ſo thin of ſubjects that 'he could not find an ambaſſador with a beard ſomewhat longer than his?'

"The conſtable anſwered—'If the king had been aware that merit conſiſted 'in a great beard, he would have ſent a rain-goat for his ambaſſador'!"

‡ "A wit who was told of a man who could repeat every word in Montaigne, without expreſſing any ſurpriſe, ſaid, 'Well, and I have got the book'."

† "Muley, an emperor of Morocco, is ſuppoſed, with his own hands, to have

"The ignorant muſt have a God; they make this God after their own faſhion ‖." *P.* 187.

"Writers who meditate, muſt write ſlowly; there is but little thought of, or in, haſty productions §." *P.* 192.

"The diſappointments of luſt are violent and dangerous ¶!" *P.* 193.

"Thou toiling candidate for fame, what ſcourges art thou actively preparing! Every arrogant who is but alphabet deep ſhall be thy judge; nor expect that genius, or induſtry, will be ſufficient to ſecure thee from the aſſaults of ignorance, ſpleen, dulneſs. The ſupercilious hypercritic alone can overwhelm thee *." *P.* 209.

VII. *The Pleaſures of Hope;* in two Parts: with other Poems. By THOMAS CAMPBELL. 12mo. pp. 137. (With four Plates, Graham, &c. p. Mitchell, Scott, and Neagle ſc.) 6s. *Mundell*, Edinburgh; *Longman and Rees*, London.

CONTENTS.

PLEASURES of Hope, two Parts —Notes to Ditto.——Specimens of a new Tranſlation of the Medea of Euripides.——Love and Madneſs, an Elegy.——SONGS——The wounded Huſſar—Gilderoy—The Harper.

ANALYSIS OF PART I.

A COMPARISON between the beauty of remote objects in a landſcape, and thoſe ideal ſcenes of felicity which the imagination delights to contemplate—The influence of anticipation upon the other paſſions—An alluſion to the well-known fiction in

have butchered 40,000 of his people. His right to ſhed human blood being eſtabliſhed by the prieſthood, his ſubjects were greedy for death; they were taught to believe, he diſpatched them forthwith to paradiſe. When he mounted his horſe, he always decapitated the ſlave who held the ſtirrup, and many have been ſeen to ſtruggle for the gracious favour."

‖ "The Puelches (a tribe of Patagonians), who defeated the Spaniard Baldivia, have a notion of a future ſtate, and imagine, that after death they are to be tranſported to a country where the fruits of inebriety are eternal; there to live in immortal drunkenneſs, and the perpetual chaſe of the oſtrich.

"In reſpect to religion, they allow two principles, a good and a bad one. The good they call the Creator of all things, but conſider him as one that never ſolicits himſelf about them. He is ſtyled by ſome Soucha, or chief in the land of ſtrong drink; by others Guayara-cunnce, or lord of the dead.

(Extracts from a pamphlet written by Pennant—printed, but not publiſhed.)"

§ "'Tis reported, that Edmund Burke ſpent from February to November, in compoſing his celebrated Reflections on the French Revolution, and ſo altered, corrected, printed, and reprinted them, that when they were publiſhed, not one ſheet remained of the original production."

¶ "Holbein was diſpatched by Cromwell to draw the Lady Anne of Cleves. He brought over ſo favourable a likeneſs of the lady, that Henry conſented to wed her; but when he found her ſo inferior to the miniature, the ſtorm, which ſhould have really been directed to the painter, burſt on the miniſter; and Cromwell loſt his head, becauſe Anne was a Flanders mare, not a Venus, as Holbein had repreſented her."

* "Lord Halifax deſired to have the three firſt books of the tranſlation of the Iliad read at his houſe. Addiſon, Congreve, and Garth, were preſent. In four or five places Lord Halifax ſtopped me very civilly, and with a ſpeech each time, much of the ſame kind: 'I beg your pardon, Pope, but there's 'ſomething in that paſſage that does not quite pleaſe me; be ſo good as to mark 'the place, and conſider it at your leiſure: I am ſure you can give it a little 'turn.' I told Dr. Garth, that theſe general and looſe obſervations had laid me under a good deal of difficulty; he laughed heartily at my embarraſſment. 'All you need do,' ſays he, 'is to leave the paſſages juſt as they are, call on 'his lordſhip two or three months hence, thank him for his kind obſervations, 'and then read them to him as altered.' This advice was followed. His lordſhip appeared extremely pleaſed with them, and cried out, 'Aye, now they 'are perfectly right! nothing can be better'."

Pagan

Pagan tradition, that when all the guardian deities of mankind abandoned the world, Hope alone was left behind.——The conſolations of this paſſion in ſituations of danger and diſtreſs.—The ſeaman on his midnight watch.—The ſoldier marching into battle.—Alluſion to the intereſting adventures of Byron.

The inſpiration of Hope, as it actuates the efforts of genius, whether in the department of ſcience, or of taſte.—Domeſtic felicity, how intimately connected with views of future happineſs.—Picture of a mother watching her infant when aſleep.—Pictures of the priſoner, the maniac, and the wanderer.

Proſpects of political improvement in the future ſtate of ſociety.—The wide field that is yet open for the progreſs of humanizing arts among uncivilized nations.—From theſe views of amelioration of ſociety, and the extenſion of liberty and truth over deſpotic and barbarous countries, by a melancholy contraſt of ideas, we are led to reflect upon the hard fate of a brave people recently conſpicuous in their ſtruggles for independence.—Deſcription of the capture of Warſaw, of the laſt conteſt of the oppreſſors and the oppreſſed, and the maſſacre of the Poliſh patriots at the bridge of Prague.——Apoſtrophe to the ſelf-intereſted enemies of human improvement.—The wrongs of Africa.—The barbarous policy of Europeans in India.—Prophecy in the Hindoo mythology of the expected deſcent of the Deity to redreſs the miſeries of their race, and to take vengeance on the violators of juſtice and mercy.

PART II.

Apoſtrophe to the power of Love.—Its intimate connexion with generous and ſocial Senſibility.—Alluſion to that beautiful paſſage in the beginning of the Book of Geneſis, which repreſents the happineſs of Paradiſe itſelf incomplete, till Love was ſuperadded to its other bleſſings.——The dreams of future felicity which a lively imagination is apt to cheriſh, when Hope is animated by refined attachment.—This diſpoſition to combine in one imaginary ſcene of reſidence, all that is pleaſing in our eſtimate of happineſs, compared to the ſkill of the great artiſt, who perſonified perfect beauty, in the picture of Venus, by an aſſemblage of the moſt beautiful features he could find.—A ſummer and winter evening deſcribed, as they may be ſuppoſed to ariſe in the mind of one who wiſhes, with enthuſiaſm, for the union of friendſhip and retirement.

Hope and Imagination inſeparable agents.—Even in thoſe contemplative moments, when our imagination wanders beyond the boundaries of this world, our minds are not unattended with an hope, that we ſhall ſome day have a wider and diſtinct proſpect of the univerſe, inſtead of the partial glimpſe we now enjoy.

The predominance of a belief in a future ſtate, over the terrors attendant on diſſolution.—The baneful influence of that ſceptical philoſophy, which bars us from ſuch comforts.—Alluſion to the fate of a ſuicide.—Epiſode of Conrad and Ellenore.—Concluſion.

EXTRACT.

" WITH thee, ſweet Hope! reſides the heav'nly light,
That pours remoteſt rapture on the ſight:
Thine is the charm of life's bewilder'd way,
That calls each ſlumb'ring paſſion into play.
Wak'd by thy touch, I ſee the ſiſter band,
On tiptoe watching, ſtart at thy command,
And fly where'er thy mandate bids them ſteer,
To Pleaſure's path, or Glory's bright career.

" Primeval Hope, the Aonian muſes ſay,
When Man and Nature mourn'd their firſt decay;

When

When every form of death, and every woe,
Shot from malignant ſtars to earth below;
When Murder bar'd his arm, and rampant War
Yok'd the red dragons of her iron car;
When Peace and Mercy, baniſh'd from the plain,
Sprung on the viewleſs winds to Heav'n again;
All, all forſook the friendleſs guilty mind,
But Hope, the charmer, linger'd ſtill behind.

"Thus, while Elijah's burning wheels prepare
From Carmel's height to ſweep the fields of air,
The prophet's mantle, ere his flight began,
Dropt on the world—a ſacred gift to man.

"Auſpicious Hope! in thy ſweet garden grow
Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe:
Won by their ſweets, in Nature's languid hour,
The way-worn pilgrim ſeeks thy ſummer bower;
There, as the wild bee murmurs on the wing,
What peaceful dreams thy handmaid ſpirits bring;
What viewleſs forms th' Æolian organ play,
And ſweep the furrow'd lines of anxious thought away!

"Angel of life! thy glittering wings explore
Earth's loneliеſt bounds, and Ocean's wildeſt ſhore.
Lo! to the wintry winds the pilot yields
His bark careering o'er unfathom'd fields;
Now on Atlantic waves he rides afar,
Where Andes, giant of the weſtern ſtar,
With meteor-ſtandard to the winds unfurl'd,
Looks from his throne of clouds o'er half the world.

"Now far he ſweeps, where ſcarce a ſummer ſmiles,
On Behring's rocks, or Greenland's naked iſles;
Cold on his midnight watch the breezes blow,
From waſtes that ſlumber in eternal ſnow;
And waft, acroſs the waves' tumultuous roar,
The wolf's long howl from Oonalaſka's ſhore.

"Poor child of danger, nurſling of the ſtorm,
Sad are the woes that wreck thy manly form!
Rocks, waves, and winds, the ſhatter'd bark delay;
Thy heart is ſad, thy home is far away.

"But Hope can here her moonlight vigils keep,
And ſing to charm the ſpirit of the deep:
Swift as yon ſtreamer lights the ſtarry pole,
Her viſions warm the watchman's penſive ſoul.
His native hills that riſe in happier climes,
The grot that heard his ſong of other times,
His cottage home, his bark of ſlender ſail,
His glaſſy lake, and broomwood bloſſom'd vale,
Ruſh on his thought; he ſweeps before the wind,
Treads the lov'd ſhore he ſigh'd to leave behind;
Meets at each ſtep a friend's familiar face,
And flies at laſt to Helen's long embrace;
Wipes from her cheek the rapture-ſpeaking tear,
And claſps, with many a ſigh, his children dear!
While, long neglected, but at length careſs'd,
His faithful dog ſalutes the ſmiling gueſt,
Points to the maſter's eyes (where'er they roam)
His wiſtful face, and whines a welcome home.

"Friend of the brave! in peril's darkeſt hour,
Intrepid Virtue looks to thee for power;
To thee the heart its trembling homage yields,
On ſtormy floods, and carnage-cover'd fields,

When

When front to front the banner'd hoſts combine,
Halt ere they cloſe, and form the dreadful line.
When all is ſtill on Death's devoted ſoil,
The march-worn ſoldier mingles for the toil;
As rings his glittering tube, he lifts on high
The dauntleſs brow, and ſpirit-ſpeaking eye,
Hails in his heart the triumph yet to come,
And hears thy ſtormy muſic in the drum!

" And ſuch thy ſtrength-inſpiring aid that bore
The hardy Byron to his native ſhore—
In horrid climes, where Chiloe's tempeſts ſweep
Tumultuous murmurs o'er the troubled deep,
'Twas his to mourn Misfortune's rudeſt ſhock,
Scourg'd by the winds, and cradled on the rock,
To wake each joyleſs morn, and ſearch again
The famiſh'd haunts of ſolitary men;
Whoſe race unyielding to their native ſtorm,
Knows not a trace of Nature but the form;
Yet, at thy call, the hardy tar purſued,
Pale, but intrepid, ſad but unſubdued,
Pierc'd the deep woods, and, hailing from afar
The moon's pale planet, and the northern ſtar;
Paus'd at each dreary cry, unheard before,
Hyænas in the wild, and mermaids on the ſhore;
Till, led by thee o'er many a cliff ſublime,
He found a warmer world, a milder clime,
A home to reſt, a ſhelter to defend,
Peace and repoſe, a Briton, and a friend *!

VIII. *Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon*, the celebrated Actreſs; with Reflections upon the Dramatic Art: written by herſelf. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. ſmall 8vo. pp. 526. 8s. *Robinſons.*

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

MEMOIRS of Hyppolite Clairon.—Reflections upon the Dramatic Art.—Enunciation; or, the Management of the Voice.—Strength.—On the Neceſſity of referring every Thing to Art.—Memory.—Exterior.—Tyrants.—Kings.—Principal Male Characters.—On young Men performing principal Characters.—Confidants.—Diviſion of Women's Characters.—Mothers.—Vehement and impaſſioned Characters.—Tender Characters.—Confidantes.—Dreſs.—On the Danger of Traditions.—On the Uſe of white Paint.—Talents neceſſary to be acquired for the Stage; Dancing and Drawing.—Muſic.—Languages, Geography, and Belles Lettres.—General Reflections.—Portrait of Mademoiſelle Dumeſnil.—Character of Monime.—Hermione.—Theatrical Schools.—Oroſmane.—Study of Pauline in Polieucte.—Obſervations on the Character of Roxane in Bajazet.—On the Tragedies of Manlius and Venice Sauvée.—On Cornelie, in the Death of Pompey.—Phédre.—Blanche, in Blanche and Guiſcard.—On M. de la Touche, and his Tragedy of Iphigénie in Tauris.—The two Electras.

VOL. II.

REFLECTIONS on Mademoiſelle Clairon upon herſelf, and upon the Dramatic Art.—Order of Debut.—Anecdote relating to the Character of Rodogune.—Voyage to Bourdeaux.—Baptiſm.—Letter.—The Robe; or, the Viſit of M. le Maréchal de R——.—Sequel of the Day.—Explanation with her Serene Highneſs Madame la M——, demanded

* " Don Patricio Gedd, a Scotch phyſician in one of the Spaniſh ſettlements, hoſpitably relieved Byron and his wretched aſſociates, of which the commodore ſpeaks in the warmeſt terms of gratitude."

by

by herſelf.——Letter to his Serene Highneſs the Margrave of A——h.—Dialogue between M. L——, Madame L——, and Mademoiſelle Clairon.——Reflections on Marriages of Inclination; or, why I have refuſed to marry.——Letter to Madame de V——.—Letter to the Margrave of A——h.——Advice to my young Friends.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE memoirs of celebrated artiſts, as well as thoſe of eminent poets and illuſtrious philoſophers, are equally intereſting to thoſe who admire their genius, as to thoſe who deſign to tread their footſteps. One feels curioſity to learn by what incidents they were guided in their choice of profeſſion, and by what ſtudies and means they reached that high degree of perfection which procures for them the ſuffrages of their own age, and the remembrance of poſterity. Their reflections on the art or the ſciences which they profeſs, are precepts which their followers collect, and by which they are frequently enabled to ſhorten the thorny path which leads to celebrity.

"The work of Hyppolite Clairon combines in itſelf all thoſe advantages. This celebrated actreſs is yet alive; ſhe reſides at Paris; and it is at nearly her eightieth year that ſhe appears to have recovered, for the purpoſe of writing her memoirs, that ſtrength of colouring, and juſtneſs of expreſſion, which diſtinguiſhed her ſtyle when in the bloom of youth.

"Hyppolite Clairon was born in obſcurity. Her early education was, therefore, neglected, and at ten years old ſhe ſcarcely could read. Her talent for the ſtage, however, was already manifeſt. From her windows ſhe was accuſtomed to ſee Mademoiſelle Dangeville receive her leſſons in dancing, and ſhe learned to imitate. The applauſes which were laviſhed on theſe her firſt attempts at imitations, heated her youthful imagination; and for the future ſhe dreamt of nothing but of ſecuring the praiſe ſhe had gained. Shortly afterwards ſhe was brought to the theatre, where the entertainments of the evening were *Le Comte d'Eſſex* and *Les Folies Amoureuſes*. Next day ſhe was able to repeat above a hundred lines of the tragedy, and two-thirds of the after-piece; ſhe could even imitate the tones and geſtures of the performers. Her mother deſigned her for a working buſineſs; but the ſprightly daughter could not endure the labour of the hands. One day, when the mother was inflicting on her the puniſhment of her idleneſs, ſhe cried out, 'Well, you had better 'kill me at once; for if not, nothing 'ſhall prevent me from being a player!'

"It ſoon became neceſſary to determine; and Hyppolite appeared at the Italian theatre before ſhe was quite twelve years old. Some time afterwards ſhe was engaged in the Rouen company; ſhe was applauded by the audience, and aſtoniſhed her employers. It was here ſhe acquired the habits of the theatre. After having appeared ſucceſſively at different theatres, ſhe at laſt preſented herſelf at the *Comedie Françaiſe*. She inſiſted on playing firſt-rate characters, and to make her firſt appearance in that of *Phèdre*.—The managers laughed at her preſumption; but ſhe was reſolved, and ſucceeded. After having performed for twenty years at this theatre, with great ſucceſs, ſhe went into Germany, and took up her reſidence in the neighbourhood of the Margrave of Anſpach, who appeared to entertain for her, if not love, at leaſt a very lively friendſhip. But to uſe her own expreſſion,—'There is no 'court ſo little as not to have its Nar-'ciſſus:' ſhe was perſecuted here, and returned to her country.

"Hyppolite Clairon terminates this recital by a critique on the theatre, in its preſent ſtate, which appears to carry ſeverity to a degree that borders on injuſtice. It is intereſting, nevertheleſs, to relate the judgment of a performer ſo celebrated; for, notwithſtanding the ſpirit of prejudice by which it appears to have been dictated, it yet ſeems to inculcate truths which it is for the intereſt of the art ſhould be kept in mind, as well by the public as by the performers.

"Though Mademoiſelle Clairon has her memory impreſſed with the productions of the beſt French poets, ſhe yet reſorts to the theatre, to feel that additional intereſt which the beauties of action never fail to add to the beauties of compoſition. 'But, alas!' ſays ſhe, 'what do I meet in theſe repre-'ſentations but the vulgarity of the 'loweſt claſſes of life;

——'No principle of art—

'No idea of the dignity of the character;

'Every one plays after his own fashion, 'and forgets that the performer should 'accommodate himself to those with 'whom he plays; that it is his duty to 'exert some effort, to make some sacri-'fice to the *ensemble* of the piece, and 'to secure *effect*. I observe no unity 'of tones, no dignity of action. I 'have seen heroes throw themselves 'flat on their belly, and sometimes 'walk on their knees. I have seen 'indecency of dress carried so far, that 'the actress appeared under the single 'covering of a flesh-coloured taffety, 'and exactly fitted to the skin from 'head to foot. I have been stunned 'with ranting, and disgusted with 'buffoonery; and, to complete all, 'the pit has cried out, Bravo!'" *Vol.* i. *p.* iii.

"In conclusion, she offers some reflections on theatrical declamation. We have poetics, essays on music, on painting, and on all the arts. On the comic art, as it may be called, which is certainly the most difficult, we have only tradition. Like those historic facts, which, in their descent from age to age, at length assume a tinge of fable, the traditions of the theatre, confided to the unfaithful memory of individuals, have become unnatural and untrue as they became old. The character which in the days of Moliere was a living character known in society, is at this day only a burlesque caricature, because, in each generation through which it has descended, it has received an addition. We ought then to preserve with gratitude the observations offered by those who have been distinguished on the stage. It is necessary to fix this great art by written tradition and fixed precepts. Baron was the first actor of his time. Fifty years after him Le Kain appeared; and some contemporaries pretend that he has not yet had a successor. Whence comes this? Because there are no fixed principles; because the discoveries and observations made by great performers perish with them; and their successors, obliged to commence the study of their art by their own observations, throw it back to its origin.

"Who better qualified than Madame Clairon to fix these principles? After twenty years of brilliant success, one has a right to give advice as a lesson. She was one of the most illustrious actresses of her time; and I shall conclude by citing an anecdote inserted in the Encyclopedia by one of her contemporaries, and which proves to what a high degree of perfection she had carried her art:

"'Madame Clairon, who plays the 'character of Ariane with so much 'spirit and truth, received one even-'ing those warm plaudits which she so 'well merited. In that scene where 'Ariane inquires, with her confidante, 'who can be her rival, at this verse—

"Is it Megiste, Egle, who renders him faithless?"

'the actress saw a man who, with tears 'in his eyes, leaned towards her, and 'cried out in a smothered voice, "No, 'no! it is Phédre!"—This was the 'voice of nature applauding the per-'fection of art.'" *Vol.* i. *p.* xix.

EXTRACTS.

BARON, DUFRENE, AND LE KAIN.

"SINCE the theatre has existed, we can only reckon three actors capable of performing the very first-rate characters.

"These are Baron, Dufrene, and Le Kain.—Baron had the advantage of being the pupil of Moliere. He was a man of great ability, had a commanding figure, and passed his life amidst persons of the first rank in France.

"Like other actors, he declaimed, and recited verses in his youth; but, in order to exalt himself to a level with, and to emulate those persons of superior rank with whom he was admitted as a companion, he familiarized himself to the simple and true grandeur; he displayed their manners in the characters he represented; and it is to him we are indebted for the first lessons of that art which is always so difficult to attain.

"Dufrene was more dazzling than profound. He was noble, but never vehement; full of warmth, but without order, without principles, without any of those great features which characterize genius. He was indebted for his success to the superior beauty of his person and the excellence of his delivery. He is, however, a proof that the public in his time did not require from an actor so much as they do at present.

"Le Kain was bred an artisan. His figure was displeasing and awkward, his

his ſtature was low, his voice diſcordant, and his conſtitution weak; yet, with all theſe diſadvantages, he launched from the workſhop to the theatre; and, without any other guide than genius, without any aſſiſtance but art, he attained the reputation of the greateſt actor, and the moſt intereſting and dignified of men. I am not ſpeaking either of his firſt eſſays, or his latter exertions: in the former he doubted, attempted, and was often diſappointed; a circumſtance that could not fail to happen. In the latter his ſtrength did not ſecond his intentions. For want of phyſical faculties, he was often tedious and declamatory; but in the meridian of his faculties he approached neareſt of any to perfection.

"I muſt, however, acknowledge, without partiality, that he did not give the ſentiments of every author with equal force.

"He could not do juſtice to Corneille. The characters of Racine were too ſimple for him: he pourtrayed the characters of neither of them well, except in ſome ſcenes which allowed his genius; thoſe ſtriking burſts of paſſions, without which he never appeared to advantage.

"His perfection was only complete in the tragedies of Voltaire. Like the author, he conſtantly appeared noble, true, ſenſible, profound, vehement, or ſublime. The talents of Le Kain were of that claſs, that you overlooked the diſadvantages of his perſon.

"His ſtudies had been directed to their proper object; he was acquainted with a variety of languages, he read much, and formed an accurate judgment of what he read; but without recourſe to art he could never have made an actor." *Vol.* i. *p.* 51.

EXTERIOR.

"THE Engliſh manners admit on the ſtage what in this country would be conſidered as highly diſguſting. Richard the Third is repreſented with all the defects he derived from nature. As it is eaſier to deform than improve, it therefore requires leſs efforts to aſſume a vulgar than a dignified air; but as he, who in the ſame character avails himſelf of both, has more reſources than he who confines himſelf to one, I am apt to think the dramatic art is leſs difficult at London than at Paris. The French critics only admit of elegant and noble figures in tragedy; they would laugh to ſee the perſonage, who was to excite their terror or pity, appear with an humped back or diſtorted limbs. Every one is ſenſible that the greateſt monarch may be as ill made, as awkward, and have as vulgar an air as the loweſt peaſant in his kingdom; that bodily infirmities, phyſical defects, and low habits, ſeem to equalize him with the reſt of mankind; but, nevertheleſs, the reſpect which his rank impreſſes, the ſentiment of fear or love which he inſpires, and the pageantry with which he is ſurrounded, always impart to him a commanding aſpect.

"Tragedy preſents the moſt faithful picture of the policy, the crimes, the virtues, and the miſeries of the maſters of the world. All the perſonages who repreſent it are noble, all their actions important, all their conſequences ſerious; but, after all, it is but a repreſentation; we are all ſenſible of it; and, without the concurrence of every poſſible illuſion, the public would only ſee and hear the actor, and would loſe the pleaſure of being deceived.

"Achilles is announced, or any other hero who has juſt vanquiſhed ſingly an hoſt of formidable foes; or a prince poſſeſſed of ſuch charms and attractions, that the greateſt princeſs would, without regret, ſacrifice her throne, and even her life, to him. His repreſentative appears on the ſtage, and turns out to be a diminutive puny man, of a diſguſting figure, without ſtrength, without voice. What then becomes of the illuſion? I do not conceive there can be any; yet I have ſeen the caricature I have juſt deſcribed aſſume any part that was offered him, and receive the moſt unbounded applauſe *." *Vol.* i. *p.* 61.

MADEMOISELLE CLAIRON'S EARLY ATTACHMENT TO THE STAGE.

"BORN at ſeven months, I received from nature a weak conſtitution equally diſadvantageous and oppoſite to the future developement of my phyſical and moral ſituation.

* "Le Sieur M——."

"No careſſes, no attentions, cheriſhed my infancy; no idea of art, of talent, or of any ſcience whatever, could I derive from my education. To read was the only thing I knew at the age of eleven years. My catechiſm and my prayer-book were the only books with which I was acquainted. Stories of ghoſts and ſorcerers, which I believed to be true hiſtories, were all that my inſtructors inſtilled into my mind.

"My mother was a violent, ignorant, and ſuperſtitious woman, who had no idea beyond that of keeping me inactive in a corner, or calling me to her in order to make me tremble under her menaces and her blows. My horror at manual labour, to which ſhe wiſhed to accuſtom me, was the cauſe of this treatment, and it redoubled my diſguſt for labour. I could not ſupport the idea of being brought up to a buſineſs. I am ſure it is to the misfortunes and treatment I met with in my infancy that I am indebted for a mind at once compaſſionate and determined. I have only maintained my ſituation, and my phyſical and moral exiſtence, by the reſources which thoſe two qualities have procured me.

"At the age of twelve years, fate at length took pity on me: it obliged my mother to change her lodging. My ſituation was ſtill the ſame; but the neighbours, touched with the appearance of languor to which my misfortunes had reduced me, and affected by my beauty, my figure, my voice, and certain marks of judgment, added to a ſweetneſs of temper which I diſplayed when I was not required to work at the needle, obtained for me the privilege that I ſhould have a little leiſure time to devote as I might think proper. This was the firſt moment of my life I ceaſed to complain; yet, whether it was the diſpoſition of my mother, or that ſhe wiſhed to get rid of me, ſhe would frequently ſhut me up in a room that looked towards the ſtreet. There was I obliged to remain without the leaſt means of amuſing myſelf, without the poſſibility of opening the windows to admire the people paſſing by. I, however, after the firſt day, got upon a chair, by which I could, at leaſt, look about the neighbourhood. Mademoiſelle Dangeville lodged exactly oppoſite: her windows were generally open; ſhe received leſſons in dancing; ſhe was diſtinguiſhed for every charm which nature and youth could unite in the ſame perſon. My whole ſoul was aſſembled in my eyes. I loſt not a ſingle motion ſhe made. She was ſurrounded by her family. As ſoon as ſhe had finiſhed her leſſon, ſhe was applauded, and her mother embraced her. The difference between her ſituation and my own penetrated me with the deepeſt grief. My tears would not allow me to contemplate her any longer. I deſcended from my chair; and when the agitation of my mind was in ſome degree calmed, I returned, but all had diſappeared.

"As far as my weak ideas would enable me, I began to reaſon with myſelf. I determined to ſay nothing of what I had obſerved, leſt I ſhould be deprived of the opportunity in future. I afterwards endeavoured to imitate the ſame ſteps and attitudes I had ſeen Mademoiſelle Dangeville perform. At laſt I was releaſed from the room, and aſked what I had been doing. For the firſt time in my life I told a falſehood. I anſwered haſtily—'I have 'been doing nothing, I have been 'aſleep.' This detail may appear trifling to many, but it will inform thoſe who have children how neceſſary it is to poſſeſs their confidence.

"This firſt falſehood emboldened me to commit others. It developed all the malice of which I was ſuſceptible. I derived a pleaſure from diſſimulation; and theſe circumſtances combined induced me to contract a degree of diſdain for my mother, the horror of which my inexperience concealed from me, and which, in a vicious mind, might have been productive of the greateſt misfortunes.

"I no longer experienced the leaſt repoſe, except when I was locked up to do penance. Happily the bad humour, or the neceſſary avocations of my mother, often condemned me to my ſolitary retreat; I inſtantly ran to the window; the fine weather favoured me: I could ſee to the very farther end of her room; I obſerved and ſtudied her; I remarked her actions as much as it was in my power; and, when ſhe retired, I imitated all I had ſeen her do. My memory and application ſo well ſeconded my efforts, that thoſe who came to the houſe thought I had been provided with maſters. My manner of entering a room, of ſaluting the company, and

of

of seating myself, was no longer the same. My ideas became enlightened; and the improvement I had acquired, added to the grace of my deportment, obtained me even the favour of my mother.

"In the mean time my secret oppressed me. I had an extreme desire to know who Mademoiselle Dangeville was. I ventured to confide in a man who visited us, and who had always treated me less as a child than others had done. He informed me as to the nature of the French stage, and that Mademoiselle Dangeville belonged to it. He further promised to take me to the theatre, and obtained my mother's permission to that effect, but not without difficulty. My mother discovered in theatrical representations only the road to eternal damnation; however, I was suffered to see the performance of *Le Comte d' Essex* and *Les Folies Amoureuses*. It is not now in my power to describe what my feelings were at that time; I only know that, during the representation, and the rest of the evening, I could neither eat, drink, or articulate a single word. All my ideas concentrated within myself. I neither saw nor heard any one. 'Go to bed, 'stupid creature!' were the only words that struck me. I immediately left the room; but, instead of attempting to sleep, I employed myself in remembering and repeating all that I had seen; and every one was astonished the next day to hear me recite more than an hundred verses of the tragedy, and two-thirds of the after-piece. This prodigious memory was less surprising than the correctness with which I imitated the style of every actor. I lisped like Grandval; I stammered and copied the air of Crispin; I imitated Poisson; I described the archness of manner which distinguished Mademoiselle Dangeville, and the affected stiff style of Balicourt. In short, I was looked upon as a prodigy. But my mother, frowning at me, said, she had rather I knew how to make a gown or a petticoat, than to act such fooleries. This behaviour provoked me; and finding I was supported by the encomiums I had received, I boldly declared I would never learn any work, and that I was determined to be an actress. Abuse and blows compelled me to be silent; and to prevent my sinking under her severity, was all my friends could do in my favour.

"From that moment my mother declared that I should be starved to death, and that she would break my arms and legs if I did not work. Those characteristic features which distinguish one's disposition are never effaced; and I still remember that I had the pride to restrain my tears, and pronounce, with all the firmness my age would admit of, 'Well, you 'may kill me if you please; but, for 'all that, I will be an actress.'

"The most cruel treatment I received, during the two months it continued, could not make me change my resolution; but my health was injured by the severity of it.

"The prejudices of a low education were the only motives by which my mother was guided. Her heart was naturally good; and my situation the more affected her, as I never complained. She went to pour her griefs, on my account, into the bosom of a worthy and sensible woman, for whom she worked. The result of their conversation, the details of which I never learnt, was, that I should experience a sentiment of tenderness of which I had never had the least idea. My mother, on returning home, took me in her arms, bedewed me with her tears, and promised to consent to my wishes, provided I would love her, forget what was past, and endeavour to re-establish my health. This unexpected change produced such joy in my soul, that I thought it would have cost me my life; but I soon got the better of it. My mother took me to my benefactress, who introduced me to Dehais, one of the performers at the Italian theatre. He thought so favourably of me, that he presented me to all his comrades. I was engaged, and had a part given me to study; and, at length, appeared upon the stage before I had accomplished twelve years of age." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 24.

ANECDOTE RELATING TO THE CHARACTER OF RODOGUNE.

"THE far greater part of the public have no opinion at all of their own; they suffer themselves to be hurried away by caprice, by the chiefs of the pack whom they call learned critics, because they are as vociferous as insolent. The multitude are always sure of being pleased by sudden exclamations,

clamations, violent geſtures, unnatural tranſitions, and low familiarity.—I confeſs the approbation of this claſs of judges is of little importance. It was my cuſtom to hear the criticiſms of others; I then reaſoned within myſelf as to the propriety of them, without ſuffering my judgment to be biaſſed by my vanity. I entreated every well-informed perſon I could meet with to tell me my defects, and to ſpare none of my faults. When I played, I endeavoured to fix my eye upon ſome one in the pit, whom I knew to be a good judge, and I played to pleaſe him: if I could not find ſuch a perſon, I played to pleaſe myſelf. I did not calculate upon whether I had received more or leſs applauſe, but whether I was ſenſible of having diſplayed more or leſs merit. In admiring the talents of my companions on the ſtage, I was emulated to excel them: many of their faults were applauded which I ſhould have been aſhamed to have imitated. For example:

"Mademoiſelle Gauſſin was perfectly handſome; her voice was as expreſſive as poſſible; her *enſemble* was noble; her every motion was characterized by an infantine grace, which it was impoſſible to reſiſt; but ſhe was Mademoiſelle Gauſſin in every thing. Zare and Rodogune were caſt in the ſame mould. Age, ſtate, ſituation, time, and place, had all the ſame tint.

"Zare is the penſive inmate of a convent; but Rodogune, demanding of her lovers the head of their mother, is aſſuredly a vehement and imperious character. It is true, that Corneille has introduced four verſes rather of a paſtoral than a tragic nature:

"Il eſt des nœuds ſecrets, il eſt des ſympathies,
Dont, par le doux rapport, les ames aſſorties,
S'attachent l'une à l'autre, et ſe laiſſent piquer
Par ce je ne ſais quoi qu'on ne peut expliquer.

"Rodogune is in love; and the actreſs who does not remember that the expreſſion of ſuch a paſſion ought to be modified according to the character, and not according to the words, would ſpeak theſe verſes with a grace and amorous ſimplicity, in my mind, more adapted to the character of Lucinde, in *L'Oracle*, than to that of Rodogune. The public, accuſtomed to ſuch a manner of expreſſion, would anticipate this couplet with impatience, and applaud it with tranſport.

"Whatever danger I ran in deviating from this ſtyle of acting, I had the courage not to violate my own judgment. I ſpoke thoſe verſes with the petulance of a proud woman, who found herſelf compelled to acknowledge her feelings. The audience expreſſed no ſymptoms of diſapprobation; but I had not the ſlighteſt applauſe. I was, however, ſatisfied with the attempt. The actor who abruptly oppoſes the public, aſſembled to obſerve him, and adopts ideas contrary to thoſe generally received, ought, however he may have reaſon on his ſide, to think himſelf happy if he is not puniſhed for his temerity. The hiſtory of Gallilee was preſent to my mind, and I played the reſt of the character with the utmoſt ſucceſs. When the play was over, I went, according to my cuſtom, into the lobby, to hear what the critics had to obſerve. I heard M. Duclos, of the French academy, ſay, with a loud and poſitive tone of voice, that the tragedy had been well played, that I had been excellent in ſeveral parts, but that I ought not to think of performing *tender characters* after Mademoiſelle Gauſſin.

"Aſtoniſhed at ſo haſty a deciſion, fearing the impreſſions it might make on thoſe who heard it, and overcome by an emotion of anger, I ran towards him, and exclaimed, 'Rodogune a 'tender character, Sir? A Parthian! 'a fury! who requires of her lovers 'the head of their mother and their 'queen! This a tender character? A 'fine judgment yours, truly!'—Abaſhed at what I had done, tears came to my relief, and I fled, followed by general applauſes.

"The reſult of my ſtudies ſince has confirmed the propriety of my firſt ideas. Voltaire has juſtified them in his commentary on Corneille; and the public, as well ſatisfied with my haughtineſs as with Mademoiſelle Gauſſin's tenderneſs, has given me every reaſon to believe that I have not loſt my labour, and that by arming ourſelves with patience, reſpect, and reaſon, we may ſometimes adopt our own ideas, and not implicitly follow

low the judgment and opinions of others." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 119.

VOYAGE TO BOURDEAUX——IMPROVED STYLE OF ACTING.

"THE farther I advanced in my ſtudies the greater were my apprehenſions of ſucceſs. I felt that, by adhering too cloſely to certain truths, I ſhould offend againſt ordinary cuſtoms. The dread of experiencing the cenſure of the public did not allow me ſufficient courage to ingraft upon the characters I performed that diſtinguiſhing and appropriate feature which, in my judgment, belonged to them. I feared even that I had not ſufficiently reflected, to enable me to depend upon my own judgment. I felt the immenſe diſtance between theory and practice: I ſpent nearly ten years in reſearches equally profound and minute. Exhauſted by my labours, and impatient at finding them uſeleſs, I thought it my duty to repair to one of our provinces, and try the effect of my ſyſtem upon a public unprejudiced, and uninfluenced by particular habits. I obtained permiſſion to go to Bourdeaux.

"The neceſſity of acquiring the immediate reputation of a fine actreſs induced me to employ, in the character of Phédre, in which I made my firſt appearance, that impaſſioned ſtyle of acting, haughtineſs of deportment, and vehemence of expreſſion, which had been ſo much applauded at Paris, and which the ignorant called nature. I quite aſtoniſhed my auditory; I was extolled to the ſkies. The next day I aſſumed the character of Agrippine, and played it, from beginning to end, in conformity to my own ideas.

"This ſimple, eaſy, and natural ſtyle of acting, at firſt ſurpriſed them. An accelerated mode of utterance at the cloſe of each couplet, and a regular gradation of vehemence, had been uſually the ſignals for applauſe; they knew it had only been cuſtomary to applaud ſuch paſſages; and as I did not reſort to that ſtyle they had been uſed to, I was not applauded. Perfectly miſtreſs of myſelf, I attentively obſerved their motions and their murmurs; I diſtinctly heard it ſaid in the firſt ſcene—'But that is fine acting!—'that is fine!' The couplet following was generally applauded; and I was flattered, during the remainder of the character, with the moſt complete ſucceſs.

"I repreſented thirty-two of my different characters, and always in my new-adopted ſtyle. Ariane was of the number; and the authors of the Encyclopedia, in the word *declamation*, have been kind enough to tranſmit to poſterity the very marked and flattering homage which I received. However, ſtill fearful, and doubting the judgment of the public, as well as my own, I determined to perform Phédre, as I had played it at firſt; and I beheld, with tranſport, that they were diſſatisfied with it. I had confidence enough to ſay it was an eſſay which I thought it my duty to make, and that I would play the ſame character differently, if they would indulge me with a third repreſentation. I obtained permiſſion—I adopted that ſtyle which was the reſult of my ſtudies as completely as poſſible, and every one agreed there was no compariſon.

"Encouraged by the ſucceſs I had obtained, I returned to Paris with the firm reſolution either of quitting the theatre, or of finding my efforts approved; but I was received in a manner ſo flattering to me, that I remained on the ſtage thirteen years after.

"I invite all perſons of the ſame profeſſion to reflect ſeriouſly upon my conduct: they will find that it is wrong always to refer the plaudits they may receive to the judgment of the audience—they are often nothing more than marks of kindneſs and encouragement; they ſometimes proceed from habit, or from a compariſon with actors of leſs talent, or leſs favoured by nature: I may even venture to ſay, they are ſometimes the effect of ignorance or party; for it is rare to find the public without its victim or its favourite. Every day a certain portion of the audience retire; every day different perſons compoſe it; and, in the courſe of ten years, an audience does not conſiſt of the ſame people. Tradition is loſt; and, for want of good actors and good judges, the ſtage reverts to that mediocrity of ability which characterized its infancy." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 126.

IX.

IX. *New Deſcription of Blenheim, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.* Containing a full and accurate Account of the Paintings, Tapeſtry, and Furniture; a picturesque Tour of the Gardens and Park, and a general Deſcription of the China Gallery, &c. With a preliminary Eſſay on Landſcape Gardening (a View of the North Front, and coloured Plan of the Park, &c.). 12mo. pp. 140. 2s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies; Newbery.*

CONTENTS.

GENERAL Information—Preliminary Eſſay on Landſcape Gardening—Palace, &c.—Paintings, Tapeſtry, and Furniture—China Gallery—Gardens, &c.—River—Park, &c.—Woodſtock—Notices to Parties of Pleaſure.

EXTRACTS.

PRELIMINARY ESSAY ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

"NATURAL taſte is the foundation of all picturesque embelliſhment. To ſeize the grand outline with the mind's eye, to adapt the deſign to the predominant features in the landſcape, to unfold the beauties of nature by the maſterly touches of art, is the ſublime province of the ornamental compoſer of rural ſcenery.

"That this ſcience has been cultivated with the greateſt ſucceſs in this country, even jealouſy and national vanity will not pretend to deny. Foreign writers, diſtinguiſhed for their taſte, have allowed the Engliſh the pre-eminence in landſcape and ornamental gardening; and that they were the firſt who emancipated themſelves from the trammels of prejudice; and recurring to Nature, which had long been baniſhed from the ſeats of the great, invited her to her deſerted abodes, and gave her a new and impoſing aſpect.

"Kent ſaw the incongruity of artificial deſign. The ſtraight walk, the clipped hedge, the tortured yew, ſunk beneath the ſuperior chaſtity of his taſte. He made as much progreſs as an innovator, who had a prevailing bad taſte to contend with, could be expected to do. Perhaps his own was not quite correct. One age ſeldom unfolds an idea, and brings that idea to perfection. We have had ſchools of painting as well as of ornamental ſcenery. Some maſters were diſtinguiſhed for one excellence, and ſome for another. The force of genius has at intervals prevailed over diſadvantages, and produced works to be admired, though not in every reſpect deſerving imitation. Reynolds, with a mind enlightened by ſcience, and chaſtiſed by taſte, embodied the form, and caught the character which he transfuſed into the colouring on the canvas. He grouped—he combined. He followed nature, and therefore ſucceeded; but he had great artiſts among his predeceſſors, who paved the way for the attainment of excellence.

"It was not thus with picturesque embelliſhment. The ſcience was comparatively new; and where attempts had been made, they were in general conducted on a wrong plan, or proceeded from a vitiated taſte.

"Kent had every obſtacle in his way; yet he accompliſhed much; and gratitude is due to him who deviates from a wrong path, and aſpires to perfection, though he may not reach her temple.

"To Kent ſucceeded Brown—a man originally bred a gardener; and from this fortuitous circumſtance, without a particle of his genius, every perſon who can ſuperintend a kitchen-garden, or handle a ſpade, has thought himſelf qualified to quit his ſphere, and attempt deſign. But Brown poſſeſſed an originality of conception, a poet's eye, and an inſtinctive taſte for rural embelliſhment. He was at laſt animated and inſpired by ſome of his own creations.

"He ſaw the deformity of perverted beauty with keener optics than Kent—he viewed Nature with the enthuſiaſm of a lover; and though it cannot be denied, that he ſometimes tricked her out in meretricious ornaments, and patched her with unmeaning clumps, he never loſt ſight of her prominent charms, and his worſt er-

rors

tors are only like minute pimples on a beautiful face *.

"We have, however, ſeen this mighty maſter of pictureſque embelliſhment ſeverely cenſured by ſome of his own countrymen, who, indulging too much in the viſions of theory, have denied him the merit of practical excellence. Becauſe Brown could execute better than he could deſcribe, and worked by ſelf-taught rules, he has been attacked with aſperity; and ſome of his moſt capital performances have been aſcribed to chance, or to a dereliction of his own principles.

"But who can reduce the infinite variety of ſituations that are to be improved to any ſyſtematic principles? The powerful genius of a place will imperiouſly ſet rules at defiance; and, in fact, Art can only be the handmaid of Nature, whoſe beauties, preſenting a boundleſs variety, are alike indignant of confinement and control.

"The attempt at ſyſtem is only an effort to bring us back to what has juſtly been exploded. 'I have no 'magical ſkill in planting roſes,' ſays Gray. Nature diſdains the fetters of art. The beſt principles can never be univerſally applicable to all ſituations in an equal degree. The painter may invent or reject at pleaſure, and adhere to the rules of his art: the embelliſher of landſcape is more confined in his operations; he cannot always reject—he can only improve. His invention may cover ſome defects; but it cannot always command the excellencies he might wiſh. Beſides, a flat ſurface and an extended natural ſcene are very different materials to work on, and will have very different effects when viewed by the eye of natural taſte †, the only juſt criterion of rural embelliſhment.

"The chef d'œuvre of Brown was the improvements at Blenheim. He had the nobleſt field to diſplay his talents on, and he did not labour in vain. But though he traced the outline with effect, the correct taſte of the noble poſſeſſor of this magnificent place has enabled him to give it many additional touches, and to improve its drapery. He has, however, preſerved the unity of the deſign, and only heightened the colouring. Who that now viſits theſe pictureſque ſcenes can deny, but that plantations have been applied to all the principal purpoſes which M. De Girardin, perhaps copying from his beloved Ermenonville, conceives ought to be their grand objects:

"'To form the perſpective or ſide 'ſcenes of the foreground that may beſt 'connect the diſtances with the prin'cipal points of view.

"'To raiſe ſuch elevations or 'ſcenes, as may give relief even to an 'abſolute flat.

"'To hide all diſagreeable objects.

"'To give more extent to thoſe 'that are pleaſing, by concealing their 'terminations behind a maſs of wood; 'by which means the imagination con'tinues them beyond the point where 'they are ſeen.

"'To give an agreeable outline to 'all ſurfaces, whether of land or 'water.'

"Theſe are the ideas of a maſter; and we here ſee them realized. They who think juſtly, in matters not under the influence of paſſion, will generally think the ſame: hence often coincidence without intention.

"But while Brown has been too indiſcriminately condemned, he has alſo been too laviſhly praiſed, where he is leaſt defenſible. His clumps muſt in many caſes be given up by his moſt zealous partiſans, or receive a degree of connexion by intermediate planting, as has been done at Blenheim, to preſerve the uniformity of the ſcene. His unvarying circular belts too, where they are not broken into maſſes, as we ſee them here, and when they ſerve to exclude the proſpect of the ſurrounding country are real defects in pictureſque beauty. No kind of property is leſs the object of envy, or more grateful to the eye, than to take poſſeſſion of a country in an extenſive view: it contributes to the general beauty, and is equally enjoyed by all,

* "Brown, as an ingenious critic obſerves, made it his maxim to follow and to copy Nature; whom, if he did not always repreſent in the images he ſet up to her honour, he at leaſt cauſed to be admired and adored."

† "By natural taſte is meant that quick perception of the beauties and deformities of nature, which enables a perſon at once to decide. No faculty is more rare. It requires the union of a poetic imagination with a correct judgment."

without offence to any. That diſplay of nature is certainly moſt magnificent, which is bounded only by the horizon: where ſcenes under the immediate view preſent the moſt captivating charms, and where diſtance harmonizes with the foreground." *P.* 1.

CHINA GALLERY.

" THIS elegant fabric, erected purpoſely for the reception of the ſuperb collection now depoſited here, ſtands cloſe to the Home Lodge, and is ſeparated from the park by iron paliſadoes.

" It was fitted up in the year 1796; and preſents an additional attraction to the viſitors of Blenheim, who delight in the antique, and curious ſpecimens of the porcelain manufacture.

" But it is not the connoiſſeur only who will be gratified by this diſplay;—no eye of taſte can fail to receive ſatisfaction from the ſight of this ſplendid collection, nor will the arrangement paſs unregarded by the moſt ſuperficial obſerver.

" This aſſemblage of ancient porcelain conſiſts of an immenſe quantity of both uſeful and ornamental articles, in every ſpecies of that elegant manufacture, from the earlieſt ages till the art is ſaid to have been loſt. Some ſpecimens exhibit its infant ſtate, which, according to the Abbé Raynal, in his Hiſtory of the Indies, may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to be three thouſand years ago. The remote antiquity of theſe may be inferred from the rudeneſs of the deſigns, and the imperfect crackled appearance of the baking. It is long before art can be brought to perfection. To glaze and bake in the high ſtyle of many pieces in this collection, muſt require reiterated attempts, and the experience of years—perhaps of ages.

" Among other varieties are many of the choiceſt pieces of the old blue, and white, and pale japan brown edge, ſo much eſteemed by the curious. Likewiſe a numerous aſſortment of thoſe very ſcarce and valuable ſorts, the antique blue celeſte, and deep purple.

" It is impoſſible to enter into a minute deſcription of articles ſo various and extenſive; but we cannot refrain from particularizing a few, and enumerating the principal ſources from which they were drawn, by the ingenious and indefatigable collector.

" Among many other pieces deſerving attention, are a pair of ſmall bottles, once the property of Queen Anne—A large japan tea-pot, a preſent from Louis XIV. to the Duke of Richelieu—Two ſmaller ones from the collection of the Duke of Orleans, father to Egalité—Some pieces from the late Princeſs Amelia's cabinet—Many from the Portland Muſeum, and from the celebrated collection of the Duke d'Aumont at Paris—A ſingular piece from the Duke of Argyle's curioſities in the former reign—Several articles from the late Dutcheſs of Kingſton's—from Selina, Counteſs of Huntingdon's—from M. Calonne's—and M. Beaumarchais' collections. Five ornamental pieces, preſented by a Nabob to a Governor of Bengal in the reign of William III. poſſeſs uncommon beauty. A large white tea-pot, once in the poſſeſſion of Oliver Cromwell, will be deemed a curioſity—Two pieces of jaſper china, ſomewhat reſembling ſhells, are remarkably beautiful and rare, as are ſeveral of that ſcarce ſort, called honeycomb. It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that ſome ſpecimens are unique in their kind.

" A collateral room adjoining the entrance to the gallery is filled with ſcarce and elegant ſpecimens of Roman and old earthenware, too numerous to mention. A delf-jar of the latter kind was evidently fabricated long before the Dutch threw off the Spaniſh yoke, as appears from the dreſs of the figures—But one of the moſt ſingular curioſities is a ſmall piece repreſenting a fiſh, which was brought from Athens, and is ſuppoſed to be coeval with that celebrated republic.

" In this apartment, likewiſe, is a ſmall ſelect collection of the fineſt old black and gold wooden japan;—and a numerous and beautiful aſſortment of old copper enamels of the black and white kind, and alſo in various colours, on ſubjects both ſacred and profane." *P.* 53.

X. *The true Cauſes of our preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions;* with a natural, eaſy, and effectual Plan, for the future Prevention of ſo great a Calamity.

Calamity. With ſome Hints reſpecting the abſolute Neceſſity of an increaſed Population. By WILLIAM BROOKE, F. S. A. 8vo. pp. 85. 2s. *Symonds, Wright.*

EXTRACTS.

"WHEN the nation, about thirty years ago, began to turn its ſerious attention to agriculture, as a ſcience of the firſt importance, a very wrong bias took place in the mind of the public; whether by the contrivance of artful individuals, or by accident, I ſhall not pretend to determine. The miſtake was, that it would be more for the advantage of the nation, that the ſmall farms and cottages ſhould be thrown into large farms; and upon this illuſive idea, that the large farmer, by the means of his ſuperior capital, would work the land which he occupied, to greater advantage than the ſmall farmer.

"Unfortunately, experience, that never-failing touchſtone to truth, hath convinced us how much we were in the wrong. As the preſent period is not the moment to indulge in ſpeculative reaſoning, it will be right to come to the eſſential points at once.

"It may, therefore, be aſſerted as the general ſenſe of the nation, that our diſtreſs, for want of greater plenty in the articles of wheat and other grain, butcher's meat, poultry, &c. ariſes from various cauſes, the principal of which are,

"Monopoly of farms;

"The immenſe number of horſes kept in this kingdom;

"The neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, aſſes, and goats;

"The almoſt diſuſe of fiſh, and careleſſneſs of our fiſheries;

"The preſent method of ſupporting the clergy;

"Too extenſive hop-grounds;

"Neglect of orcharding, &c" *P.* 2.

"I will boldly aſſert, that the ſecondary cauſe of many of the miſchiefs we have experienced of miſery and almoſt famine, has been from an animal, which, although a noble animal, and of value in himſelf, has proved to this country uncommonly pernicious; I mean the *horſe*, not in himſelf, had he been bred in moderation; but from the extravagant numbers now in the land, and the doubly extravagant manner in which they are kept.

"In the firſt place, the high price of horſes of late years, has encouraged the monopolizers of many of our ſuperior lands to occupy them in breeding and rearing theſe animals, which, in the early ſtage of life, can be looked after without much trouble.

"It appears by the miniſter's report, there are near one million and an half of horſes in this kingdom; thoſe who know the great expenſe of keeping *one* only of theſe beaſts in good order, on graſs, hay, and grain, will ſurely agree with me, that five human beings could live in great plenty on the produce of the ſame quantity of land needful to ſupport one horſe. It is therefore evident, the horſes in England devour not only a very large proportion of the grain raiſed in it, but alſo occupy the beſt paſtures in the kingdom; paſtures which ought to be employed for the ſupport of much more uſeful animals.

"As every poſſible proof on ſo weighty a ſubject ought to be brought forward to ſupport bare aſſertion,

"I ſhall adjoin the actual ſtate of the conſtant tillage-land in England, as taken from an account publiſhed by authority. It conſiſts of ten millions and one half of acres (Wales excluded), of which there are only yearly in wheat 2,100,000 acres; there conſequently remain 8,400,000 acres employed in raiſing barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, &c. or fallow: admitting that 3,400,000 are ſown with barley and rye, there yet remain 5,000,000 unaccounted for; and it is but fair to affirm that 2,500,000 acres are ſown with oats, beans, and peas, the remaining two millions and a half being fallow; and for argument ſake we will allow that the produce of 250,000 acres ſown with oats is eaten by the people, and 150,000 acres uſed for fattening ſwine. It appears clear, if this ſtatement is correct, that as much land at leaſt is ſown for the ſupport of horſes as is for the people: a very melancholy reflection, when the poor have ſo ſeverely ſuffered.

"In times of peace let any perſon look over the bills of entry of London only, and he cannot but notice the many hundred thouſand quarters of oats imported from Holland and Flanders, and be ſenſibly ſtruck with the

heavy expenſe horſes are to this country.

"I ſhall be aſked, on the other hand, how is the ploughing, the drawing, and all kinds of team-work to be performed without horſes? I anſwer, By oxen, bulls, or mules. The preference is due to the firſt animal, on account of his increaſing ſize; and alſo for the value and quality of his carcaſe.

"That the ox or bull is capable of performing all the buſineſs of heavy draft, not only as well as the horſe, but even better, is proved beyond contradiction by the uſe of them in Flanders, Germany, Spain, Turkey, and all the Eaſt, where they plough, &c. with no other animals; they are alſo generally employed in the northern ſtates of America, and even in ſome few places in England. In the five New England ſtates, all farming buſineſs, ſuch as ploughing, harrowing, weeding among corn, &c.; alſo all the waggons, carts, ſledges, dragging timber of the largeſt ſize, clearing land, &c. all is done by oxen; and they not only execute the work I have ſpecified, but go very long journies of many hundred miles, in as ſhort a time as can commonly be done by horſes: as one ſtriking inſtance, a gentleman with whom I was well acquainted, removed his family from the eaſtern part of Maſſachuſetts to Kentucky, a diſtance of upwards of one thouſand miles, which journey he performed in forty-three days, with only two yoke of large oxen, that drew the weight of two tons, the waggon included. I mention this circumſtance, to contradict as much as poſſible the miſtaken prejudice which prevails in this country, that oxen cannot travel; and if they could, it is ſaid, they are tediouſly ſlow, whereas it is a well-known fact, that oxen will without difficulty, and with heavier loads than an equal number of horſes can draw, travel two miles and one half in the hour; a pace quite as quick as our heavy ſtage waggons uſually go; and beſides, this labour is executed with requiring little more than half the food neceſſary for horſes. But if a creature with a quicker ſtep is wanted, the breed of the buffalo might be introduced; this beaſt will go ſix or ſeven miles per hour, and the meat is very good. The ox and bull have alſo this great advantage over the horſe, that they eat their food much faſter, and are ſooner refreſhed." *P.* 16.

"It is a well-known fact, that all fiſh of tranſit, ſuch as the ſalmon, return yearly to the ſame river they were ſpawned in; and it is generally allowed the increaſe of ſize of this fiſh, when it returns from the ſea, is thirteen inches and upwards; indeed many actual experiments have proved the fact. If, therefore, at one or two periods of the year the river fiſheries were forbid altogether, or at moſt allowed to be fiſhed two days in the week, we ſhould have all our *ſalmon rivers* in leſs than five years full of that delicious animal. And the river *Severn* alone, which breeds the very beſt quality, and is now almoſt empty, would produce not only ſufficient for the towns on its banks, but amply ſupply the London market. It would be well alſo to enlarge the meſh of the nets by an act of Parliament, if only one quarter of an inch, or even the eighth of an inch, but enforce the law with the utmoſt rigour. From the ſize of ſome ſalmon brought to London and openly ſold, it is evident the acts are groſsly evaded, and therefore every fiſhmonger who bought ſalmon under a certain weight ſhould be liable to a heavy fine, and the fiſherman a ſevere puniſhment; for the cupidity and obſtinacy of the fiſherman not only materially injures the country, but his own permanent intereſt; for he might, with a little patience, get ten times the weight he now does. When the preſent price of two ſhillings per pound is now paid in London for ſalmon, and not likely to be plentiful and cheap again, without parliamentary interference, no doubt it will ſhortly be attended to with zeal and complete effect.

"But is it not a ſhame to the internal regulation of the metropolis of the empire, that *Paris*, diſtant one hundred and forty miles from the ſea, and no tide navigation, ſhould be, not only more plentifully ſupplied with ſea-fiſh than London, but commonly at half the price? As to freſh-water fiſh, there is no compariſon in the ſupply of the two cities, *Paris* having conſtantly abundance, and *London* next to none. There is alſo a glaring abſurdity and miſmanagement to be noticed at Billingſgate, where we obſerve conſtantly in time of peace a number of Dutch boats, loaded with turbot, plaice, flounders, eels, &c.; but what increaſes the ſurpriſe is, the Dutch fiſhermen buy the lamprey fiſh, the beſt bait

bait for the turbot, in our own rivers. Surely this matter merits the attention of the lord mayor and aldermen, that ſome effective plan may be adopted to ſupply London ourſelves, without being obliged to pay a tribute in caſh of 60,000*l.* and upwards yearly, to our more induſtrious neighbours and rivals, and for what may be ſaid to belong to us." *P.* 46.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A GENERAL View of the Nature and Objects of Chemiſtry, and of its Application to Arts and Manufactures. By W. HENRY, Member of the Royal Medical and Natural Hiſtory Societies of Edinburgh, &c. &c. 8vo. 12s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

A general Treatiſe on Muſic; containing the firſt Rudiments of the Art, the eſſential Principles of the Science, the Theory of Harmony or Thorough Baſs, and its Application in Compoſition; comprehending alſo an Eſſay on Modulation, with many other neceſſary and original Subjects, tending to illuſtrate Science in general. Written on a new Plan, by M. P. KING. Folio. 1l. 1s. *Goulding, Bircball.*

The Syſtem of the World. By M. LAMBERT. Tranſlated from the French by JAMES JACQUE, Eſq. 12mo. Frontiſp. 3s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood, Cuthell.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon, the celebrated French Actreſs: with Reflections upon the Dramatic Art. Written by herſelf. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. ſmall 8vo. 8s. (See p. 24.) *Robinſons.*

The Life of Catherine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia. By J. CASTERA. Tranſlated from the laſt French Edition, by HENRY HUNTER, D. D. With 13 Portraits. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

BOTANY.

The Lady's and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket-book: adapted to Withering's Arrangement of Britiſh Plants. Intended to facilitate and promote the Study of Botany. By WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D. 2 Plates *(one coloured)*. 12mo. 1s. *Vernor and Hood.*

DICTIONARY—EDUCATION.

The Union Dictionary; containing all that is truly uſeful in the Dictionaries of Johnſon, Sheridan, and Walker. The Orthography and explanatory Matter ſelected from Johnſon, the Pronunciation adjuſted according to Walker, with the Addition of Sheridan's Pronunciation of thoſe Words wherein theſe two eminent Orthoepiſts differ. The whole deſigned to preſent to the Reader, at one View, the Orthography, Explanation, Pronunciation, and Accentuation of all the pureſt and moſt approved Terms in the Engliſh Language. By THO. BROWNE, A. M. Author of a new Claſſical Dictionary, Viridarium Poeticum, &c. and Maſter of the Claſſical and Scientific Seminary, Kenſington Gravel-pits. 8vo. 3s. bound. *Kearſley.*

Converſations and amuſing Tables; offered to the Public for the Youth of Great Britain. By Miſs H. F. ENGLISH. 4to. With Frontiſpiece by Bartolozzi. 15s. *Hatchard, Newbery.*

Domeſtic Stories, for the Amuſement and Inſtruction of Children. Taken from the German of different Authors. By BELL PLUMPTRE. Frontiſpiece. 24mo. 2s. half bound. *Vernor and Hood.*

The Latin Scholar's Guide; or Clarke's and Turner's Latin Exerciſes corrected; together with the References to the Originals from which the Sentences are extracted. By M. TOCQUOT. 8vo. Bound 10s. 6d. *Dulau.*

HISTORY.

An hiſtorical Deſcription of ancient and modern Rome, &c. &c. By J. SALMON, Antiquary. Vol. II. With Plates. 8vo. 15s. (See p. 9.) *Taylor, White.*

A Review of the Origin, Progreſs, and Reſult of the late deciſive War in

in Myſore: in a Letter from an Officer in India. With Notes, and an Appendix compriſing the whole of the ſecret State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, taken from the Originals; containing his Correſpondence with the French and Zemaun Shaw, &c. from the Year 1796, with a View to the Overthrow of the Britiſh Empire in India; and the ſeparate written Opinions of his principal Officers of State on that Meaſure. Illuſtrated by a Map, ſhowing the Extent of the Dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, and their Partition between the allied Powers, the Engliſh, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam. By Lieutenant-colonel MARK WOOD, M. P. 4to. 15s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Aſiatic Annual Regiſter for 1799; or, a View of the Hiſtory, Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Hinduſtân; together with a connected Detail of the principal Occurrences, civil, military, and commercial, of Britiſh India. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *(To be continued annually.) Debrett.*

LAW.

Proceedings againſt the Right Hon. Sackville Earl of Thanet, Robert Ferguſon, Eſq. and others, upon an Information Plea ex Officio, by the King's Attorney General, for a Riot, and other Miſdemeanors. Taken in Short-hand by WILLIAM RAMSAY. To which are added, Obſervations by Robert Ferguſon on his own Caſe, and on the Points of Law ariſing upon the Information. 8vo. 5s. *Ogle.*

An Inquiry into the Powers ſolicited from the Crown under an Act of 39 George III. entitled, "An Act enabling his Majeſty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to certain Perſons under the Style of the Globe Inſurance Company;" containing Obſervations on the Tendencies of ſuch Grant, and on the Effect of Charter on commercial Undertakings. Recommended to the Conſideration of the Bankers of the Metropolis, and the Country Bankers of Great Britain, &c. &c. By GEORGE GRIFFIN STONE-STREET, Eſq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Walter.*

A Collection of the Decrees by the Court of Exchequer in Tithe Cauſes. By HUTTON WOOD, one of the Six Clerks in the Court of Exchequer. Vol. III.—IV. 8vo. 1l. 10s. (See M. Epitome, vol. ii. p. 317.) *Robinſons.*

An intereſting and impartial View of the practical Benefits and Advantages of the Laws and Conſtitution of England. By PETER BRADY CROSS, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barriſter at Law. 8vo. 5s. *Brooke, Wright.*

MISCELLANIES.

An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Purſuits of Literature. Part Firſt. By WILLIAM BURDON, A.M. formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. (Second Edition.) *Bell and Sands*, Newcaſtle upon Tyne; *Clarke*, New Bond Street, *Conder*, London.

A Letter to the Committee for raiſing the Naval Pillar or Monument, under the Patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence. By JOHN FLAXMAN, Sculptor. 4to. 2s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies, Payne.*

A Letter to the Nobility and Gentry compoſing the Committee for raiſing the Naval Pillar, or Monument, under the Patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence; in Anſwer to the Letter of John Flaxman, Sculptor, to the Committee on that Subject. By ALEXANDER DUFOUR, Architect. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Taylor.*

Letters from a Father to his Son, on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life. Vol. II. Written in the Years 1798 and 1799. By J. AIKIN, M.D. Small 8vo. 5s. (See p. 17.)—*Johnſon.*

Copies of Original Letters from the French Army in Egypt. Part III. Conſiſting of thoſe Letters to the French Government, intercepted by the Britiſh Fleet in the Mediterranean, which have been publiſhed here by Authority. With an Engliſh Tranſlation. 8vo. 4s. *Wright.*

A brief Account of the Soup Society, inſtituted in Clerkenwell, London. With a Ground Plan of the Soup Houſe. 3d. or 2s. 6d. per Dozen. *Darton and Harvey.*

The Perſian Diary; or, Reflection's Oriental Gift of daily Counſel. By WILLIAM ROBSON, of Caſtle Cary. 12mo. 1s. 6d. *Wallis*, Paternoſter Row.

Chal-

Chalmeriana; or, a Collection of Papers, literary and political, entitled, Letters, Verſes, &c. occaſioned by reading a late heavy ſupplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakeſpear Papers, by GEORGE CHALMERS, F. R. S. S. A. Arranged and embelliſhed by Mr. OWEN, junior, of Paper Buildings, Inner Temple; aſſiſted by his Friend and Clerk, Mr. JASPER HARGRAVE. Reprinted from the Morning Chronicle, in which they firſt appeared. Collection the Firſt. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Becket.*

The European Repertory. No. I. 8vo. With coloured Plates. 2s. *(To be continued monthly.)*

The Noſe. 8vo. No. I. With coloured Plates. *(To be continued monthly.) Weſt and Hughes, Chapple.*

NOVELS AND TALES.

Mordaunt: Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners, in various Countries. Including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality. By the AUTHOR of "Zeluco" and "Edward." 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Robinſons.*

Feudal Events; or, Days of Yore: an ancient Story. By ANNA MARIA MACKENZIE. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

Fitzmaurice: a Novel. By WILLIAM FREDERICK WILLIAMS. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. *Murray and Highley, J. Harding.*

St. Godwin: a Tale of the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, and eighteenth Century. By Count REGINALD DE ST. LEON. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Wright.*

Adeline St. Julian; or, the Midnight Hour. By ANNE KER, Author of "The Heireſs di Montalde," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. *Kirby, Hurſt.*

The Life of Rolla: a Peruvian Tale: with moral Inculcations. Including the Birth of Rolla; the Myſteries of the Golden Leaf; the Seven Springs; the Story of the Tree with one Branch; the Story of the Inca who wept Blood; the Battle of Quito; the Death of Rolla. With a Frontiſpiece. By the AUTHOR of "The Siameſe Tales." 8vo. 1s. 6d. bound. *Newbery, Vernor and Hood.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Of the Imagination, as a Cauſe, and as a Cure of Diſorders of the Body, exemplified by fictitious Tractors, and epidemical Convulſions. Read to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Bath. By JOHN HAYGARTH, M. D. F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Efficacy of Perkins's genuine Patent Metallic Tractors on the human Body, and on Animals; exemplified by Trials of fictitious Tractors, publiſhed by Dr. Haygarth, upon which are added ſome neceſſary Comments; by one hundred and fifty Caſes of acute Inflammations and Tumefactions, Diſorders on Infants, and Sprains and Contuſions on Horſes. By BENJ. DOUGLAS PERKINS, A. M. of Leiceſter Square, Son of the Diſcoverer. 8vo. 6d. *Johnſon, Cadell and Davies.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Carmen Seculare for the Year 1800. By HENRY JAMES PYE, P. L. 4to. 3s. 6d. *Wright.*

Buonaparte's Reverie: a Poem. 12mo. 2s. *Richardſon.*

The firſt and fourth Books of the Odes of Horace. Tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

The Eaſt Indian: a Comedy, in five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By M. G. LEWIS, Eſq. M. P. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Bell.*

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Right Hon. Mr. Foſter's Miſconception, and Miſtatements, before the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, proved, and corrected, according to official Documents. By the Rev. Dr. CLARKE, Secretary for the Library to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. 8vo. 2s. *Hatchard.*

A Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis; containing a Detail of the various Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by which public and private Property and Security are, at preſent, injured and endangered; and ſuggeſting Remedies for their Prevention. The ſixth Edition, conſiderably enlarged. By P. COLQUHOUN, L. L. D. acting as a Magiſtrate for the Counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, Eſſex, &c. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Mawman.*

Reflections on the political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year

Year Eighteen Hundred. By JOHN BOWLES, Esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Rees, Hatchard.*

The true Cauſes of our preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions. By WM. BROOKS, F. S. A. 8vo. (See p. 34.) 2s. *Symonds, Wright.*

SERMON.

The predicted Stability and Permanence of Chriſtianity, illuſtrated with hiſtoric Teſtimony: a Sermon, delivered at Salters' Hall, November 3, 1799, to the Supporters of the Sunday Evening Lecture at that Place, and publiſhed at their Requeſt. By THOMAS MORGAN. 8vo. 2s. *Johnſon.*

THEOLOGY.

Funeral Orations pronounced at the Interment of Henrietta, Ducheſs of Orleans, and Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé. By BOSSUET, Biſhop of Meaux. To which are prefixed, biographical Sketches of the above Perſonages; with ſelect Extracts from the other Orations by the ſame Author. Tranſlated from the French. *Second Edition.* Small 8vo. 2s. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

A Funeral Oration on the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VI. By the Rev. ARTHUR O'LEARY. To which is prefixed, an Account of the ſolemn Obſequies performed to his Memory at St. Patrick's Chapel, Sutton Street, Soho, by Order of Montignore Erſkine, his Holineſs's Auditor, on Saturday, the 16th November 1799. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Keating, Booker.*

Remarks on the Prefaces prefixed to the firſt and ſecond Volumes of Dr. Geddes's Tranſlation of the Bible. By the Rev. JOHN EARLE. 2s. ſm. 8vo. *Coghlan, Booker.*

Conſiderations on the Book of Geneſis, in a Series of Letters, humbly addreſſed to the Right Rev. Father in God, Richard Lord Biſhop of Landaff. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Pitkeathly.*

Reformation—Truth reſtored: being a Reply to the Rev. Charles Daubeny's Appendix to his Guide to the Church: demonſtrating his own Inconſiſtency with himſelf; and his great Miſrepreſentation of ſome hiſtoric Facts. With a more particular Vindication of the pure, reformed Epiſcopal Church of England, from the Charges of Mr. Daubeny, and other doctrinal Diſſenters of that Gentleman's Sect, who are fomenting Schiſms and Diviſions, and diſſeminating Errors in the very Boſom of the Eſtabliſhment: in a Series of Letters to Mr. Daubeny. By Sir RICHARD HILL, Bart. M. P. 8vo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

TRAVELS.

Journey from India towards England, in the Year 1797, by a Route commonly called Over-land, &c. With a Map and Plates. 8vo. 7s. (See p. 1.) *Cadell and Davies.*

PRINTS.

Portrait of Sir Alan Gardner, Bart.—CLARKE p. READING ſc. 7s. *Reading.*

Whole-length Portrait of Lady Louiſa Manners. Sir J. REYNOLDS p. KNIGHT ſc. 7s. 6d. *Moltena.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

A Tranſlation of Herodotus. With Maps and new Elucidations. By Major RENNEL.

Major RENNEL's Map of India, with the political Diviſions of the Myſore Country.

A Treatiſe on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames; containing an hiſtorical View of the Trade of the Port of London. By P. COLQUHOUN, L. L. D. &c. &c.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Voyage de Dimo et Nicolo Stephanopoli en Gréce, pendant les Années V. et VI. (1797 and 1798, v. ſt.) d'après deux Mſſions, dont l'une du Gouvernement Français, et l'autre du Général en Chef Buonaparte. Redigé par un des Profeſſeurs du Pryranée. Avec Fig. Plans, et Vues, levés ſur les Lieux. 2 tom. 8vo. *Reſſon*, Paris.

Le Dix-huit Brumaire, ou Tableau des Evénemens qui ont amené cette Journée; des Moyens ſecrets par leſquels elle a été preparé: des Faits qui l'ont accompagnée, et des Réſultats quelle doit avoir; auquel on a ajouté des Anecdotes ſur les principaux Perſonnages qui étaient en Place; et les Pieces juſtificatives, etc. 8vo. *Garnery*, Paris.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For FEBRUARY 1800.

XI. *Mordaunt. Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners, in various Countries;* including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality. By the AUTHOR of "Zeluco" and "Edward." 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1271. 1l. 1s. *Robinsons.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

LETTER I.—II. Italy.—III. Germany.—IV. Paris.—V. Robespierre.—VI. Atheism.—VII. Politics.—VIII. Lisbon.—IX. Jealousy. X. Irish Priest.—XI. Spanish Bishop. XII. Travelling Friar.—XIII. Biscayan.—XIV. Hidalgos.—XV. Vapours.—XVI. Hospitality.—XVII. Antiquities.—XVIII. Uxoriousness.—XIX. Charitable Construction—Good-nature.—XX. Superstition—Auto da Fé.—XXI. Corsica.—XXII. Reflections.—XXIII. Refined Love.—XXIV. Duelling.—XXV. The Painter.—XXVII. The French Lady.—XXVIII. A Mistake.—XXIX. A Remonstrance.—XXX. Prejudice.—XXXI. Arrangements.—XXXII. Recommendation.—XXXIII. Sympathy.—XXXIV. National Prejudice.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

LETTER XXXV. Maternal Affection.—XXXVI. Self-charity.—XXXVII. Advice.—XXXVIII. Soothing.—XXXIX. The Art of Pleasing.—XL. Candour.—XLI. Marriage from Compassion.—XLII. A Protectress.—XLIII. Lady Mango.—XLIV. Worldly Wisdom.—XLV. Widow Demure.—XLVI. Fawning.—XLVII. Delicacy.—XLVIII. Truth's Simplicity.—XLIX. The polite Apothecary and rude Preacher.—L. Spite.—LI. A profound Remark on the Proverbs of Solomon.—LII. Unfashionable Conduct of a Lady of Quality.—LIII. Gaiety.—LIV. Affection.—LV. Offensive Insinuations.—LVI. An Italian Lady.—LVII. Rage.—A wicked Suggestion.—LVIII. Mistaken Kindness.—LXIX. Sound Judgment.—LX. Shrewdness.—LXI. Flattery.—LXII. The Beggar.—LXIII. Different Views of the same Object.—LXIV. Adventure at a Cottage.—LXV. Habit—Lord Cardon.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

LETTER LXVI. Political Conversation.—LXVII. Comforts.—LXVIII. An hysterical Footman.—LXIX. Lady Aspic.—LXX. Ill nature.—LXXI. Repulse.—LXXII. The last Will.—LXXIII. The Power of Reason on a candid Mind.—LXXIV. A friendly Inquiry.—LXXV. Self-admiration.—LXXVI. Reproof.—LXXVII. Self-defence.—LXXVIII. Recantation.—LXXIX. A cautious Proposal.—LXXX. Prudent Suggestions.—LXXXI. Fanny Faukener.—LXXXII. The Solicitude of Friend-

ſhip.——LXXXIII. Intruſion.——LXXXIV. Seliſhneſs—Generoſity.——LXXXV. Indignation.——LXXXVI. Steadineſs.—LXXXVII. A good-natured Friend.—LXXXVIII. Retaliation.—LXXXIX. A Plan of Revenge—Every Thing depends on Luck.—XC. Misfortune on Misfortune.—XCI. A prudent Reſolution.——XCII. Romantic Notions.——XCIII. A Diſcovery.—XCIV. Eaſe. XCV. Precaution.—XCVI. Anxiety.——XCVII. Friendſhip.——XCVIII. Scandal.—XCIX. A Man of ſolid Senſe.——C. Friendly Hints.——CI. Good-will.—CII. Pertneſs—Affectation——Vulgarity.——CIII. Compliance.—CIV. Obliging Information.—CV. Repayment of the Obligation.—CVI. Change of Mind.—CVII. Fortunate Inference.—CVIII. Sentiments of a Man of true Honour.—CIX. Sentiments of a Lover —CX. Another friendly Hint.—CXI. Declaration.——CXII. Candour.——CXIII. Congratulation.——CXIV. Welcome Advice.——CXV. Unexpected Incident.—CXVI. Alarm—Miſery.——CXVII. Information.——Note.—CXVIII. Happineſs.

EXTRACTS.

FRANCE.—ROBESPIERRE.

"WHATEVER difference there may be between the Britiſh natural character and the French, I am convinced there is not a greater than between France as it now is, and as it formerly was.

"Inſtead of that gay metropolis, the ingenuity, the taſte, and even the abſurdities of whoſe inhabitants afforded inſtruction, entertainment, and laughter, to the reſt of Europe, Paris ſeems now to be the abode of terror and cruelty, from whence the neighbouring nations are menaced with devaſtation and ruin!

"Who could have imagined, that a nation ſo fond of amuſement and pleaſantry would have been the abode of ſo much miſery?

"It were to be wiſhed, that France could, with truth, ſay to the reſt of Europe what Scarron, the huſband of Madame Maintenon, ſaid to his relations, weeping round his death-bed:—'I ſhall never make you weep ſo much 'as I have made you laugh.'

"That France herſelf has as much reaſon to weep as any other country, is no great conſolation.

"The choice of members for the National Convention gives no favourable idea of ſo very popular an election. What ſhare of learning, eloquence, taſte, and humanity, exiſted in that aſſembly almoſt excluſively belonged to the party which went under the name of the Gironde. This party ſeemed to have the lead for ſome time in the Convention; but they were ſoon overſet by the furious faction of the Mountain, ſupported by the Jacobin clubs and the ruffians of the ſuburbs.

"At the time when the twenty-one members of the Gironde were executed, the whole nation of France were under the abſolute dominion of the Jacobin ſociety of Paris: for the National Convention durſt not then diſobey the mandates of the *conſeil général de la commune*; which, on its part, was equally obedient to the decrees, however furious, of that ſociety, which had been abandoned by all who poſſeſſed any ſhare of moderation; and was compoſed entirely of ignorant, brutal enthuſiaſts, prompted by a few wicked and ambitious men.

"Nothing could be more abſurd than the accuſation brought againſt the Girondiſts; namely, that they conſpired to reſtore the monarchy: and their having oppoſed the execution of the king was urged as a clear proof of the accuſation.

"They were alſo accuſed of federaliſm: the import of which their judges themſelves did not underſtand. When one of them was aſked what it meant, he ſaid 'He was no gramma-'rian, but that it *ſounded* like a very 'heinous crime.'

"The crimes, which might with juſtice have been ſtated againſt Briſſot and the Girondiſts, were, their having overthrown the conſtitution which they had ſworn to ſupport, and their having calumniated the king, in order to render monarchy odious to the nation, and to pave the way to a republican form of government.

"That meaſure, however, was precipitated on them ſooner than they expected, by Colot d'Herbois, who was not of their party, and who afterwards became one of their greateſt enemies.

enemies. What could be a greater proof of the levity of the National Convention than their decreeing a republican form of government, on the firſt day of their meeting, at the motion of a man unknown before to the public, except as a very indifferent actor?

"To give France the name of a republic is ſoon done: to communicate to Frenchmen the character ſuitable to republicans will be found more difficult. One great objection ſtated by them againſt monarchy is, that the ſovereign may be an infant, and of courſe kept under tutelage; but they have found, by ſad experience, that their *people ſouverain* is always an infant, and requires to be always under tutelage. They have alſo found, that converting the monarchy into a republic, though it for a ſhort time pleaſed the vanity, never relieved the miſery of the people of France itſelf, yet it has proved a fruitful ſource of miſery to other nations.

"The French revolution is a convulſive diſorder, which ſome people imagined might have been uſeful to France, by removing other complaints to which her conſtitution was liable; but being of a contagious nature, there was danger of its infecting nations who ſtood in no need of ſo violent a remedy: it might, therefore, have been prudent to have formed a line of circumvallation around France, like what is drawn around towns infected with the plague, and ſo have cut off all intercourſe with the people of that country, leaving them to find a remedy for their own diſorders as they beſt could, and never to have opened the communication until the convulſions were cured, and the danger of infection at an end.

"If, however, the French broke over the line by force, as many aſſert, or if other nations interfered with the ſole view of curing the diſorder of France, as they themſelves declared, the interference muſt be acknowledged to have been neceſſary in the firſt caſe, and moſt generous in the ſecond.

"Whether leaving the French entirely to themſelves would have preſerved any of the calamities of Europe, can never be perfectly determined: but the civil war, which it is probable foreign interference prevented, could not have ſurpaſſed in horrors thoſe which have occurred in the progreſs of the revolution—horrors which have diſgraced the cauſe of liberty all over Europe, and diminiſhed the averſion to arbitrary power, even in England. —When two calamities threaten, terror of the moſt ſavage and moſt impending is apt to diſperſe all thought of the other.

"It is indeed as ſurpriſing, that the dreadful executions, which began with the murder of the king, and continued for fifteen months, ſhould have been quietly beheld, in a metropolis like Paris, as that they ſhould ever have been decreed.

"If, to account for this, it is alleged, that the ſpirit of loyalty was at that period much cooled in the breaſts of the Pariſians, it muſt alſo be granted that the ſpirit of republicaniſm ſeems to have been in the ſame ſtate ſome months after, when twenty-one members of the Gironde party were beheld, with equal coolneſs, carried to execution through the ſtreets of that capital, with whoſe inhabitants they had lately been ſo popular. But what is ſtill more aſtoniſhing (for thoſe inhabitants may have been perſuaded, in the firſt inſtance, that their mild and merciful king was a tyrant; and, in the ſecond, that the Girondiſts were traitors);—but what, I ſay, is ſtill more aſtoniſhing, and revolts the heart of man, is, that the Pariſians ſhould, with equal paſſiveneſs, have beheld *women* treated in the ſame barbarous manner; that, unmoved by all the ſufferings of the unfortunate queen, they could bear to ſee her dragged, with every mark of indignity, to the ſcaffold; and that, contrary to the dictates of common ſenſe as well as common humanity, and without the ſhadow of political intereſt, they could bear to ſee the pious, inoffenſive, unaſſuming princeſs Elizabeth dragged to the ſame ſcaffold.

"There is ſomething inexplicable, as well as atrocious, in the character of this Robeſpierre: he does not ſeem to have been actuated by the ſame motives which are generally ſuppoſed to have influenced other monſters of cruelty.

"The uſual incentives to deeds of that nature with tyrants, or men poſſeſſed of unlimited power, are, the fear of being deprived of it, avarice, bigotry, revenge, and ſometimes a diabolical kind of enjoyment in beholding torture. The common motives to deeds of cruelty in men in private life

are, jealouſy, revenge, covetouſneſs, and ambition: but Robeſpierre was not avaricious, was not a bigot, had no injuries to avenge, was never preſent at an execution, was never in love—yet he extended the moſt horrid acts of cruelty to thouſands, who ſtood not in the way of his ambition, and continued them after his ambition was ſatisfied, and his power quietly ſubmitted to. Wicked politicians often uſe religion as a cover for crimes, without any ſentiment of religion in their heart: this man evinced a contempt for religion, and directed his cruelty peculiarly againſt thoſe who ſhowed a reverence for Chriſtianity. Enthuſiaſts are capable of criminal actions, without any ſentiment of wickedneſs in their heart: though Robeſpierre was thought an enthuſiaſt, this could not be ſaid of him. Could any human creature, without the moſt wicked of hearts, during the fifteen dreadful months his power laſted, exerciſe more acts of cruelty than any tyrant, ancient or modern, ever exerciſed in the ſame ſpace of time? By his order, or with his approbation, many thouſands of men, women, and even children, of all ranks, were confined in loathſome priſons, treated with the moſt ſhocking barbarity, until they were, in troops of fifty in a day, dragged to execution. Many thouſands of inoffenſive peaſants, who did not underſtand what the word revolution meant, were drowned in the Loire; numbers of the inhabitants of Lyons driven into enclоſures, to be torn in pieces by grape-ſhot; and many of his own moſt intimate acquaintance, not only thoſe who were of a different party, and oppoſed his horrid cruelty, but thoſe who had long aided and ſupported him in his plans of bloodſhed and devaſtation, he ſent, on the firſt appearance of diſapprobation of his meaſures, without remorſe, to the guillotine: and what ſeems as ſingular and unaccountable as all that has been enumerated, is, that a ſpirited people, excited by enthuſiaſm for liberty, ſhould, while their enthuſiaſm was at the height, have quietly ſubmitted, for fifteen months, to the tyranny of an obſcure, canting, capricious madman, though exerciſed with more wanton cruelty than had been ever diſplayed by the moſt deſpotic of their monarchs.

"You may again accuſe me of dwelling on a man of a wicked character; but remember you requeſted me to write of the French revolution, in paſſing over that ground, without ſeeking characters of *ſuch diſlike*, as Falſtaff ſays of Worceſter's rebellion —*They lay in the way, and I find them.*

"But, after all, I muſt confeſs, that every ſpecies of ſingularity of character is attractive to me; and what character was ever ſo horribly ſingular as that of Robeſpierre?

"He ſeems to have relied ſo entirely on the efficacy of terror, for confirming his deſpotiſm and ſecuring his power, that he was at little pains to ſuppreſs certain literary productions, which, by creating a ſtrong ſympathy in favour of the oppreſſed, tend to rouſe indignation againſt the oppreſſor: perhaps he fell a ſacrifice, at laſt, to this ſecurity.

"Poetry is a very powerful inſtrument of this nature. Even popular ſongs, with but a very ſmall portion of poetical merit, have been known to produce an important effect. Many ſongs in honour of certain victims of Robeſpierre's cruelty, and elegies lamenting their fate, were circulated in Paris during his bloody reign.

"A poetry of a different kind, and more congenial with the ſpirit of the French revolution, has lately been introduced into France from Germany. Several German plays have been tranſlated, and were acted to crowded audiences, about this time, at Paris. they are a kind of tragi-comedies, in which men in deſperate ſituations, and of daring and wicked characters, are introduced ſpeaking appropriate language. The hero declaims virtuouſly, and acts criminally: their drift is to ſhow that murder, robbery, and other crimes, which in the vulgar opinion are committed by conſummate villains only, may be committed by the moſt benevolent, generous, and heroic people on earth. It appeared, from the applauſe, that this moral was reliſhed by many of the audience. It muſt, indeed, have been peculiarly flattering to thoſe patriots who cleared the priſons in September 1792.

"Some of the German ballads have alſo been tranſlated; they are generally founded on nurſery-tales of apparitions, animated ſkeletons, raw heads, and bloody bones. I have heard of one poetical romance that is very much admired; it records the adventures

adventures of a demon of the feminine gender, who, about three hundred years ago, was permitted to try her fortune in the capital of Bohemia, and to assume any shape she pleased

"As the seduction of men was her object, she chose the form of a beautiful woman; and, according to the ballad, she was very successful. It was no unusual stratagem of hers to tempt men to commit crimes, for which they were imprisoned; and then, conveying herself through the key-hole, to tempt them to mortgage their soul to Satan, in order to obtain their liberty; which they no sooner did, than, the roof of the prison rising to internal music, the deluded miscreant was conveyed several leagues through the air, and then dashed against some desert rock, or dropped into the sea and never more heard of.

"In this romance there is a pathetic account of a rendezvous which she gave to one young man; and, at the instant in which he imagined that she was yielding to his embraces, she was metamorphosed into a skeleton, and he found a parcel of naked bones in his arms.

"The author of the ballad declares, that to describe the surprise and disappointment of this young man is beyond his ability; but that all, to whom the same adventure has happened, will have a just idea of them.

"He then proceeds to record, that this demon might have extended her seductions to a greater number than she did, had it not been for a sulphureous smell, which she could not entirely divest herself of, and which she found it difficult to overcome, even for a short time, by all the perfumes and essences she used. On this account, however much she pleased at first sight, none could endure a lasting attachment to her; until a young Scottish nobleman, in passing through Prague on his way to Vienna, was so fascinated with her beauty, and so little annoyed with her smell, that he intended to have taken her into keeping, had not his valet, an old Highlander, who had travelled with his father, and was endowed with the second sight, assured his lordship, that, in spite of her beauty, his mistress was a devil.

"This blasted her reputation so effectually, that she was obliged to fly from Prague, and was never heard of since till the publication of the ballad in question." *Vol.* i. *p.* 48.

ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ.

"ONE of the most avowed apostles of atheism in the Convention was a kind of madman, who assumed the name of Anacharsis. It was the mode at one time for the most violent Jacobins to adopt the names of some ancient worthies, to whose characters they affected to have some resemblance. During my last visit to Paris, the name of my shoemaker was Brutus, and I had two Gracchi among my other tradesmen. No man could have less resemblance to the Scythian philosopher, the disciple of Solon, than the modern Anacharsis.

"The first was a man of moderation, of austere manners, one who wished to introduce the religion of Greece into his native country; the second was a hot-headed profligate, who wished to banish all religion out of the world. He was a Prussian by birth; his real name was Clootz. I first saw him at the house of Robert the Traiteur, in the Palais Royal, where he frequently dined, and sometimes harangued the company on the subjects of government and divinity. He declared, that 'his hatred to tyranny or 'monarchical government, two terms 'which, in his opinion, were synonymous, had made him leave Prussia, 'and establish himself in Holland: that 'from the beginning of the French revolution he had conceived hopes that 'it would end in a republic: that in 'those hopes he had left Holland, and 'come to Paris to assist in the great 'work of oversetting the new French 'constitution, and founding a republic 'on its ruins. The republican form 'of government,' he asserted, 'was the 'only one that could secure mankind 'complete freedom, internal tranquillity, and external peace.' When he was put in mind of the frequent dissensions and wars among the different states of Greece, he answered, that 'they were entirely owing to their 'being *small* republics; but that if all 'had been united into one, they would 'have had no dissensions and fewer 'wars.' When he was desired to recollect, that the Roman republic was *greater* than that which all the united states of Greece could have formed, and yet that the Roman republic was almost constantly at war with its neighbours, the force of the observation did not disconcert him in the least: he said that 'the reason was obvious; namely, 'that,

'that, previous to the deſtruction of 'Carthage, the Roman republic was 'too ſmall, and under the neceſſity of 'conqueſt, to acquire ſufficient ſtrength; 'and that, after the deſtruction of 'Carthage, the Romans had no neigh-'bours except kings, which it is the in-'tereſt and duty of all republicans to 'deſtroy; and he was happy to think 'that the *Great Nation* would find ſome 'pretext or other to make war on them, 'until the whole race were extirpated, 'their kingdoms revolutionized, united 'as departments of France, and form-'ing one univerſal indiviſible re-'public:—then,' added he, 'and not 'ſooner, the world will enjoy perfect 'freedom, internal tranquillity, and 'external peace.'

"From this ſpecimen you may form a notion of Anacharſis Clootz's ideas on government: they were equally profound on divinity.

"I overheard a very curious dia-logue between him and a plain ſenſible-looking man, who drank coffee at the ſame table with him one day after din-ner at Robert's.

"This man happened to ſay that ſomething, I don't remember what, 'was as certain as that God had made 'the world.'

"'Pſhaw!' ſaid Anacharſis ſnap-piſhly; 'he did not make the world.'

"'No!' cried the man, ſtaring with ſurpriſe; 'who made it, then?'

"'Why, nobody. It never was 'made,' anſwered Clootz.

"'How came it here, then?' ſaid the other.

"'How came it here?—Why, it has 'been here from all eternity.'

"'I ſhould never have gueſſed it 'to be ſo old,' rejoined the man; 'but 'ſtill you have not informed me how 'it exiſts.'

"'By chance,' ſaid Clootz.

"'By chance!' exclaimed the other.

"'Yes, unqueſtionably, by mere 'chance,' added Clootz. 'You have 'no notion of the power of chance.'

"'The power of chance!' repeated the other. 'Chance is blind.'

"'Blindneſs does not diminiſh 'power,' cried Clootz, with an air of triumph; 'for even, according to 'your Bible, Samſon was able to pull 'down a houſe, and ſmother three 'thouſand Philiſtines after he was 'ſtone-blind.'

"'Sneering is one thing, Mr. 'Clootz, and reaſoning is another.'

"'Then let us reaſon,' reſumed Anacharſis.—'I ſpeak for the power 'of chance.—Were a thouſand dice 'put into a box, and thrown out often 'enough, there can be no doubt but 'ſix thouſand would be thrown at laſt; 'nay, if a hundred thouſand were to 'be rattled, and thrown without ceaſ-'ing, ſix hundred thouſand would ap-'pear in proceſs of time at one throw. 'Why, therefore, may not this world, 'ſuch as we find it, have been caſt up 'by the mere rattling of atoms?'

"'I ſhould humbly conceive,' re-plied the other, 'that it rather was the 'production of an Almighty intelligent 'Maker.'

"'Your Maker explains nothing,' ſaid Clootz; 'it is only thoving in a 'ſuperfluous tortoiſe to ſupport an 'elephant.'

"'Now I perceive the drift of your 'reaſoning,' rejoined the other: 'but 'although I cannot explain what is 'above human comprehenſion, Citizen 'Clootz, yet, as there is no neceſſity in 'the nature of things that this world 'and all the creatures in it ſhould have 'exiſted at all, it ſeems clear to me 'that they muſt exiſt by the will of a 'ſuperior Being; and I am fully con-'vinced that order, uniformity, and 'exquiſite adaptneſs, muſt be the work 'of intelligence and wiſdom as well as 'power.'

"'Nec Deus interſit niſi dignus vin-dice nodus.'

"'What do you think of that 'maxim of Horace?' ſaid Clootz.

"'I think it a very good one, as 'he applied it,' replied the other; 'but 'I am convinced that Horace, though 'a heathen, would not have brought it 'into ſuch an argument as the pre-'ſent.'

"'Perhaps not; for, as you ſay, he 'was an *ignorant* heathen, and believed 'in gods.'

"'Had he lived at *preſent*, he 'would have confined his faith to one; 'for, independent of the Chriſtian re-'ligion, all the improvements that 'have been made in ſcience ſince his 'time, lead us to acknowledge a firſt 'intelligent Creator and Governor of 'the univerſe.'

"'They lead me to no ſuch thing,' ſaid Clootz. 'I adhere to chance, 'and acknowledge no other god.—'What do you ſay to that?'

"'I ſay,'

"'I ſay,' replied the other, 'that 'were I to utter ſuch an impious ex-'preſſion, I ſhould be afraid of going 'to hell.'

"'There again!' cried Clootz.—'Why, there is no ſuch place.'

"'How can you be ſure of that?'

"'Becauſe the thing is impoſſible,' anſwered Clootz.

"'Did you not aſſert, a little ago, 'that this world was made by chance?'

"'I aſſert ſo ſtill!' exclaimed Clootz.

"'Then how can you be ſure that 'ſuch a place as hell is not made by 'chance alſo?' rejoined his opponent.

"This unexpected queſtion ſeemed to diſconcert the philoſopher, which the other obſerving, he added with a very ſerious air:—

"'Citizen Clootz, I would not have 'you to truſt entirely to ſuch reaſon-'ing, which is wicked as well as in-'conſiſtent: and permit me to add a 'piece of advice, which it greatly im-'ports you to follow—Renounce im-'piety; that in caſe there ſhould, by 'chance or otherwiſe, be any ſuch 'place as hell prepared for blaſphe-'mers, you may not be ſent to it.'

"Having pronounced this in a ſolemn manner, the man roſe and walked out of the room. Anacharſis remained ſilent till he was gone; and then endeavouring to recover himſelf, he looked at me, and ſaid:—

"'By his inſolence and his preach-'ing I take that fellow to be both an 'ariſtocrat and a prieſt—Don't you 'think ſo?'

"'As for his inſolence,' I anſwered, 'it entirely eſcaped me; ſo I can ſay 'nothing about it. But whether he 'be a prieſt or not, I muſt acknow-'ledge that I have heard worſe ſer-'mons.'

"'I have a great mind to denounce 'him as a ſuſpected perſon,' ſaid Clootz, 'and have him taken up.'

"'You had much better take the 'advice he gave you,' ſaid I.

"Thoſe who overheard us expreſſed the ſame opinion; on which Clootz declared he had no intention to accuſe him.

"I hope he did follow the counſel which this man gave him; for the wretched Anacharſis had the misfortune a ſhort time after to fall under the diſpleaſure of Robeſpierre, who ordered him to the guillotine.

"The impiety, whether real or affected, that prevails at preſent in France, is more diſguſting to me than ſuperſtition: though I like neither, I wiſh to believe in religion by my reaſon, not by renouncing my reaſon."—*Vol. i. p. 72.*

HIDALGOS.

"THE ſtreets of Badagòs are narrow, filthy, and generally ſilent—no ſign of induſtry of any kind. I obſerved, however, ſome men with cloaks around their ſhoulders, each of whom ſtood before a ſeparate door, and ſeemed to have no other object but to gaze at the paſſengers.

"'Pray what claſs of men are thoſe?' ſaid I to the Biſcayan; 'they ſeem too 'idle to be tradeſmen.'

"'You conjecture right,' replied he; 'they would be highly affronted if 'they imagined you could ſuſpect 'them of exerciſing any kind of trade.'

"'They are men of independent 'fortune, then?' ſaid I.

"'Almoſt their only property,' ſaid he, 'is the wretched houſe they inha-'bit, which, being tranſmitted from 'father to ſon, is inalienable, and con-'ſtitutes what in this country is called 'an Hidalgo, or Hijo-de-Algo (the 'ſon of ſomebody): they would con-'ſider it as a degradation to follow any 'mechanical employment.'

"'How are they prevented from 'ſtarving?'

"'Why, they are not prevented 'from what you would call ſtarving in 'England,' replied he: 'but I will 'tell you how they prolong their life. '—Obſerve that man going from his 'own door, with ſomething under his 'cloak; you will ſee him ſtop at the 'private door of that magnificent 'building,' which is a convent, and 'one of the richeſt eſtabliſhments in 'this province: he carries under his 'cloak a veſſel, into which he receives 'an allotted portion of broth, with 'vegetables and meat of different 'kinds, which he carries back for the 'ſupport of his family; and the ſame 'is regularly done by a number of 'theſe Hidalgos every day. Thoſe 'who are thus ſerved at the private 'door of the convent are called the 'baſhful or gentlemen beggars. As 'for the others, I do not well know 'how to denominate them—they can-'not be called the poorer ſort, and 'ſtill leſs the meaner; for nothing can 'be

'be mearer than what I have related 'of these Hidalgos: but, as the others 'are not Hidalgos, we may distinguish 'them by the appellation of "the sons 'of *nobody*:"—all of that class receive 'alms at the *public* gate.'

"'It seems surprising,' said I, 'that 'men who are ashamed to work for 'their bread should not be ashamed to 'beg for it; for you may call him as 'bashful as you please, but the man 'struts to the convent with as stately a 'step as if he were the proprietor of 'the whole building.'

"'As for his strut,' rejoined the Biscayan, 'that belongs to him as an 'Hidalgo. With regard to men's be-'ing less ashamed to beg than to work, 'I must inform you that begging has 'been considered as an honourable 'employment ever since the mendicant 'friars were established in Spain.'

"'Since the Spaniards are so prone 'to follow the example of friars,' said I, 'it is a pity that some societies of '*working* friars are not established.'

"'Whether it proceeds from the 'difficulty of finding materials for such 'an establishment,' replied the Biscayan, smiling, 'or from some other 'cause, nothing of that kind has been 'founded hitherto: but the other esta-'blishment has gained to such a degree, 'that you will find men of high rank, 'in various parts of this country, beg-'ging from door to door, for the 'benefit of one convent or another. 'It is thought a most meritorious occu-'pation. Had you been at Badagos a 'week ago, you would have seen the 'Confraternity of Charity, as it is 'called, into which none but noblemen 'and gentlemen of fortune are ad-'mitted, begging all over the town to 'defray certain expenses for the benefit 'of a criminal who was executed that 'morning.'

"'Suppose,' said I, for we may suppose any thing, however improbable, 'that a set of *industrious* working 'friars were really to appear, do you 'imagine that the nobility would be as 'ready to follow their example as they 'have shown themselves to imitate the '*indolent* begging fraternity?'

"'That is a question,' replied he, 'that it is needless to answer, because 'the case you suppose will assuredly 'never occur; but on this you may 'rely, that no such idleness nor beg-'gary is seen in Biscay. My country-'men are industrious, because they are 'free, and allowed to reap and enjoy 'the fruits of their labour.

"'You must not imagine that in 'every part of Spain the same lazy 'beggarly disposition is attached to the 'inhabitants that you have seen here. 'In Catalonia, for example, the peo-'ple are in general industrious: that 'province is well cultivated; not only 'the plains, but even the mountains, 'to the very tops of which the inhabit-'ants carry baskets of earth for that 'purpose. As the Cataloniahs do not 'enjoy the same privileges with the 'inhabitants of Biscay, their industry 'cannot be imputed to the same cause. 'But there are no more convents in 'Catalonia than what seem necessary 'for the aid of the parochial clergy in 'the offices of religion. If there were 'the same establishments for the feed-'ing of beggarly Hidalgos, and a lazy 'peasantry, that you see here, there 'would in all probability be as little 'industry'." *Vol.* i. *p.* 169.

DUELLING.

"IT seems surprising to many people that no means have been found for putting an end to duels.

"The absurdity of the custom has been illustrated a thousand ways without effect.

"'You have injured me, Sir; and 'therefore I insist upon your taking an 'equal chance of putting me to death.' Or,

"'You have given me the lie, Sir. 'I could easily prove, indeed, that I 'spoke truth; but as that is nothing 'to the purpose, I will not take the 'trouble: but what I do insist upon is, 'that you shall, by way of reparation, 'do your utmost to shoot me through 'the head.'

"What can be more absurd than all this? Nothing.—But it is not quite a fair statement of the case. The following seems nearer the truth.

"'Sir, you have insulted me in such 'a manner as will make the world 'think meanly of me if I do not resent 'it. If I have recourse to the laws of 'my country, the world will think in 'the same manner of me. Though I 'may despise both you and the insult, 'I cannot regulate the opinions of the 'world; but I will show that I do not 'value life so much as I dread dis-

'grace;

'grace; and I will give this proof at 'your risk, who have put me under 'the neceſſity.'

"No ſeverity of law can prevent thoſe from challenging their inſulter, to whom the ſhame of bearing an inſult appears more dreadful than the utmoſt vengeance of law. Accordingly it has been found that the ſevereſt laws have not ſuppreſſed the practice of duelling.

"But if a court were inſtituted for the expreſs purpoſe of inveſtigating the circumſtances which give riſe to every duel, with power to puniſh him who, from wantonneſs, pride, or malignity, had, to the conviction of the court, behaved in ſuch a manner as would juſtify a gentleman for having recourſe to the only means in his power to efface the affront, perhaps ſuch an inſtitution would have a more powerful effect in preventing duels, than attaching the puniſhment to the challenger or ſurvivor, who poſſibly may be the leaſt guilty.

"Although the ſurvivor only can be perſonally puniſhed, yet, if he who is killed is clearly proved to have been the cauſe of the duel, by giving the firſt inſult, beſides acquitting the ſurvivor, ſome ſtigma ought to be put, by the ſentence of the court, on the memory of the deceaſed.

"If ſuch an inſtitution did not entirely aboliſh the practice of duelling, it would aſſuredly render it leſs frequent.

"It would alſo render men more cautious of giving offence, and would bring to public notoriety and ſhame all thoſe peſts of ſociety who are continually involved in quarrels, whether from an overbearing ſpirit to inſult others, or from a childiſh diſpoſition to take offence without a cauſe." *Vol.* i. *p.* 310.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XII. *A Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis;* containing a Detail of the various Crimes and Miſdemeanors by which public and private Property and Security are, at preſent, injured and endangered: and ſuggeſting Remedies for their Prevention. The ſixth Edition, corrected and conſiderably enlarged. By P. Colquhoun, L.L.D. acting as a Magiſtrate for the Counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex; for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, and for the Liberty of the Tower of London. 8vo. pp. 655, and Index. 10s. 6d. *Mawman.*

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. General View of exiſting Evils.—II. On the Syſtem of Puniſhments; theoretically conſidered.—III. The Cauſe and Progreſs of ſmall Theſts.—IV. On Burglaries and Highway Robberies.—V. On Cheats and Swindlers.—VI. On Gaming and the Lottery.—VII. On the Coinage of counterfeit Money.—VIII. On River Plunder.—IX. On Plunder in the Dock Yards, &c.—X. On the Receivers of ſtolen Goods.—XI. On the Origin of criminal Offences.—XII. The Origin of Crimes continued: Female Proſtitution.—XIII. The Origin of Crimes continued: State of the Poor.—XVI. On the Detection of Offenders.—XV. On the Proſecution of Offenders.—XVI. On the Syſtem of Puniſhments; conſidered practically.—XVII. Criminal Police of the Metropolis.—XVIII. Propoſed Syſtem of criminal Police.—XIX. Municipal Police of the Metropolis.—XX. Concluſion.

EXTRACTS.

FRAUDS IN THE SALE AND ADULTERATION OF MILK.

"THE following curious circumſtances relative to the adulteration of *milk* in the metropolis, ought to be added to the liſt of petty frauds, which not merely affect the pockets but the health of the inhabitants of London. The number of milch cows kept for the purpoſe of ſupplying the metropolis with this article, is ſtated by Mr. Middleton*, after very diligent inquiry, at 8500; and each cow is ſuppoſed to afford on an average nine quarts of milk per day.—

"'When the families of faſhion are 'in London for the winter ſeaſon, the 'con-

* In his View of the Agriculture of Middleſex.

'conſumption, and conſequent deteriorating of milk, are at the higheſt; 'during the ſummer months, when 'ſuch families are for the moſt in the 'country, the milk may probably be of 'rather a better quality.

"'The milk is always given in its 'genuine ſtate to the retail dealers; 'and as it is ſold to them by the cow-'keepers after the rate of twopence and '1-8th of a penny per quart, and is 'retailed by them at threepence half-'penny per quart, the profit is ſurely 'ſo large as ought to prevent even the 'ſmalleſt adulteration. But when it is 'conſidered how greatly it is reduced 'by *water*, and impregnated by *worſe* 'ingredients, it is much to be lament-'ed that no method has yet been de-'viſed to put a ſtop to the many ſcan-'dalous frauds and impoſitions in ge-'neral practice, with regard to this 'very neceſſary article of human ſuſte-'nance.

"'It is certainly an object well de-'ſerving the particular conſideration 'of the Legiſlature. It cannot be 'doubted, that many perſons would 'be glad to make ſome addition to the 'price now paid for it (high as that 'price is), provided they could, for 'ſuch increaſed price, procure ſo uſe-'ful an article in domeſtic economy 'perfectly genuine *.

"'Five or ſix men only are employ-'ed in attending near three hundred 'cows. As one woman cannot milk 'above eight or nine cows twice a day, 'that part of the buſineſs would neceſ-'ſarily be attended with conſiderable 'expenſe to the cow-keeper, were it 'not that the retailer agrees for the 'produce of a certain number of cows, 'and takes the labour and expenſe 'of milking upon himſelf.

"'Every cow-houſe is provided with 'a milk-room (where the milk is mea-'ſured and ſerved out by the cow-'keeper), and this room is moſtly fur-'niſhed with *a pump*, to which the 'retail dealers apply in rotation; not 'ſecretly, but openly before any per-'ſon that may be ſtanding by, from 'which they pump water into the milk 'veſſels at their diſcretion. The pump 'is placed there expreſsly for that pur-'poſe, and indeed is very ſeldom uſed 'for any other. A conſiderable cow-'keeper in Surry has a pump of this 'kind, which goes by the name of the '*Famous Black Cow* (from the circum-'ſtance of its being painted black), *and* '*is ſaid to yield more than all the reſt put* '*together*.

"'Where ſuch a pump is not pro-'vided for them, things are much 'worſe; for in that caſe the retailers 'are not even careful to uſe *clean* wa-'ter. Some of them have been ſeen 'to dip their pails in a common horſe-'trough. And what is ſtill more diſ-'guſting, though equally true, one 'cow-houſe happens to ſtand cloſe to 'the edge of a ſtream, into which runs 'much of the dung, and moſt of the 'urine of the cows; and even in this 'ſtream, ſo foully impregnated, they 'have been obſerved to dip their milk-'pails.

"'A cow-keeper informs me, that 'the retail milk-dealers are for the 'moſt part the refuſe of other employ-'ments, poſſeſſing neither character, 'decency of manners, nor cleanlineſs.

"'No perſon could poſſibly drink 'of the milk, were they fully acquaint-'ed with the filthy manners of theſe 'dealers in it.

"'The ſame perſon ſuggeſts, *as a* '*remedy for theſe abuſes, that it would be* '*highly proper for every retail milk-dealer* '*to be obliged to take out an annual licence* '*from the magiſtrates*; which licence 'ſhould be granted only to ſuch as 'could produce a certificate of good 'conduct, ſigned by the cow-keeper 'and a certain number of their cuſ-'tomers; and alſo on their being 'ſworn to ſell the milk pure and una-'dulterated'." *P.* 89.

* "Not ſatisfied with the profit here ſtated, which, conſidering the difference of meaſure, is about 100 per cent. it is a common practice with the retailers of this uſeful article to carry the milk firſt home to their own houſes, where it is ſet up for half a day, when the cream is taken from it, at leaſt all that comes up in that time, and it is then ſold for new milk. By which means, what is delivered in the morning is no other than the milk of the preceding afternoon, deprived of the cream it throws up by ſtanding during that time. By this means a farther conſiderable profit accrues to the retailer, and the milk is greatly reduced in point of ſtrength and quality. This cream, poor as it is, they again mix with flower, chalk, and perhaps other more baneful ingredients, and yet it finds a ready market in the metropolis.—*Middleton*"

AMEND-

AMENDMENT OF THE EXISTING LAWS.

"THE celebrated Lord Bacon denominated them (the then exiſting laws) almoſt two centuries ago, when they were much leſs voluminous, and infinitely more ſimple than at the preſent day—

"'An heterogeneous maſs, concoct-'ed too often on the ſpur of the occa-'ſion, and frequently without that 'degree of accuracy, which is the reſult 'of able and minute diſcuſſion, or a 'due attention to the reviſion of the 'exiſting laws.'

"But voluminous as they certainly are, many omiſſions are apparent, partly ariſing from the cauſes aſſigned by the able lawyer whoſe ſtrictures have been juſt quoted, and more particularly from the rapid changes which commerce and property have made in the ſtate of ſociety.

"Among theſe, the following have occurred to the author as highly deſerving attention:

"1ſt. The act of the 30th Geo. II. cap. 24. makes it a tranſportable miſdemeanor, to obtain *goods* or *chattels* by falſe pretences.—But as *horſes*, *cattle*, *poultry*, *bank notes*, *bills of exchange*, or *notes of hand*, although equally objects of fraud, are not deemed in law to be *goods* or *chattels*, offences of equal, if not of greater magnitude, are not within the meaning of the ſtatute, and hence appears the neceſſity of an amendment.

"2d. The preſent act relative to pawnbrokers is extremely deficient; and not only in ſeveral important points ambiguous, but alſo inapplicable in a variety of inſtances to the general views of the Legiſlature, as they regard the ſecurity and intereſt of the poor; while in others, perhaps unneceſſary and uſeleſs reſtrictions are impoſed on the pawnbrokers themſelves.

"3d. As the laws reſpecting forgeries now ſtand—the act of forging the firm of a commercial houſe, and obtaining goods on the credit of ſuch firm, is only puniſhable as a miſdemeanor; although in this caſe this offence is of a tendency *the moſt dangerous that can be conceived*, in a commercial country, where (from the unbounded confidence which prevails) it is ſo eaſy to obtain credit.

"A caſe occurred and came under the cognizance of the author in 1796, where a ſwindler aſſuming the firm of a reſpectable houſe in Briſtol, ordered goods from Mancheſter to be ſent to Portſmouth, where the perſon (committing the forgery) ſtated, that one of the partners meant to go to meet them.—Two parcels of goods were obtained by this device, and immediately ſold at half the value by the ſharpers, which led to a diſcovery, and enabled the author to guard the unſuſpecting manufacturers in York and Lancaſhire againſt the injuries they were likely to ſuſtain by the operation of a very complicated and artful conſpiracy to rob them of their property to a great amount.

"4th. The receiving of *caſh or ſpecie*, *bank notes*, *bills of exchange*, *or notes of hand*, *knowing the ſame to be ſtolen*, is not at preſent a criminal offence: in a commercial country where ſuch offences may be productive of much evil to ſociety, why ſhould not the law extend to every ſpecies of property in the ſame manner as to goods and chattels?

"5th. Although arſon is conſidered (and juſtly ſo) as a high criminal offence, yet the offence of a perſon ſetting fire to his own houſe, with a view to defraud the inſurers, is conſidered only *a ſimple miſdemeanor*, and puniſhed as ſuch; and where a houſe at a diſtance from others is ſet on fire ſo as to occaſion no danger to the neighbourhood, *it is not an offence known in the criminal code*, even although it may appear to have been done for the purpoſe of defrauding the inſurers.

"With a view to the prevention of this very atrocious crime (of which there have been but too many inſtances of late years), it would ſeem right that it ſhould be *clearly defined*; and that it would not be too ſevere to puniſh offenders by tranſportation; ſince in all caſes, where the fire extends to a neighbouring houſe, the offence of arſon is committed, and the puniſhment is death.

"6th. Much inconvenience is at preſent experienced from the circuitous and expenſive proceſs of law, which muſt be reſorted to for the purpoſe of removing bad and profligate *lodgers*.—In caſes of ſmall concern, where the rent does not exceed a few ſhillings a week, it would be an act of great humanity to empower magiſtrates to decide in a ſummary way.—It would check that ſpirit of litigation, which is the deſtruction of the labouring people.

"7th. As a means of controlling many offences, which are generated by an assemblage of loose and immoral characters, who are constantly afloat in the metropolis, *a general register of lodging-houses* would certainly be attended with very beneficial effects: and, to use the language of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in their 28th Report, page 31—would also 'be a regulation, which, if directly used, might probably afford 'the means of materially assisting both 'the police and the revenue.'

"8th. The extensive plunder committed on the farmers round the metropolis, under the pretence *of gleaning in harvest* is a very serious evil, and calls aloud for a remedy.—The practice is pernicious and ruinous to the morals of the families of the labouring people in every part of the country, since through this medium children learn pilfering habits, before they know that it is a crime.

"A slight punishment on all who gleaned in any case previous to a complete removal of the corn or vegetables, and on every occasion, without first obtaining leave of the proprietor, would prove a very salutary regulation —for it appears that every thief charged with stealing corn pretends it was obtained by *gleaning*.

"9th. The existing laws being found ineffectual in controlling the habits, and in turning into a course of useful industry the labour of the herds of gypsies, who surround the metropolis, and commit depredations in every part of the country, it would be exceedingly desirable, both with respect to policy and humanity, to provide some effectual legislative remedy; since the idle, vagrant, and miserable life of this profligate community can be as little desirable to themselves as it is hurtful to the public.—Compelling a residence which shall be *stationary*, and obliging them to bind out their children apprentices at a certain age, so as to incorporate them with the mass of the people, would certainly prove a very salutary regulation.

"10th. The frauds and adulterations in the article of *milk* sold in the metropolis, as detailed in the 3d chapter of this work, seem to justify the interference of Parliament, for the purpose of placing *milk-dealers* under the inspection and control of the police: here the injury is not confined to the frauds thus practised on the public, but the healths of the consumers are in some measure endangered from the infamous devices which are practised.

"11th. For the purpose of saving much unnecessary expense, and also to remove the inconvenience arising from the length of time, which frequently elapses before persons charged with offences in Southwark, Greenwich, and the villages surrounding the metropolis, make it lawful to try offences committed in Surry, Kent, and Essex, within five miles of the three bridges, at the Justice Hall of the Old Bailey, which may be done before a jury of the vicinage, with great advantages to public justice, and without touching on the rights of the accused.

"12th. To establish certain legislative regulations, for the purpose of preserving the morals of unfortunate unoffending families, by restoring to them such parents whose misfortunes, and not their crimes, have doomed them to the horrors of perpetual imprisonment.—And to establish arrangements for the improvement of what may be denominated *civil police*, by adopting inferior tribunals for distributing justice in all actions of debt under 50*l.* for the purpose of reducing the present enormous expense, and extending relief to traders in general." *P.* 649.

XIII. *Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters.* Translated from the Arabic and Persian. By JONATHAN SCOTT. Small 8vo. pp. 446. 6s. Printed by *Eddowes*, Shrewsbury; for *Cadell and Davies*, London.

PREFACE (TO THE TALES).

"THE following Tales are translated almost verbally from an Arabic fragment of the Thousand and One Nights, procured in Bengal, by my friend James Anderson, Esq.; who permitted me to take a copy of it.

"The manuscript contains the tales given in Galland, from the introduction to the conclusion of the stories of Zobeide and her sisters, but with this difference, that in the former, they run through only twenty-nine nights, whereas in the latter they occupy sixty-nine.

"The tales now translated follow next,

next, but without any division into nights, and these are succeeded by the Adventures of Kummir al Zummaun †, with which the fragment concludes.

"The editor requests the reader to bear in mind that an almost verbal translation is here offered to his perusal, and not an outline of Arabic tale filled up to accommodate itself to our ideas of correct style.

"The only liberty he has taken with the original, is the omission of the frequently occurring particles, which in English would be offensively redundant; also a few expressions rather too plainly descriptive of natural situations." *P.* iii.

ADVERTISEMENT (TO THE ANECDOTES).

"THE following Anecdotes, excepting those of the Barmecides, were translated from two Persian manuscripts; one entitled Tofet al Mujjalis, or Zest to Company: the other, Uzzulleaut Ubbeed Zhakaunee, or Repartees of Ubbeed the Jester. Neither of them has any preface or introduction, from which could be obtained an account of the writers. Each book contains much more matter than was thought fit to give in English, because some of the anecdotes are too free, and the humour of the other lies in puns, the wit of which must be lost in translation.

"Ubbeed was probably the droll of some sultaun. The jester, the mimic, and the story-teller, are still retained in eastern courts; where their repartees, antics, and tales, with the performances of the dancing-women, who also sing, added to those of the jugglers, rope-dancers, and puppet-players, at home, supply the want of public theatrical amusements.

"The anecdotes of the family of the Barmecides, so often mentioned in the Arabian Nights, were translated from a work entitled Hubbeeb al Seer, or Beauties of History, by Akhwund Meer, called by European compilers Khondemir."

EXTRACTS.

ANECDOTES.

"THE celebrated physician Bezerchemere used every morning to awaken Norshirwaun, and descant much on the benefits of early rising. As he was once going to court, agreeably to custom, before daylight, a thief robbed him of his turban. The emperor inquired the reason of his being bareheaded, and being informed, jeeringly said, 'Didst not thou tell me, that the 'benefits of early rising were numerous? See what has happened to 'thyself from being up so soon.'—'The thief,' replied the physician, 'was up before me, and therefore enjoyed the advantage of my doctrine'." *P.* 285.

"A poet who had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, on his return visited Jami with a volume of his poems, and said, that by way of sanctifying them, he had rubbed the book on the black stone ‡ at the temple. 'What a pity,' said Jami, 'that thou didst not dip thy 'pages into the holy well Zum-'zum!' §"

"Hatiffee, the author of the much-admired poem of Leila and Mujjenon, was sister's son to Jami, to whom, when the work was finished, he carried it for perusal, requesting his prayers for its success. Jami was delighted, and highly praised the performance. Hatiffee exclaimed, 'Would that I had written 'it sooner, so that ere now my work 'might have been publicly known!'—'If all thou wantest is celebrity,' said Jami, 'let it be hung up in the great 'market-place of the city, that all may 'see it.'—'True, my lord,' said Hatiffee, 'but how will they know the 'author?' Jami replied, 'Why, hang 'up thyself close to the book, that all 'may be convinced who was the com-'poser'." *P.* 303.

† "The substance of this is given by Galland, though with much deviation from Asiatic manner and scenery, under the title of the Story of Camaralzaman, Prince of the Children of the islands of Khaledan."

‡ "Rubbing on the black stone is said to take away sin; and tradition records it to have been once white, but to have changed colour from the sins of the pilgrims."

§ "This holy well also purifies the taster of its waters; but any water would eradicate the characters of an oriental manuscript, the ink being only mixed with gum. Hence Jami meant, the poet's work was not worth preserving."

"Joice,

"Jojee, a well-known vagabond in Syria, being on a tramp, came to a village where a funeral was paſſing. In hopes of getting ſomething, he aſked the friends of the deceaſed if they wiſhed to have the dead reſtored to life, as he could gratify them. They replied, 'Yes;' when he deſired them to place the body in an encloſure, and to bring ſome good cheer to entertain the reanimating angels, and eſpecially a pot of the fineſt honey, the choiceſt bread, and the ſweeteſt oil. This being done, he ordered all to retire, and leave him with the corpſe. He now began to ſatisfy his hungry appetite, and uttered at times in a loud voice ſome ſtrange words. At length, when ſatisfied, he called in the friends of the deceaſed, and inquired what trade he was of? They replied, 'A weaver.'—'Alas!' ſaid Jojee, 'I wiſh, my friends, 'you had not gone to ſuch expenſe 'before you acquainted me, for the 'body of a weaver is the only one I 'am reſtrained from reanimating by 'the laws of my art'." *P.* 312.

"An importunate beggar went to a miſer, and aſked for a garment, ſaying, that his object was to have ſomething to remember him by. 'My friend,' ſaid the miſer, 'as thy end is to re'member me, I ſhall give thee no'thing; for I am ſure thou wilt re'member a refuſal much longer than 'a gift'." *P.* 321.

"Dulkhuk, a celebrated droll of the court of Sultaun Mhamood, had been guilty of a crime. The Sultaun commanded him to be executed in his own preſence. The executioner waved his ſcymetar round the head of the criminal, who trembled with apprehenſion; on which ſome pert lords of the court ſaid, 'Thou wretched cow'ard, man came into the world in an 'inſtant, and muſt go out of it as ſud'denly.'—'That is very true,' ſaid poor Dulkhuk; 'but as I am juſt now 'not prepared for my exit, and your 'lordſhips are, ſuppoſe one of you 'takes my place.' The Sultaun could not reſiſt laughing, and pardoned Dulkhuk." *P.* 324.

"A looſe fellow was brought as an evidence in a court of law, on a point of religion. One of the judges aſked him if he knew any thing of religious ceremonies. 'Yes,' replied he, 'I 'underſtand them all.'—'Well,' ſaid the judge, 'didſt thou ever waſh a 'corpſe for the burial?'—'My pro'feſſion is that of a waſher of the 'dead,' ſaid the man.—'What doſt 'thou repeat in prayer, whilſt thou art 'dreſſing the corpſe?' rejoined the judge.—'Why, I always firſt ſay to 'the corpſe, Happy fellow, thou haſt 'now eſcaped the chance of being 'croſs-queſtioned before a judge'." *P.* 325.

"A covetous, but very vain nobleman, employed an architect to erect for him a ſplendid mauſoleum. When it was finiſhed, he ſaid to the builder, 'Is there any thing wanting to com'plete it?'—'Nothing but your lord'ſhip's corpſe,' replied the architect." *P.* 326.

"A patient complained of a pain in his ſtomach. 'What haſt thou been 'eating?' ſaid the phyſician.—'Bread 'that was burnt,' replied the man. Upon this the doctor gave him a collyrium for his eyes. 'I told you I 'had the colic,' ſaid the man.—'True,' anſwered the phyſician; 'but 'had thy eyeſight been good, thou 'wouldſt have ſeen that thy bread was 'burnt'." *P.* 331.

"A perſon complained to Ali, ſaying, 'A man has declared he dreamt 'that he ſlept with my mother; may I 'not inflict upon him the puniſhment 'of the law?—what is it?' Ali replied, 'Place him in the ſun, and beat 'his ſhadow; for what can be inflicted 'on an imaginary crime but imaginary 'correction?'" *P.* 339.

ADVERTISEMENT (TO THE LETTERS).

"THE following are tranſlated from a very numerous collection of the Letters of the Emperor Aurungzebe, in three volumes, now in my poſſeſſion, entitled 'Adaub Aulum'geeree, or, Complimentary Epiſtles 'of Aulumgeer*,' and were preſerved by his Meer Moonſhi, or principal Perſian ſecretary. They fully diſplay the artful character of that emperor; who, under the cloak of zeal for religion, made his way to the throne of Hindoſtan, by the depoſition and im-

* "Conqueror of the world; which title Aurungzebe aſſumed on his acceſſion to the throne."

priſonment

priſonment of his father Shaw Jehaun, the execution of two of his brothers, and expulſion of a third.

"It is probable, that ſucceſs impreſſed his mind, as it has done thoſe of fanatics in every part of the world, with a belief that he was peculiarly favoured by Heaven. His zeal, however, at length impelling him to act towards the Hindoos with the ſeverity authorized by the Koraun againſt unbelievers in the Mahummedan faith, drove them to deſperation. Hence aroſe the combination of Mharatta ſtates, and the downfal of the once illuſtrious family of Timour, which began at the cloſe of his reign, and was very rapidly completed." *P.* 347.

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM SHAW JEHAUN, WRITTEN DURING THE SIEGE OF AGRA BY AURUNGZEBE TO MAHABUT KHAN*.

"LET the renowned in valour, of high rank, chief of faithful dependants, Mahabut Khan, ſupported and honoured by the imperial bounty—know—that from the inſtability of fortune, and the treachery of rebels †, fatal injuries have occurred to our authority, of which, probably, he has already heard: alſo of the unworthy conduct they have exerciſed, and ſtill purſue.

"My oppreſſed ſon, Dara Shekkoh, ſince his defeat has moved towards Lahore; and I know not in this vain world a faithful friend, who, regardleſs of perſonal advantages, conſults only true honour, except yourſelf, the worthy ſon of the great Mahabut Khan. To you, therefore, I diſcloſe the ſorrows of my mind, and look for their cure.

"When the Khoraſaunees ‡ had ſurrounded my father Jahaungeer (now in paradiſe), and deprived him of power; from what diſtance, and with what rapidity, did not Mahabut Khan haſten to relieve him from the hands of his infernal enemies! Having kept him ſome time under his own control, he gave him renovated power on the throne of empire, and reſcued me from the cell of wretchedneſs and path of trouble, after my father's death, conducting me to the capital §.

"The preſent criſis of affairs is more difficult, and there is no nobleman, but yourſelf, of experienced conduct and valour, worthy to be entruſted with ſuch important concerns. My beloved Dara will halt at Lahore, where there is no want of money, men, and horſes. Can it poſſibly happen, that Mahabut Khan, at dread of whom mortals tremble, while his ſovereign Shaw Jehaun is in the hands of traitors, will not fly to his relief, bring the two undutiful rebels (his ſons) to the deſerved puniſhment of their actions, and reſcue his maſter from a priſon? Surely he will feel that virtuous fame is ſuperior to the treaſures of Karoon ‖, and all the honours of an unſtable world. I expect this from you, as heroes will thus act.

"I have written to my ſon to truſt himſelf with you, as the reſtorer of his fortunes, and my deliverer. This world is unſteady, and never was conſtant to any one! but a good name will always be recorded on the pages of time. How can it be, that Mahabut Khan ſhould bear to ſee his ſovereign in confinement? and the wretch, who ſpread the ſnares of treaſon, enjoying the throne of empire! If it be poſſible, that you, ſo diſtinguiſhed in the ſtate, ſhould connive at ſuch treachery, remember, the day of judgment is near, and I ſhall be your accuſer." *P.* 387.

PRINCE AURUNGZEBE TO SHAW JEHAUN.—USUAL COMPLIMENTS.

"AT this time Seeree Rung Royel, grandſon of Ram Raaje ¶, who is the moſt

* "This nobleman was at that time viceroy of the province of Cabul, and frontier diſtricts between Perſia and Hindooſtan."

† "This appellation here means the emperor's two ſons Aurungzebe and Morand."

‡ "This appellation means the celebrated Noor Jehaun, empreſs to Jehaungeer, and her dependants, who were inimical to Shaw Jehaun."

§ "An intereſting account of theſe tranſactions, and the conduct of Mahabut Khan, father of the nobleman addreſſed in this letter, may be ſeen in Dow's Hiſtory of Hindooſtan, vol. iii. and reign of Jehaungeer."

‖ "A rich miſer, mentioned in the Koraun."

¶ "Defeated and ſlain A. D. 1568, in oppoſing the allied ſultaunes of Golconda,

moſt honourable of the zemindars of Carnatic, and whoſe grandfather was celebrated in that country for the extent of his power, has by a confidential bramin ſent me by the way of Golconda a petition, with an elephant, at preſent very weakly, which, when in proper caſe, ſhall be ſent to the glorious preſence.

"With much humility he ſets forth, that for ſome years paſt Adil Khan and Koottub al Moolk, relying on your majeſty's protection, have extended the hands of uſurpation on the diſtricts of Carnatic, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the greater part, with immenſe ſums of money, innumerable jewels and elephants, and that their intention is to expel him from his hereditary dominions*.

"As it is clear to the world that the khans have no power of themſelves, and whatever they poſſeſs is from the favour of the court, aſylum of mortals, which has been vouchſafed to them; he therefore ſeeks protection at the auſpicious footſtool. He hopes, that the kibleh of the deſires of mortals, leading him ſupport and lifting him from the abyſs of degradation, will add his country to the imperial dependencies; that the royal orders may be iſſued to the rulers of Dekkan, that, obſerving the treaties of their anceſtors, they paſs not over their ancient frontiers, and withdraw their hands from his hereditary dominions. Out of gratitude for this protection, he will ſend to the royal court, as an offering, fifty lacs of oons ‖, two hundred elephants, and many valuable jewels, and will remit yearly double the peſhcuſh ‡ they have engaged for, with the accumulated rarities and valuables of ages. Leſt, through diſguſt at infidelity, the ray of protection may be withheld from him, whenever the ſublime firmaun, aſſenting to his petition, ſhall be iſſued, he will enter the congregation of the faith, with his family and dependants, and, through the auſpices of his ſubmiſſion to the ſublime court, enjoy ſpiritual and temporal welfare †.

"The above particulars have been tranſlated from his petition, which I have thought proper to ſtate to your majeſty, and have kept the royeel's vakeel; deferring an anſwer to Adil Khan till the arrival of the ſacred orders, that I may act in this buſineſs as the judgment enlightening the world ſhall direct.

"Kibleh and kaaba, hail! As the royeel from firm reliance has turned his face to the court, aſylum of the world, for protection, promiſes loyalty and attachment, and to make the profeſſion of Iſlaam the medium of refuge from perſecution, it is incumbent on the defenders of the faith to extend the lights of religion, and to invite the miſled by error from the path of miſtake into the right way. By this no treaty can be broken; and if his re-

conda, Ahmednuggur, and Beejapore, who divided the greater part of his territories among them. Since that period the title of Ram Raaje, or great King, has been diſuſed by the family; the repreſentative of which ſtill, as in Aurungzebe's time, is ſtyled Royeel, or little Prince. The preſent Royeel was allowed by Tippoo Sultaun to poſſeſs a ſmall diſtrict in his dominions, called Aniconda, not far from Beejanuggur, or, as our old voyagers write it, Biſnagar, once the capital of the Hindoo ſovereigns of the ſouthern peninſula of India, anceſtors of the royeel. The degraded rajas of Calicut (Zamorin) and Myſore are of the ſame family; and doubtleſs many others in the Upper and Lower Carnatic. Seringapatam, as we call it, is properly Seerree Rung Puttun, or the City of the illuſtrious Rung; who, probably, was the perſonage and raja of Myſore, who thus complained to Aurungzebe. No attention was paid to his offers. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultaun, a prince of this family, named Kiſtna Raja Oodiaver, has been ſeated on the muſnud of Myſore, by the Engliſh and their ally the nizam of Dekkan, who have allotted him a conſiderable portion of the territories taken from the uſurper."

* "At this period Sahjee, father of the celebrated Sewajee, founder of the Mharatta ſtates, in the ſervice of Bejapore, and the celebrated Meer Jumla (who was afterwards of ſuch eminent uſe to Aurungzebe's ambition), in that of Golconda, were deſtroying the remains of the ſovereignty of Beejanuggur."

‖ "Rather more than one million five hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand pounds."

‡ "The offering or tribute paid by the ſultauns of Beejapore and Golconda."

† "That is, by becoming a Muſſulmaun."

quests meet acceptance, it will be attended with political and religious advantage.

"Further, whatever may inspire the sacred mind, source of divine lights, must be most proper, and implicit obedience to its dictates binding on your dependants ¶."

XIV. *The Nurse, a Poem.* Translated from the Italian of LUIGI TANSILLO. By WILLIAM ROSCOE. Second Edition. *(With Vignettes on Wood.)* 12mo. pp. 89. Notes 34.——52.——Printed by *M'Creery*, Liverpool; for *Cadell and Davies*, London.

ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR.

"LUIGI Tansillo, the author of the following poem, was a native of Nola, a very ancient city of the kingdom of Naples, and distinguished as a Roman colony. His family was of high rank, and had been honoured by many public employments. In what year he was born it is not with certainty known; but that event is conjectured, with great probability, to have taken place about the year 1510. The chief part of his life was spent in a military capacity, in the service of Don Piero di Toledo, Marquis of Villa-Franca, and Viceroy of Naples; and of Don Garzia his son, afterwards Viceroy of Sicily and Catalonia under Philip the Second; but the particulars of it have not been preserved to the present times so minutely as his merits seem to have required.—A poet and a soldier, he lived a long, and probably a diversified life; but although some incidents respecting it are of sufficient notoriety, the attempt to trace it through a regular narrative, would now be of no avail.

"The result of this union of occupations in Tansillo, was exemplified in a want of due attention to his literary productions, few of which were published in his lifetime, and of the remainder scarcely any one received those advantages of revisal and correction, without which works of taste must always appear to disadvantage. Notwithstanding these circumstances, his character as a poet stood high even among the most eminent of his contemporaries. In the dialogue of Torquato Tasso, entitled *Il Gonzaga*, that celebrated author enumerates Tansillo amongst the few writers to whose sonnets he gives the appellation of *leggiadre*, or elegant. The same opinion has been confirmed by subsequent critics, cited by Zeno in his *Giornale d' Italia*, vol. xi. one of whom in particular has not hesitated to assert, that Tansillo is a much better lyric poet than even Petrarca himself. It must however be observed, that this kind of commendation, which is intended to elevate one distinguished character at the expense of another, is of all praise the most equivocal. As every good author has his peculiar excellencies, so he will have his peculiar admirers. What purpose is answered by disputing whether the grape, the nectarine, or the pine-apple, be the most exquisite fruit?

"The first production by which Tansillo distinguished himself was a poem in *ottava rima*, which injured his moral character as much as it increased his reputation for talents and for wit. Perhaps no part of modern Europe has retained the customs of the ancients with so little variation as the kingdom of Naples, and particularly the provinces of Appulia and Calabria, where the most singular, and even obscene ceremonies are yet continued; the object in honour of whom they are performed being only changed from a heathen deity to a modern saint. That liberty, or rather licentiousness of speech, in which the Romans indulged their servants at a particular period of the year, and to which Horace adverts in the seventh satire of his second book, seems to have been transferred by the Neapolitans to a more cheerful season, and their *Saturnalia* may be said to have been celebrated at the time of their vintage. At this time all respect to rank, to sex, and even to decency, seems to be entirely discarded, and the lowest of the peasantry, whilst engaged in the vintage, employ the most abusive and licentious language, not only to their fellow-labourers, but to any persons who may happen to be present on this occasion." *P.* 5.

"No sooner is the vintage completed, than these frantic Bacchanals

¶ "It appears in future letters, that Shaw Jehaun would not attend to the royal's petition."

are restored to their senses, and all their obscenity, folly, and abuse, is immediately forgotten. This extraordinary custom is the subject of the poem of Tansillo, to which he therefore gave the title of *Il Vendemmiatore*, and in which he introduces one of those extravagant characters addressing himself to his fellow-labourers, not indeed with all the ribaldry which probably takes place on these occasions, but with much more freedom than a strict regard to decency will allow. The licentiousness of this piece was, it is true, in some degree concealed, if not compensated, by the wit and delicate humour with which it abounds; for, as a late noble author has observed, 'Indecency is far from conferring wit, 'but it does not destroy it neither.' But the admiration which it excited did not prevent its producing a most unfavourable effect on the fortunes of the author, who seems during the remainder of his days severely to have felt the consequences of his early imprudence, and to have endeavoured to make amends for it by a more regulated conduct, and by more serious labours." *P.* 10.

"Of all the productions of Tansillo, the most estimable, as well in respect of the subject, as of the manner of execution, are his poems entitled *La Balia*, or *the Nurse*, and *Il Podere*, or *the Country House*; in the latter of which he gives directions for making a proper choice of a country residence, enlivening the barrenness of his subject with the happiest illustrations and the most sportive wit. These poems, after the death of their author, were long neglected, although several persons have, at different times, given indications of their existence. In particular the Venetian printer Barezzo Barezzi, who published in the year 1600 an edition of the *Lagrime di San Piero*, which is the best edition now extant, promised in his advertisement prefixed to that work, to give the public some beautiful *Capitoli* of the same author; which expression it is supposed could only relate to these poems, the former of which consists of two, and the latter of three capitoli, or cantos. Zeno also informs us, that many of the compositions of Tansillo undoubtedly lay buried in the Italian libraries, and adverts to a few of his poems, which had not then been in print." *P.* 19.

"With respect to the poem, of which an English translation is now attempted, it may certainly be considered as a singular and interesting production. As the work of one of the brightest wits in that constellation of genius which appeared in Italy in the sixteenth century, and which yet diffuses a permanent light over the horizon of literature, it is worth notice and consideration. Contemporary with Ariosto, with Bembo, with Casa, and with the two Tassos, Tansillo was not perhaps inferior to any writer of his time, in the simplicity of his diction, the elegance of his taste, or a strict adherence to nature and to truth. But independent of the merit which the poem may be presumed to possess from the acknowledged character of the author, it will be found on examination to contain within itself sufficient claims to the approbation of the admirers of Italian poetry. The subject is in a high degree interesting, and is treated in a manner peculiarly pointed and direct, yet without violating that decorum which is due to the public at large, and in particular to the sex to whom it is addressed. To those who feel the laudable curiosity, and acknowledge the utility of comparing the manners of different ages, it will afford many striking indications of the state of society at the period in which it was written, and will tend to show, that the ideas and feelings of mankind on all subjects of general concern, are much less liable to variation from the diversity of time and place, than is frequently supposed. Such is the coincidence between the state and manners in Italy in the sixteenth century, and in England in the eighteenth, that the translator, though intending to accommodate the poem to modern times, has seldom found it expedient to vary from the original in the slightest degree; and if he has not wholly failed in his purpose, he thinks it will appear that it would be difficult even in the present day to adduce arguments better calculated than those of the author, to correct the abuse which it was his purpose to reform.

"It is not the translator's intention to assert, that a previous consideration of these circumstances led him to undertake the present version of the poem. The truth is, that having of late enjoyed a greater share of leisure than

than he has formerly experienced, he has employed ſome part of it pleaſantly to himſelf, if not uſefully to others, in an occupation, which without requiring the exertion of original compoſition, ſatisfies the *beſoin d' agir*, and by calming the reproaches, allays the irritation of toral indolence. He muſt alſo be allowed to obſerve, that the hope of promoting in ſome degree the laudable object which the author himſelf had in view, if it did not lead him to undertake the tranſlation, operated as a chief inducement to lay it before the public. That the character and manners of our countrymen, both in higher and lower life, affords but too much room for reform, is an aſſertion which may be made without incurring the imputation of moroſeneſs; but till we can decidedly point out thoſe circumſtances which give riſe to this laxity, not to ſay depravity of manners of the preſent day, it will be to no purpoſe to adopt meaſures for their improvement. Of theſe cauſes, the cuſtom, ſtill ſo prevalent, of committing the children of the richer and middle ranks of ſociety to be brought up by the poor, is, in the opinion of the tranſlator, one of the moſt efficacious; and, like all other vicious inſtitutions, its effects are injurious to all the parties who engage in it. The reaſon generally aſſigned by medical men for promoting a cuſtom which has of late received their almoſt univerſal ſanction, is, that the mode of living which now prevails in the higher ranks, is ſuch, as renders it impoſſible for a woman to afford her infant thoſe advantages which are indiſpenſably neceſſary to its exiſtence and ſupport. But is it poſſible to conceive a ſeverer ſatire againſt the female ſex than this aſſertion implies? Such, it ſeems, is the rage for pleaſure and amuſement, that it muſt be gratified even by the ſacrifice of the moſt important duties of life, and by a practice, which, if generally extended, would endanger the very exiſtence of the human race. The aſſiſtance of a nurſe is not then intended as a benefit to the child, but as a licence to the mother to purſue her gratifications, without thoſe reſtraints which the performance of her own proper and indiſpenſable duties would impoſe upon her, and by the due exerciſe of which ſhe would find her health and her affections equally improved. To trace the conſequences of this practice further, would here be unneceſſary, as they will be found adverted to in the enſuing poem, which, if it ſhould produce in any degree the effect which its author intended, will be a much better compenſation to mankind, for the indiſcretions of his youthful pen, than even his poem on the *Lagrime di San Piero*.

"The tranſlator has only further to obſerve, that for the greater part of the authorities and quotations referred to in the notes, he is indebted to the Italian editor Ranza: the few additional obſervations which accompany them are too unimportant to require an apology." P. 24.

EXTRACT.

"IF, ere that hour arrive, whoſe awful ſtrife
Gives your new offſpring to external life,
Some favourite object, fruit, or flower, inſpire
Reſiſtleſs yearnings of intenſe deſire,
'Tis ſaid that Nature's wondrous pow'r is ſuch,
That on whatever part the mother's touch
Is firſt impreſs'd, the ſelf ſame part retains
On the young babe the imitative ſtains*;

And

* "The progreſs of reaſon and the increaſing influence of good ſenſe, have at length nearly baniſhed an opinion formerly very prevalent, and productive of great unhappineſs to the female ſex, namely, *that the child before its birth is liable to be partially affected by the imagination of the mother*. It cannot indeed be doubted that any circumſtance which produces a powerful effect on the mother herſelf, as ſudden fright, apprehenſion, or diſtreſs, will affect the infant of which ſhe is pregnant, and may even occaſion its death. But, that peculiar impreſſions *on the mind* of the mother during pregnancy, produce external marks *on the body* of the infant, is an aſſertion, which, after all the pretended proofs that have been alleged in ſupport of it, an attentive inquirer will ſtill be inclined to deny. Not ſo however the Italian commentator Ranza, who is ſtrongly diſpoſed to countenance the idea, and relates a ſtory of a woman,

And doubt ye, that your infant's earlieſt food,
Mix'd with his frame, and circling with his blood,
If long imbib'd from ſome corrupted ſpring,
Can fail at length its dread effects to bring?
—E'en the ripe man, to perfect vigour grown,
Proſpers or pines from aliment alone;
Once if he taſte the lurid fruit inſane,
How throbs his heart, and whirls his madding brain!
Or when with ſickneſs bow'd, with care oppreſt,
The healing potion ſooths his ills to reſt.
What then th' effect of food—ye parents ſay,
On the young babe, the birth of yeſterday *?
" Nor yet alone among the human race
The ſtrong effects of aliment we trace:
—Go, bid the hind employ'd your flocks to keep,
Change but the younglings of the goat and ſheep,
The novel food each alter'd fleece will ſhow,
Soft will the kid's, and harſh the lambkin's grow.
Would you the beagle ſhould his ſcent retain,
No ſtranger teat your genuine brood muſt drain;

who after gazing for the firſt time with great curioſity on an elephant, produced a child with a divided upper lip, from whence appeared a projection reſembling an elephant's trunk. That infants are occaſionally brought into the world with peculiar defects or ſingularities, is certain; but it is perhaps equally certain, that theſe ſingularities would have exiſted if no ſuch impreſſions on the imagination had taken place, and that when ſuch circumſtance occurs, the mother, unwilling to be ſuppoſed to have deviated from the reſt of the world without a cauſe, endeavours, in the events of nine months, to recall ſome one which may be preſumed to have occaſioned the peculiarity of appearance obſervable in her offspring. The reaſons that might be adduced for this incredulity on a ſubject which has yet many adherents, are briefly theſe:

" 1. The circumſtances are not connected together by the uſual relation of cauſe and effect. Every woman in the courſe of her pregnancy experiences innumerable ſenſations of ſurpriſe, deſire, averſion, or dread, and yet no indications of it appear in her offspring; whilſt the incidents to which theſe deformities are referred, are frequently of the moſt trivial nature, and ſuch as without having been called to mind by ſome future circumſtances, would have been wholly forgotten.

" 2. In infanity or lunacy, the imagination is ſo ſtrongly impreſſed as to take for reality things the moſt prepoſterous, and yet no inſtances are recorded of children under ſuch circumſtances having exhibited peculiar marks.

" 3. In the animal as well as vegetable ſyſtem, there are many circumſtances difficult to comprehend, but none that involve a contradiction of the known and eſtabliſhed laws of nature; but a greater contradiction to thoſe laws can ſcarcely be conceived, than that a mere idea paſſing through the brain of the mother, ſhould attach itſelf to ſome particular part of the child. Nature does not perform miracles; her operations are conſiſtent.

" 4. Appearances of this nature on the offspring are not uſually reſemblances of thoſe objects which the mother may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have moſt ardently deſired. If the doctrine were true, we ſhould probably ſee our offspring marked with other figures than thoſe of cherries and of ſtawberries; and ſhould occaſionally have to admire the imitative wonders of a gold watch, a diamond necklace, a noble coronet, or a crane-necked coach."

* " If this argument be adduced to ſhow that the child is liable to be affected in its health by the milk of the nurſe, as an adult is by the nutriment which he receives, there can be no heſitation in aſſenting to it; but if, as it appears by the context, the author means to ſhow that the diſpoſition of the infant's mind is altered by the nature of his nutriment, the examples are not ſtrictly appoſite. A man may be relieved by medicine, intoxicated by ſtrong liquors, or injured by poiſon, but it may not follow from thence, that a child imbibes the diſpoſition of his nurſe. A defective argument is however no proof that the propoſition which it is intended to ſupport, is untrue."

E'en

Then wolves rapacious half their rage refign,
Fed with the milk-ſtream from the nurſe canine.
Nor to the various vegetable tribe
Imports it leſs what juices they imbibe;
The vigorous plant in ſome mild ſpot that blooms,
Spreads its green ſhade, and breathes its rich perfumes,
But if to ſome ungenial ſoil convey'd,
Soon mourns its fragrance loſt, its ſtrength decay'd." *P.* 49.

XV. *Remarks on a Tour to North and South Wales in the Year* 1797. By HENRY WIGSTEAD. With Plates from Rowlandſon, Pugh, Howitt, &c. aquatinted by J. Hill. 8vo. pp. 69. 15s. Large Paper 1l. 1s. *Wigſtead.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *COVENTRY.*
2. *Wolverhampton.*
3. *Langollen.*
4. *The King's Apartments, Conway Caſtle.*
5. *Penmanmaur.*
6. *Caernarvon.*
7. *Snowdon from Llanberris Lake.*
8. *Nants Mill.*
9. *Pont Aberglaſſyn.*
10. *Feſtiniog.*
11. *A Welſh Landlady.*
12. *Waterfall at Dolgheſly.*
13. *Aberiſtwith.*
14. *Cardigan.*
15. *Inſide of a Kitchen at Newcaſtle.*
16. *Swanſey.*
17. *Cardiff Caſtle.*
18. *Caerphilly Caſtle.*
19. *The Hanging Tower at Caerphilly.*
20. *The Union of the Wye and the Severn.*
21. *Tintern Abbey.*
22. *Ragland.*

CONTENTS.

ST. Alban's—Dunſtable—Stoney Stratford—Queen Eleanor's Croſs—Dav. —Coventry—Lady Godiva—Meri. —Birmingham viſited by the Plague in 1665—Boulton's Manufactory—Dudley Caſtle—Wolverhampton—Shiffnell—Coalbrook Dale—Shrewſbury—Welſhpool—Llannamulluck—Bad Accommodations—Oſweſtry—Llangollen—Caſtle Dinas Brane—Valle Crucis Abbey—Ruthyn—Corwen—Caer-y-Drudion, the Retreat of Caractacus after his Defeat at Caer-Caradoc—Llanwryſt—The Bridge—Conway Caſtle—The King's Apartments—Penmanmaur—Bangor—Caernarvon—Llanberris Lake—Snowdon—Quithlin Lake—Bethgellart—Nants Mill—Pont Aberglaſſyn—Return to Caernarvon—Tan-y-Bwlch—Feſtiniog—A Welſh Landlady—Dolgheſly—Waterfall—Cader-Idris—Aberiſtwith—Sir Hugh Middleton—Cardigan—Village of Newcaſtle—Carmarthen—The Inhabitants indolent—Llannon—Swanſea—Caſwell Bay—Neath—Margam Abbey—Cardiff—The Caſtle—Caerphilly Caſtle—Newport—Chepſtow—The Caſtle—Piercefield—Tintern Abbey—Monmouth—Ragland Caſtle—Return to Monmouth—Concluding Remarks.

EXTRACTS.

LLANBERRIS LAKE,

"AT the baſe of Snowdon, ten miles from hence (Caernarvon), is worthy of notice. The road is particularly remarkable, for being ſtrewed with huge maſſes of ſtone, which appear to be the interior wreck of ſome vaſt mountain.—At the near verge of this water, we procured by ſigns (for Engliſh is not underſtood here) a flat-bottomed ſort of dung-barge, in which a couple of ſtout legitimate ſons of Cambria undertook to paddle us down to Snowdon's foot. The pinnacle of this ſublime mountain, called in the vicinity *the cap*, was fortunately free from the generally collected clouds, and we had an uninterrupted proſpect of all the beauties of the ſcenery. A very ſhattered remnant of a caſtle, called Dolbaddern, is now ſtanding; and, in the diſtance, appears as a ſmall knoll or hump, ſcarcely to be diſcriminated in the vaſt expanſe. The people here are

are really almoſt in a ſtate of ſimple nature. The value of money is ſcarcely known: they pay the rent of their premiſes in cattle generally, which they breed on their land. Fleſh is ſcarce ever taſted by them; and, except when viſitors leave behind remnants of wine, ale, &c. milk is the principal beverage that paſſes their lips. They are remarkably obſervant of any decorations worn by ladies, ſuch as beads, laces, and feathers, which ſtrengthened my opinion of their ſimilitude with the Otaheiteans, &c. Theſe they admire, and handle with a ſort of rudeneſs bordering on ſavage manners, likely to raiſe alarm in the breaſt of the fair wearer." *P.* 31.

BETHGELLART.

"IS ſituated in the heart of mountains. On the road, Nantz-mill is a beautiful little prominent object, with a very muſical water-fall, furniſhing ample ſubject for the pen of a paſtoral poet. At the caravanſera at Bethgellart we found what we had been ſtrangers to for many a day, good port wine. Our hoſt, however, conſidered it as a hog does a pearl. Sir John Barley-corn is lord paramount of a very extenſive manor here, and his vaſſals are *bowing* and *nodding* to him in every hovel, with as much devotion as Brahmins to an Indian idol." *P.* 34.

CAERNARVON.

"RETURNING to Caernarvon, I ſhall juſt obſerve that this town has a very great trade for ſlates; the paſſage from hence to Angleſea, at low water, is choaked with ſand, and of courſe very ſhallow; there is a boat or two here to be hired, but Bangor ferry is the general paſſage. The face of the iſland from hence is flat, and totally unintereſting. Some very good fiſh, called codlings, are here caught in great numbers; and proviſions are very plentiful and reaſonable. Many capital *general* ſhopkeepers inhabit this town, but the commonalty are poor in the extreme:—as at Corwen, men, women, and children,—cows ſheep, and pigs—pig promiſcuouſly together. The hogs are of a remarkably large breed, and the increaſe of them is much attended to;—to kill a ſucking pig would be deemed almoſt a ſacrilege. In the high ſtreet are two excellent ſprings, at which the Welſh girls are every hour attendant;—and without ſhoe or ſtocking, trip over hedge and ſtile, with their pitchers on their heads, blithſome and content with their humble beverage." *P.* 36.

FESTINIOG—A WELSH LANDLADY.

"WE reached the inn (as it is called) at Feſtiniog, which we had nearly paſſed, miſtaking it for a barn or out-houſe. I addreſſed myſelf to an ancient female, who had every appearance of a Welſh weird ſiſter, and demanded if we could have beds? After telling us, that ſhe ſuppoſed we only came here becauſe there was no accommodation at Tan-y-Bwlch,—with ſeeming reluctance ſhe agreed we ſhould pitch our tents for the night here. There is no kind of aſylum within 17 miles of this place; therefore we were not a little ſatisfied at being under any kind of roof, as the rain had been inceſſant for many hours. Bad therefore, as the beſt room was, we ſecured it, ordered a peat fire to be lighted, and inquired what proviſion was to be had. The old lady waited on us, to what ſhe called the larder, in the approach to which we were nearly neceſſitated to creep on all fours. The appearance of its contents could certainly not vie with the Buſh at Briſtol. In a ſmall deal packing-caſe lay a ſmall leg of ſtarved mutton, and a duck ready dreſſed; each of which, from their cadaverous hue, and their effect on our olfactory nerves, had not been near the fire for a fortnight. Hunger, however, we had to truſt to for ſauce, and the whole contents of this receptacle of luxuries was ſoon placed on our table. We found ſome good ale, to which we attended ſo cloſely, that our hoſteſs began to tremble, leſt we ſhould empty the cellar, as we had already done the larder. The inhabitants drink this liquor very ſparingly: a ſtone jug containing a pint is the general allowance at a village goſſiping. When the great perſonages (to wit, the curate, the blackſmith, the barber, and exciſeman) aſſemble to ſettle the affairs of the nation, they drink it alternately out of a ſmall cup, generally about twice the ſize of a walnut-ſhell. It is whimſical in the extreme to be under the neceſſity of deſcribing what is wanted in pantomime: many curious and laughable miſtakes occurred

red to us, in consequence of the domestics and peasantry being totally unacquainted with the English language, and more particularly at this place. Our bed-rooms were most miserable indeed; the rain poured in at every tile in the ceiling. The state room was decorated with two tressels, on which was nailed a common garden mat, on which lay a sort of feather-bed. The sheets were literally wringing wet; with much difficulty we had them aired: but we thought it most prudent to sacrifice to Somnus in our own garments between blankets. To conclude my remarks on this place—The whole external appearance, the bed-room, the staircase, and every part of the mansion, reminded us strongly of an incident in Count Fathom: and we were both not a little pleased at turning our backs on it in the morning." *P.* 39.

A PHENOMENON.

"ON our return to Dolghelly, we found the town in an actual state of riot and confusion; we could not approach our inn for the crowd of surrounding peasantry. On inquiring into the occasion of this tumult, we were informed that a gentleman had just arrived with *a black servant!* This phenomenon had set the Welsh in an uproar, it being the first time such a tinted being had made its appearance here. The poor fellow was persecuted by them wherever he went; and both his master and him were actually forced to continue their route sooner than they intended, in consequence." *P.* 48.

LLANNON.

"AT Llannon much dirt and little provision is to be had. The cook, on our arrival here, was in the suds, and, with unwiped hands, reached down a fragment of mutton for our repast; a piece of ham was lost, but, after a long search, found amongst the worsted stockings and sheets on the board. A little child was sprawling in a dripping-pan, which seemed recently taken from the fire: the fat in this was destined to fry our eggs in. Hunger itself even was blunted; and we hastened to Swansea, leaving our delicacies nearly untouched. I devoted my attention to a brown loaf; but, on cutting into it, was surprised to find a ball of carrotty-coloured wool; and to what animal it had belonged I was at a loss to determine. Our table-cloth had served the family for at least a month, and our sitting-room was every where decorated with the elegant relics of a last night's smoking society, as yet unremoved." *P.* 55.

MARGAM ABBEY.

"MARGAM, or Margham Abbey, is about four miles from hence (Pyle), somewhat in a retrograde direction. This, and the village, are so sequestered, that unless you are well directed from the inn, it is difficult to find them: we found it so, even from peasants within a quarter of a mile of the place. There is a very ancient cross here in the street, which rests against a public-house. The abbey, from the care of Mr. Talbot (its tasteful proprietor), is in a very perfect state: the altar, the receptacle for the lamp, and many of the sculptures on the grave-stones in the body of the church, are in good preservation. The orangerie here is composed of about a hundred of the largest trees in the three kingdoms; they are generally laden with fruit, and are placed on a lawn in due season, and removed into a receptacle, perhaps the most extensive in dimensions of any such extant. The elevation is said to be taken correctly from a Grecian edifice; the length is 337 feet, exceeding the celebrated stable building at Chantilly. We were astonished to find here some of the finest antiques ever imported; our eyes, after having been feasting on Nature's sweets, were now gratified with the essence of ancient art where we did not expect it; it was like discovering a Palmyra or a Persepolis in a desert. There are, amongst many other seemingly more than mortal efforts of the chissel, a whole length Hercules; a priestess in drapery; an infant Bacchus; the bust of a Faun; and a most beautiful vase, embellished with bold relievo, which has been engraved from by one of our first artists." *P.* 58.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

"THE village of Caerphilly is seated in a deep hollow, surrounded by fertilized mountains. The castle is situated in the midst of it, and rises an august monument of antiquity. There is a plan shown by an old man here; the

the perſon who drew which, ſuppoſes the moſt ancient part to have been built 400 years before Chriſt; and that the hanging tower, which is eleven feet and ſix inches out of the upright, was rent ſo at the Crucifixion. The meaſured circumference of the walls, we were told, exceeded two miles and a half; many of them, if ſo, muſt now be buried in bogs, &c. to render this plauſible. The moſt modern part of this caſtle is computed, by the beſt antiquarians, to have been built in 1221; the ancient part having been nearly deſtroyed in 1217. Spencer held this caſtle for King Edward the Second, and was beſieged in it by the Queen's and Barons forces in 1327." *P.* 62.

RAGLAND CASTLE—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

"RAGLAND caſtle, a little diſtance from hence (Monmouth), has indiſputable claims on the traveller's attention. It was built by Sir William Thomas and his ſon William Earl of Pembroke, who was beheaded at Banbury. This caſtle was the laſt in Oliver's time, which ſurrendered to General Fairfax. The Marquis of Worceſter defended it for a length of time for King Charles I. who paſſed much of his time here. The magnificent ſtyle of living here is mentioned fully in ſeveral authors. There is ſtill remaining a fire-place, where an ox was roaſted whole. There is an elm-tree on the bowling-green, where the King amuſed himſelf frequently, which muſt have ſtood for ages. Its trunk meaſures twenty-eight feet in circumference. There is a good inn at the village. The face of the country is for the moſt part clothed with apple orchards. Excellent cyder is here attainable. From hence we returned back to Monmouth, where we began to take leave of Wales. I ſhall here conclude my remarks on this principality, by obſerving that its natural beauties cannot be ſufficiently revered and admired; nor can the bad accommodation at moſt of the receptacles for the traveller, and the inſolence and inattention of their proprietors, joined to the filthineſs of their attendants, be ſufficiently cenſured. No poſſible excuſe can be made for the dirtineſs every where predominant. Water is every where in abundance, but the rooted lazineſs of the communalty will never ſuffer proper uſe to be made of it." *P.* 67.

XVI. *Poems, Sacred and Moral.* By THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A.

"I would not trifle merely, though the world
"Be loudeſt in their praiſe, who do no more." COWPER.

Second Edition. (With ſix Plates, engraved by J. Neagle from Deſigns by J. Smith.) 12mo. pp. 149. 6s. *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS.

CONSCIENCE—Fortitude—Stanzas to a Church Bell—The Birthday Eve—Ode to the Harp of Cowper—The dying Indian: an Ode—The Reformation: an Ode—An Ode from the Tenth Chapter of the Prophecy of Iſaiah—Conſolation: a Lyric Poem—The Duelliſt: an Elegy—Elegy to the Memory of the Rev. William Maſon—Epitaph on the Rev. William Maſon—Solitude: an Ode—Innovation.

EXTRACTS.

CONSCIENCE.

"'THERE—lie for ever there—' the murderer ſaid;
And preſt his heel contemptuous on the dead—
'No terrors haunt the well-concerting mind!
'Vengeance my aim, thy gold I leave behind:
'Clutch'd in thy graſp be thy own knife ſurvey'd—
'Thus—ſo may death ſelf-ſought thy name degrade!
'My ſteel, that did the deed, this lake ſhall hide—
'Hence—ruſt beneath the all-conceal-ing tide—
'The long deſcent theſe mounting bubbles teſt—
'Down; down—ſtill deeper—to the fancied Hell.
'But why this needleſs care?—The wretch unknown—
'My garment bloodleſs—no man heard him groan—
'Nor He, the fabled Monarch of the ſkies—'
He ſpoke, and fix'd on heaven his iron eyes.

"No

"No terrors haunt the well-concerting mind!—
Say'ſt thou, when March unchains the midnight wind?
When the full blaſt, as Alp-deſcending Po
Whirls through the rocky ſtrait the liquid ſnow,
Down the vale driving with reſiſtleſs courſe,
Pours on thy walls its congregated force;
When tottering chimnies bellow o'er thy head,
And the floor quakes beneath thy ſleepleſs bed?

"No terrors haunt thee!—Say'ſt thou, when the ſtorm
Bids all its horrors, each in wildeſt form,
From adverſe winds on wings of thunder haſte,
And cloſe around thee on the naked waſte:
Bids at each flaſh untimely night retire,
And opes and ſhuts the living vault of fire:
When from each burſting cloud the arrowy flame
Seems at thy central breaſt to point its aim;
While craſh on craſh redoubles from on high,
As though the ſhatter'd fabric of the ſky
Would ruſh in hideous ruin through the air,
To whelm the guilty wretch whom lightnings ſpare?

"No terrors haunt thee!—Lo, 'tis Winter's reign:
His broad hand, plunging in th' Atlantic main,
Lifts into mountain piles the boiling deep,
And bounds with vales of death each billowy ſteep.
Now, when thy bark, the dire aſcent ſurpaſt,
Turns to the black abyſs the downward maſt;
In that dread pauſe, while yet the dizzy prow
Pois'd on the verge o'erhangs the gulf below;
Now preſs thy conſcious boſom, and declare
If guilt has rais'd no throbs of terror there.

"Still art thou proof?—In ſleep I ſee thee laid:
Dreams by the paſt inſpir'd thy ſleep invade.
Houſeleſs and drear a plain expands in view:
There travels one like him thy fury ſlew:
Couch'd in the brake, a ruffian from his den
Starts forth, and acts thy bloody deed again:
Like thine his mien, like thine his iron ſtare
Fix'd in defiance on the vault of air.
Lo, as ſecure he quits th' unplunder'd dead,
Wide-weltering ſeas of fire before him ſpread:
With frenzied ſtep he hurries to the ſhore,
Shrieks, plunges headlong, and is ſeen no more!

"Thou wak'ſt, and ſmil'ſt in ſcorn!—Has Heaven no dart
Potent to reach that adamantine heart?
Yes. He, whoſe viewleſs gales the foreſt bend,
Whoſe feebleſt means attain the mighticſt end,
Touches the ſecret ſpring that opes the cell
Where Conſcience lurks, and ſlumbering horrors dwell.
Lo, as the wretch his careleſs path purſues,
Struck by his foot a ruſted knife he views.
In thought the blade conceal'd from mortal eyes
Beneath the lake his troubled ſoul deſcries.
In wild diſmay his clouded ſenſes ſwim;
Cold ſtreams of terror bathe each ſhivering limb:
Then with new fires in every nerve he burns;
To earth, to heaven, his flaſhing eyeballs turns;
Buries with frantic hand th' avenging knife
Deep in his breaſt, and renders life for life." *P.* 1.

THE DUELLIST: AN ELEGY.

"'STRANGER! who ſleeps in yonder nameleſs grave?
'I ſaw thee pauſe and linger o'er the tomb,

'Where to the gale thoſe thorns their branches wave,
'And Evening deepens in that yew-tree's gloom.'

"'There ſleeps my friend,' the penſive ſtranger cried:
'O'er the blank ſtone have twenty winters paſt:
'Yet, as the gale amid that yew-tree ſigh'd,
'Methought again I heard him breathe his laſt.

"'Yes! for I ſaw the laſt convulſive ſtart,
'That ſpoke the ſtruggle clos'd of life and death:
'Felt the laſt pulſe that trembled from his heart;
'And heard the ſigh that told his parting breath.

"'Fix'd in his breaſt the adverſe weapon ſtood—'
'Stranger! Where died he in his country's cauſe?
'Bleſt be the man, whoſe pure and generous blood
'Flows for his country's liberty and laws!'

"'O why the grief of other days recall?
'Alas! he died not for his country's ſake.
'Wielding unhallow'd arms 't was his to fall:
'T was his in death his country's laws to break.

"'One word, one careleſs word, eſcap'd his tongue;
'One careleſs word, from guile, from anger free.
'Blood, blood muſt cleanſe the unſuſpected wrong—
'"Meet on the heath, beſide the lonely tree—"

"'So ſpake the foe: nor, parting, did he hide
'The mutter'd threat, nor glance of ſcorn behind.
'Too well my friend the glance of ſcorn deſcried;
'And thus explor'd his own uncertain mind:

"'"What ſhall I do? Cuſtom! thy tyrant ſway,
'To laws of earth or heaven untaught to yield,
'And thine, whoſe nod the brave, the baſe obey,
'Ideal Honour! urge me to the field."

"'"That field perchance conſigns thee to the dead,"
'Affection cries; "Forbear, forbear the ſtrife.
'Think on thy childleſs mother's hoary head:
'Think on thy orphan babes, thy widow'd wife."

"'Yes, throbs of Nature! through my inmoſt ſoul
'From nerve to nerve your ſtrong vibrations dart—
'Hark; Duty ſpeaks—"Rebellious Pride control;
'And bow to Heaven's beheſt the ſwelling heart."

"'What though, be witneſs Heaven! nor vengeful hate
'Nor hoſtile rage within my boſom burn:
'How can I guiltleſs tread the brink of fate,
'And dare the gulf from whence is no return?

"'Though from his breaſt who braves me to the fight,
'Guarding my own, my ſword aloof I wave;
'What praiſe, while yet againſt his lawleſs might
'I ſtake the ſacred truſt my Maker gave?

"'How 'mid aſſembled angels ſhall I dare
'For judgment thron'd the Son of God to ſee?
'Afraid for Him the ſting of ſcorn to bear,
'Who bore the ſting of ſcorn and death for me*!

"'And is it then ſo deep a crime to die,
'Shielding from taint my yet unſpotted name?—
'Away, vain ſophiſtry! A Chriſtian I,
'And fear at Duty's call to riſk my fame?

"'Yet, proud foe, thy cold inſulting eye,
'Shunning the offer'd combat, ſhall I face?

* "See Mark, chap. viii. ver. 38."

'Where

'Where hide my head, while Slander's envious cry,
'Rous'd at thy bidding, trumpets my diſgrace?

"'My native woodlands ſhall I ſeek, the ſneer
'Even in their ſhades on every brow to meet?
'Or haunt the town, in every wind to hear
'"There ſkulks the coward," murmur through the ſtreet?

"'What, live to infamy, of fools the ſcorn,
'The daſtard's butt, the by-word of the brave?
No: farewell doubt!"—Beneath the waving thorn,
'Go, learn his fate at yonder nameleſs grave.

"'Stranger! If trials like to his are thine,
'Hark to the voice, that whiſpers from his ſod.
'"Shame doſt thou dread? The ſhame of ſin decline:
'Talk'ſt thou of Valour? Dare to fear thy God".'" *P.* 97.

EXTRACT FROM SOLITUDE.

II. 2.

'MARK yon lone ſeaman, where mid ocean raves,
Scoop from his ſhatter'd boat the tide,
Now ſeen, now loſt, among the welt'ring waves.
He feels at every ſtroke the bark ſubſide—
Is there no beacon'd flame his way to guide,
No ſhore, no ſail, in ether's bound?
A moment, while the broken floods recoil,
He ſnatches from his toil,
And eyes the blank horizon round.
Mark the wild glance, record the groan,
To all but Thee and Heaven unknown!
See leſs, yet leſs, the ſinking veſſel grows——
Ere watch'd the ſpeck upon the gleaming main:
Night heard the parted waters cloſe:
Morn op'd her pitying eye, and ſought the ſpeck in vain.

II. 3.

"Again a ſight of lonely woe!
Exile! the dead no more I grieve.
I ſee thee 'mid Siberian ſnow:
I ſee th' electric dawn flaſh from the brow of Eve †.
Dark the piny foreſts ſcowl,
As lambent meteors croſs the waving gloom:
From wilds, whoſe ſilence mocks the tomb,
Save when the bear with ſavage howl
Chides her mate, I ſee thee come,
Exile! to yon rude hut, thy loathed home:
Yon hut thine home by night, yon wild by day.
From all the ties of life,
Friend, kindred, offſpring, wife,
Cut off, from waſte to waſte I ſee thee ſtray,
The gloſſy fur, the ſhaggy hide,
Thy ſtated tribute, to provide §:
Then fling thee by thy burden on the floor,
And hope the dream of joys thine eye ſhall meet no more.

III. 1.

"From Thee, dread Power, th' durate breaſt
In vain the cells of Guilt would ſhield
Sullen and ſlow the grating hinges yield:
The dark interior ſtands confeſt.
By Law's kind doom yon wretch immur'd apart,
Holds converſe with his ſtubborn heart.
Lo, Memory throbs; avenging Conſcience wakes:
Lo, down his viſage ſteals the tear:
With trembling hope each ſinew ſhakes:
'Yes, Mercy yet,' he cries, 'may hear!'
Bends at the Throne of Grace the ſuppliant knee;
His boſom ſmites, and bleſſes Heaven for Thee." *P.* 125.

XVII. *Literary and Characteriſtical Lives* of John Gregory, M. D.; Henry Home, Lord Kames; David Hume, Eſq.; and Adam Smith, L.L.D. To which are added, a Diſſertation on Public Spirit; and

† "The Aurora Borealis is remarkably vivid in Arctic regions, and nocturnal meteors very common."

§ "A regular tax of furs is frequently impoſed on perſons exiled to Siberia."

three Eſſays. By the late WILLIAM SMELLIE, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh. 8vo. pp. 450. 7s. *Smellie*, Edinburgh; *Robinſons, Cadell and Davies*, London.

CONTENTS.

THE Life of John Gregory, M.D. ——The Life of Henry Home, Lord Kames——The Life of David Hume, Eſq.——The Life of Adam Smith, L.L.D.——A Diſſertation on the Means of promoting and ſupporting Public Spirit.

PART I.—Origin of Selfiſhneſs.

PART II.—Of the Education of Children with regard to Public Spirit. Sect. II. Of Infants, *i. e.* that particular Stage of Life before Children acquire the Uſe of artificial Language. ——III. Of cultivating Public Spirit in Children, from the infantine Stage, till they arrive at the reaſoning Period of Life.

PART III.—Means of promoting Public Spirit, adapted to the preſent Situation of Mankind.——Sect. I. Of Gaming.—II. Contempt of the Vulgar.——III. Scandal; or falſe Judgment of Actions.—IV. Marriage.—V. Profanity; or Contempt of Religion.

ESSAY I.—Whether are all animate and inanimate Bodies made for the immediate Uſe and Conveniency of Mankind; or, is that only a ſecondary End of their Exiſtence?

ESSAY II.—Whether Oratory, upon the whole, has been of Uſe to Mankind.

ESSAY III.—Of Poverty.

EXTRACTS.

LORD KAMES.

"AS a private and domeſtic gentleman, Lord Kames was admired by both ſexes. The vivacity of his wit and of his animal ſpirits, even when advanced in years, rendered his company not only agreeable, but greatly ſolicited by the literati, and courted by ladies of the higheſt rank and accompliſhments. Inſtead of being jealous of rivals, the characteriſtic of little minds, Lord Kames foſtered and encouraged every ſymptom of merit that he could diſcover in the ſcholar, or in the loweſt mechanic. Before he ſucceeded to the eſtate of Blair Drummond, his fortune was ſmall. Notwithſtanding this circumſtance, he, in conjunction with Mrs. Drummond, his reſpectable and accompliſhed ſpouſe, did much more ſervice to the indigent than moſt families of greater opulence. If the preſent neceſſity was preſſing, they gave money. They did more. When they diſcovered that male or female petitioners were capable of performing any art or labour, both parties exerted themſelves in procuring that ſpecies of work which the poor people could perform. In caſes of this kind, which were very frequent, the lady took charge of the women, and his lordſhip of the men. From what has been ſaid concerning the various and numerous productions of his genius, it is obvious that there could be few idle moments in his long-protracted life. His mind was inceſſantly employed; either teeming with new ideas, or purſuing active and laborious occupations. At the ſame time, with all this intellectual ardour, one great feature in the character of Lord Kames, beſides his literary talents and his public ſpirit, was a remarkable innocency of mind. He not only never indulged in detraction, but when any ſpecies of ſcandal was exhibited in his company, he either remained ſilent, or endeavoured to give a different turn to the converſation. As natural conſequences of this amiable diſpoſition, he never meddled with politics, even when parties ran to indecent lengths in this country; and, what is ſtill more remarkable, he never wrote a ſentence, notwithſtanding his numerous publications, without a direct and manifeſt intention to benefit his fellow-creatures. In his temper he was naturally warm, though kindly and affectionate. In the friendſhips he formed, he was ardent, zealous, and ſincere. So far from being inclined to irreligion, as ſome ignorant bigots inſinuated, few men poſſeſſed a more devout habit of thought. A conſtant ſenſe of Deity, and a veneration for Providence, dwelt upon his mind. From this ſource aroſe that propenſity, which appears in all his writings, of inveſtigating final cauſes, and tracing the wiſdom of the Supreme Author of Nature.

"Two

"Two days before his death, Lord Kames, who had uniformly retained the firmeſt belief in the future exiſtence of human ſouls, told the late celebrated Dr. Cullen, that he earneſtly wiſhed to be away, becauſe he was exceedingly curious to learn the nature and manners of another world. He added, 'Doctor, as I never could be 'idle in this world, I ſhall willingly 'perform any taſk that may be impoſed 'upon me.' But here we muſt ſtop. Lord Kames, to the great regret of the public, died on the 27th day of December 1782. As he had no marked diſeaſe, but the debility neceſſarily reſulting from extreme old age, a few days before his death, he went to the Court of Seſſion, addreſſed all the judges ſeparately, told them he was ſpeedily to depart, and took a ſolemn and an affectionate farewell." *P.* 145.

HUME AND ROUSSEAU—DR. HENRY'S HISTORY.

"THE time which Mr. Hume ſpent with M. Rouſſeau gradually enabled him to unfold his real character. 'I at 'laſt perceived,' ſays he, 'with infinite 'pain, that this ingenious man was born 'for tumult and ſtorms;' but, as Mr. Hume had done every thing to accommodate Rouſſeau, and to render his ſituation comfortable, he never dreamed that he himſelf was to become a victim of his rage and peeviſhneſs. The origin of the rupture between theſe two great men took its riſe from a ridiculous circumſtance. Mr. Horace Walpole, who, it would appear, was no great friend to Rouſſeau, wrote a letter, under the fictitious deſignation of *Frederic King of Pruſſia*, inviting him to come and reſide in his court at Berlin. Of this affair Mr. Hume had no knowledge. But Rouſſeau, from what circumſtances it is difficult to conjecture, imagined that Mr. Hume had written and circulated that letter with a view to perplex and burleſque him. Mr. Hume, in this more than fooliſh affair, excuſes Mr. Walpole by calling it an innocent *plaiſanterie*. But when the genius, the temper, and the diſeaſed ſtate of Rouſſeau's body are conſidered, inſtead of a *plaiſanterie*, it was a direct *cruelty*, and had, by a natural miſtake, the unhappy effect of converting two cordial and celebrated friends into mortal enemies.

"M. Rouſſeau, though Mr. Hume procured him a grant of a penſion from his Majeſty, actuated by ſome whimſical ideas of independency, and a notion that his beſt friend meant to betray him, refuſed to accept of it. Mr. Hume, by friendly letters, preſſed Rouſſeau to accept of the penſion; but the latter obſtinately perſiſted in his denial, and even reproached Mr. Hume, in terms the moſt indecent, for ſo ſucceſsfully endeavouring to ſerve him, and to render his circumſtances eaſy for life.

"The ſuppoſititious letter, written in the name of the King of Pruſſia, after copies of it had been circulated over Europe, was at laſt publiſhed in the St. James's Chronicle. It was in that newſpaper where Rouſſeau firſt ſaw this imprudent and ill-judged production. M. Rouſſeau immediately wrote to the editors of the St. James's Chronicle, complaining bitterly of the impoſture, and indirectly inſinuating that the pretended letter was compoſed by Mr. Hume. When Mr. Hume learnt that he was ſuſpected by M. Rouſſeau to be the author and publiſher of this letter, it gave him much uneaſineſs. Mr. Hume remarks, that after the great attention and beneficent ſervices he had, with unremitting perſeverance, beſtowed on M. Rouſſeau, he was ſuddenly become the object of his reſentment and obloquy, upon no other foundation than a fooliſh and even abſurd ſuſpicion. Mr. Hume, notwithſtanding this unhappy affair, continued to protect and cheriſh Rouſſeau by friendly letters as well as good offices. But, ſoon afterwards, Rouſſeau threw off every maſk, and accuſed Mr. Hume openly as a traitorous enemy, without aſſigning any reaſons but what were evidently capricious, frivolous, and contemptible. I ſhall mention one example only. The firſt night after theſe two remarkable men left Paris, in their way to Britain, they both ſlept in the ſame chamber. M. Rouſſeau, in the laſt letter he ever wrote to Mr. Hume, which is of an enormous length, ſays, that during the night, Mr. Hume, ſeveral times, called out, with unuſual vehemence, *Je tiens J. J. Rouſſeau*. He, however, acknowledges, that he knew not whether Mr. Hume was ſleeping or waking. The expreſſion, in the French language, is ſtrong; but, like many verbs, *tenir* is frequently uſed in very different and even oppoſite ſenſes. Rouſſeau interpreted the expreſſion

expreſſion thus: *I have Rouſſeau in my poſſeſſion*, or, *I hold him faſt*. Every time theſe words were repeated, Rouſſeau tells us that he trembled with terror. This and ſome ſimilar inſignificant circumſtances gave riſe to a complete rupture between thoſe two great men.

"When the periodical paper called the *Edinburgh Magazine and Review* was publiſhed in the year 1773, the late Rev. Dr. Henry, then one of the miniſters of this city, a moſt laborious clergyman, as well as a facetious and good-humoured companion, brought forth the ſecond volume of his *Hiſtory of Great Britain*. Dr. Henry, it was ſaid, applied, in the moſt earneſt manner, to Mr. Hume to give an account of that volume in the Review, to which Mr. Hume gave his aſſent. When the manuſcript appeared, after reading it, the praiſes appeared to be ſo high-ſtrained, that the Reviewers, in my preſence, agreed that Mr. Hume's account was meant as a burleſque upon the author. It was, therefore, committed to the farther conſideration of one of their number, who ſtill continued to be of the ſame opinion, and, accordingly, raiſed the encomiums ſo high, that no perſon could miſtake the ſuppoſed meaning of the writer. The types of the manuſcript, in this laſt form, were compoſed, and proof-ſheets ſent to Mr. Hume for his peruſal and corrections. To the aſtoniſhment of the Reviewers, Mr. Hume wrote them an angry letter, complaining, in the higheſt terms, of the freedoms they had uſed with his manuſcript, and declaring that in the account he had given of Dr. Henry's Hiſtory, he was perfectly ſincere. Upon which, Mr. Hume's review was cancelled, and another was written by a member of the Society, condemning the book in terms perhaps too ſevere; ſo that Mr. Hume's intention of ſerving Dr. Henry was not only abortive, but produced an oppoſite effect.

"Another circumſtance in the life of Mr. Hume muſt not be omitted. When a young man, he applied to be be made *Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy* in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. The Scottiſh clergy took an alarm. They repreſented that Mr. Hume, in his principles, was an *Atheiſt*, or at leaſt a *Deiſt*; and, conſequently, that he was very ill qualified to teach morals to youth in a Chriſtian country. Their remonſtrances were effectual; and Mr. Hume's application was rejected. From that moment, as was natural, he conceived a rooted antipathy to the generality of Scottiſh clergymen. This antipathy was not, however, indiſcriminate; for he was in intimate habits of friendſhip and ſociality with ſeveral of the miniſters of the Church of Scotland; as the celebrated Dr. Robertſon, Dr. Blair, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Jardine, Dr. Wiſhart, Dr. Dryſdale, Mr. Home, the author of the ingenious and popular tragedy of *Douglas*, and many others. Theſe reverend and learned gentlemen, however much they differed from Mr. Hume in religious or philoſophical opinions, were fully ſenſible of his genius as an author, and of his worth as a man." *P.* 199.

DR. ADAM SMITH.

"THAT Mr. Smith had many peculiarities, both in his manners, and in his intellectual habits, (and what man of genius has not?) was obvious even to ſuperficial obſervers. He was but ill qualified for the general intercourſe of ſociety, or for the active employments of life. The various and extenſive ſpeculations which he indulged from a very early period of his youth, and the ample materials derived from his own invention, made him often inattentive to common occurrences, and to familiar objects. Even when in company, Mr. Smith was apt to be engroſſed with his ſtudies, as appeared from the motion of his lips, as well as from his looks and geſtures.

"Of what is called *abſence* in company, he exhibited frequent and remarkable examples. He often walked for miles with Dr. Hutton, one of his moſt ingenious, learned, and intimate friends in Edinburgh; and, though the cheerful Doctor, in order to rouſe Mr. Smith's attention, talked to him frequently, he ſeldom uttered a word, but walked on moving his lips, and muttering to himſelf. It was probably owing, in ſome meaſure, to this circumſtance, that Mr. Smith ſo ſeldom joined in the common topics of general converſation, and that he was occaſionally diſpoſed to expreſs his own ideas ſomewhat in the form of a lecture. This practice, however, did not originate from a deſire to gratify vanity, or to engroſs too much of the converſation.

converſation. His natural temper led him ſo forcibly to enjoy in ſilence the gay ſallies of others, that his friends frequently contrived particular modes to direct his mind to ſuch ſubjects as were moſt likely to intereſt and excite him.

"His opinions of men, which he ſometimes formed upon a ſuperficial acquaintance, were often erroneous. But the natural temper of his mind diſpoſed him more to indulge fond partialities than ill-founded prejudices. Conſtantly occupied with extenſive views of human affairs, he had neither time nor inclination to employ his thoughts on the peculiarities of common characters. Accordingly, though deeply ſkilled in the powers of the human mind, as well as in the paſſions and propenſities of the heart; yet, in judging of individual characters, his eſtimates were ſometimes formed in a manner remarkably falſe and precipitate. The ſame remark is applicable to the opinions he occaſionally gave of books, and of ſpeculative ſubjects. Theſe were often not uniformly what might have been expected from a man of his ſuperior underſtanding and knowledge. His opinions and ſimilar topics were not unfrequently influenced by accidental circumſtances and the humour of the moment; but, when theſe were retailed by perſons who were not thoroughly acquainted with him, they conveyed falſe ideas concerning his genuine ſentiment and character. On ſuch occaſions, however, his remarks always contained much truth and ingenuity; and, if the different opinions, which he expreſſed upon the ſame ſubjects, had been conjoined, they would have furniſhed materials for a judgment both juſt and comprehenſive. But, in his friendly aſſociations, he did not take the trouble of drawing thoſe qualified concluſions which are ſo conſpicuous in his printed works. He generally gave a bold and maſterly ſketch of the object from the firſt point of view that occurred to his fancy. His pictures were always vivid and expreſſive, and had a ſtrong reſemblance to the originals, when viewed under a particular aſpect, but ſeldom conveyed a juſt and complete conception of it in all its parts and dimenſions. But, however theſe peculiarities of his manners are to be accounted for, it is unqueſtionable that they were reſults of a candid and an innocent mind. His external appearance exhibited nothing very remarkable. In ſtature, he ſomewhat exceeded the ordinary ſize; and his countenance was manly and agreeable. When warmed with the converſation of his friends, his features were often illuminated with ſmiles of inexpreſſible benignity, and his geſtures were animated and not ungraceful. His tendency to *abſence*, eſpecially in the company of ſtrangers, gave his manner ſometimes the appearance of embarraſſment.

"In his deportment, when walking, there were ſome ſingularities. His head had a gentle motion from ſide to ſide; and his body, at every ſtep, had a kind of rolling or vermicular motion, as if he meant to alter his direction, or even to turn back. In the ſtreets, or elſewhere, he always carried his cane on his ſhoulder, as a ſoldier does his muſket. Theſe may be conſidered as ſlight ſhades; but, in a picture, ſlight ſhades are often highly characteriſtic.

"His library, though not a very large collection, but moſt judiciouſly ſelected, he bequeathed, together with the reſt of his property, to his couſin David Douglas, Eſq. Advocate. The firſt time I happened to be in his library, Mr. Smith obſerved me looking at the books with ſome degree of curioſity, and perhaps ſurpriſe; for moſt of the volumes were elegantly, and ſome of them ſuperbly bound. 'You muſt have remarked,' he ſaid, 'that I am a beau in nothing but my 'books.'

"Upon the whole, Mr. Smith was one of thoſe extraordinary men whom, at ſome times only, nature exhibits to the view of mortals. Enough has already been ſaid of his learning and mental abilities. Though his compoſitions always conveyed diſtinct ideas; yet, in language, he is often careleſs and inattentive. Every reader of taſte muſt perceive the juſtice of this remark. The inſtances are innumerable where he employs the ſame verb or noun, two or three times in the ſame ſentence, when he might, with the utmoſt eaſe, have diverſified them, and given a greater and more harmonious effect to his compoſition, without injuring, in the ſmalleſt degree, the perſpicuity of his thoughts and reaſonings." *P.* 292.

XVIII.

XVIII. *Original Letters of J. J. Rouſſeau*, to M. de Maleſherbes, M. d'Alembert, Madame la M. de Luxembourg, &c. &c. With a Fac-ſimile of Rouſſeau's Hand-writing, and an original military Air of his Compoſition. Alſo, original Letters of Butta Fuoco and David Hume. Tranſlated from the French. 12mo. pp. 200. 4s. 6d. *Symonds.*

NOTE OF THE FRENCH EDITOR.

"THE greater part of the following letters was communicated to me by a perſon, for whom Rouſſeau had a particular friendſhip and veneration. This may be eaſily perceived from the ſtyle of the letters themſelves. Were I permitted to name her *, the true friends of virtue and philoſophy, and the ſmall number of privileged beings who know how to blend ſenſibility with reaſon, would preſs eagerly forward to confirm the judgment of the eloquent author of Emilius. They long regarded each other with reciprocal eſteem: and, if their intercourſe terminated before the death of Rouſſeau, the change reſulted from that extreme ſuſceptibleneſs, which, during the laſt years of his life, corrupted and diſfigured the mild ſenſibility which he had received from nature.

"The other letters in this collection were tranſmitted to me by the family of the virtuous Maleſherbes, and by Citizen Camus. The originals are to be ſeen in the library of the Legiſlative Body.

"I thought theſe letters might contribute to diſplay the character of that man, in whom were blended ſo much wiſdom and feeling; and whoſe errors, and even faults, were thoſe only of his deſtiny. When nature formed Rouſſeau, ſaid the perſon to whom he addreſſed part of the letters in this collection, Reaſon kneaded the paſte, and Folly threw in her leaven.

"At the head of this volume I have placed a fac-ſimile of one of Rouſſeau's letters, engraved from the original, for thoſe who ſtill ſhed a tear on reading the laſt pages of the New Eloiſa, and who delight in every thing which can call back the remembrance of a great man. Happy the people where this generous ſuperſtition ſhall not be eſteemed dangerous, nor ridiculous, either by wiſe men or fools!"

EXTRACTS.

FROM DAVID HUME TO ——.

Liſle Street, Leiceſter Fields
May 2, 1766.

"I HAVE many apologies to make to you, Sir, for having ſo long delayed to acknowledge the honour you have done me. But I deferred anſwering you until our friend ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and have had ſome trial of his ſituation. Taking his ſingular character into account, he appears to be, at preſent, in the moſt happy ſituation; and he writes to me that he is perfectly content with it. He is about fifty leagues from London, in Derbyſhire, a country celebrated for its wild natural beauties. M. Davenport, a very good, as well as a very rich man, has given him a houſe in which he very ſeldom reſides himſelf; and as he keeps a table there for thoſe of his domeſtics who take care of the houſe and gardens, it is no inconvenience to accommodate our friend and his *gouvernante* with all that perſons ſo ſober and moderate can deſire. He has the goodneſs to accept thirty pounds ſterling a year for their board; for, without that, our friend would not ſet his foot in the houſe. If it be poſſible for a man to live without occupation, without books, without ſociety, and without ſleep, he will not quit this wild and ſolitary place, where all the circumſtances which he ever required, ſeem to concur for the purpoſe of rendering him happy. But I dread the weakneſs and inquietude natural to every man, and, above all, to a man of his character. I ſhould not be ſurpriſed that he had ſoon quitted this retreat. But in that caſe, he will be obliged to confeſs, that he did not know his own ſtrength, and that man was not made to be alone. As to the reſt, he has been perfectly well received in this country; every one was anxious to ſhow him civilities; and the public curioſity was even a burden to him.

* "The name of this perſon, which the French editor has ſuppreſſed, is ſtated in the Paris journals to be Madame (formerly la Marquiſe) d'Houdetot; which the tranſlator has accordingly ſupplied in its proper place."

"Madame

"Madame de Boufflers has, doubtleſs, informed you of the kindneſſes which he has received from the King of England. The ſecrecy which was wiſhed to be obſerved reſpecting this affair, is a circumſtance which much pleaſes our friend. He has, in a ſmall degree, the weakneſs of wiſhing to make himſelf intereſting, by complaining of his poverty and ill health. But I accidentally diſcovered that he has ſome pecuniary reſources, ſmall indeed, but which he concealed from us when he gave us an account of his funds. As to what regards his health, it appears to me to be rather robuſt than infirm; at leaſt if we except the fits of melancholy and ſpleen to which he is ſubject. This is a great loſs. He is very agreeable in his manners, and has a kind and feeling heart. But theſe fits drive him from ſociety, render him extremely peeviſh, and ſometimes give his conduct an air of capriciouſneſs and violence, qualities which are not natural to him.

"I beg, my dear Sir, that you will keep a place for me in your remembrance. I expect to profit, next ſummer, by the friendſhip which you have the goodneſs to expreſs for me. Unforeſeen accidents have, hitherto, prevented my return to France. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

DAVID HUME.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM M. HUME TO ——.

"I DO not know whether you have heard of the late events which have happened to the poor unfortunate Rouſſeau, who has become entirely extravagant, and who is an object of the greateſt compaſſion. It is about three weeks ſince he ſet off, without giving the leaſt notice of it, from M. Davenport's houſe, carrying with him only his *gouvernante*, and leaving behind the greateſt part of his effects, and about thirty guineas in money. There was alſo found on his table a letter full of reproaches againſt his hoſt, whom he accuſed of having been an accomplice in a plot of mine to ruin and diſhonour him. He took the road to London; and M. Davenport begged of me to ſearch for him, and to learn how his baggage and money ſhould be ſent to him. Nothing was heard of him for a fortnight; when at length, the Chancellor received from him a moſt extravagant letter, dated from Spalding in Lincolnſhire. He tells this magiſtrate that he is on his way to Dover, with the deſign of quitting the kingdom (obſerve that Spalding is quite out of the road); but that he dare not proceed one ſtep further, nor even go out of doors, from the fear of his enemies. He then conjures the Chancellor to ſend him a guide authorized to conduct him, and he requeſts this as the laſt act of hoſpitality of this nation towards him. A few days after I learnt, from M. Davenport, that he had received a freſh letter from Rouſſeau, dated alſo from Spalding, in which he teſtified the moſt lively repentance. He ſpeaks of his ſad and unfortunate ſituation, and mentions his deſign of returning to his firſt retreat at Wooton. I hoped that he would have recovered his underſtanding; but by no means. At the end of a few hours General Conway received a letter from him, dated at Dover, about two hundred miles diſtant from Spalding. He took little more than two days to perform this long journey. Nothing can be more abſurd than this letter. He ſuppoſes that he is a ſtate priſoner in the hands of General Conway, and that in conſequence of my ſuggeſtions. He conjures him to permit him to quit the kingdom: he repreſents the danger which he runs of being aſſaſſinated; and while he declares that he has been diſhonoured in England, during his life, he predicts that his memory will be done juſtice to after his death. He ſays that he has compoſed a volume of memoirs, which relate principally to the treatment he has received in England, and the ſtate of captivity in which he is detained. If the General will be pleaſed to grant him permiſſion to depart, he will tranſmit to him this volume, which is depoſited in ſafe hands, and never ſhall there appear from him any thing againſt the nation or its miniſters. Speaking of himſelf in the third perſon, he adds, as if a ray of reaſon had ſuddenly penetrated his mind, 'that he 'for ever abandons the project of writ-'ing his life and memoirs; but that 'there will never eſcape from him, 'either in ſpeech or writing, a ſingle 'word of complaint reſpecting the 'misfortunes which have befallen him 'in England: that he will never ſpeak 'of M. Hume, or, that he will never 'ſpeak of him but with honour; and 'that when he ſhall be preſſed to ex-'plain himſelf as to ſeveral indiſcreet

'complaints which escaped him in the 'height of his troubles, he will, with-'out disguise, impute them to his tem-'per, sharpened and driven to distrust 'and jealousy by that unhappy inclina-'tion which is the result of his misfor-'tunes, and which now gives them the 'finishing blow.'

"I inform you of all these details, that you may see the poor man is absolutely mad; and, consequently, that he is not in a situation to be pro-duced by Law, nor an object of civil punishment. He has certainly passed over to Calais; and being now within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Paris, he may, perhaps, be arrested, and, perhaps, treated with that severity to his unhappy situation. At first I was of that opinion; but some marks of discontent and complaint that on the part of several Members of that assembly, and I fear not his present state, seem to me to render it more proper that he should remain where he is, and that every means of the utmost lenity to be employed. The unhappy man is not yet arrived at the last degree of misery; he knows the real state of things; he knows it even better than the enemies of his tranquillity, having been obliged to be informed by the publications which he himself has caused to be printed, and in the course of all which too severe for any human being to endure. I have written to Mr. de Guerchy, that he may represent the matter in this point of view, if he should write to his court concerning it, and I address this letter to you as sealed, and under cover to M. Montigny, in case you should have left Paris. It is necessary that you or he, should mention it to M. de Malesherbes. M. Trudaine will also join his good offices; and I have no doubt that by your united efforts, and on a subject so reasonable, you will procure him complete safety. If he can be settled in a secure and tranquil retreat, under the protection of some powerful person, he has the means of paying all his wants. He has, I am not mistaken, about 100 louis a-year of his own. The King of England has granted him an equal sum; and in some part or other of France he may be found a person who, from regard to his genius, would treat him with friendship, and hinder him from being a burden to himself or others.

"It would be fit that his governor should enter into the plan. You know, no doubt, that when they lived in Mr. Davenport's house, he had not a very favourable opinion of her character or manners. But Rousseau is accustomed to this woman, and she knows better how to humour his temper than any other person whatsoever. It is likewise true that she encouraged all his chimeras in order to drive him from a country where having no per-son with whom to live, she was dying of loneliness." P. 185.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

PROPOSALS for a Rural Institute, or College of Agriculture, and other Branches of rural Economy. By Mr. MARSHALL. Sold in the Strand, Rubeyen.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Comment upon Part of the Fifth Journey of Antonine's Itinerary; in which the Situation of Durocobrivæ, the fifteenth station mentioned, is ascertained, and Caster in Northamptonshire, is shewn to be the various Remains of Roman Antiquities, as there are discovered, Coins, &c. &c. are described. To which is added a Dissertation on the Usage of Roman Roads. By the Rev. RICHARD GOUGH, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. [illegible] Mr. Gough's Edition of the Itinerary of Antoninus and to Dr. Stukeley's Account of the Roman Town. To which is added an Account of [illegible] Northants, and a small Plan of it by Mr. Neighbourhood. With [illegible] Plates, engraved by James.

[illegible] Printed for [illegible] Pall-Mall. [illegible]

Hints for Dwellings; conſiſting of original Deſigns for Cottages, Farm-houſes, Villas, &c. plain and ornamental; with Plans to each: in which ſtrict Attention is paid to unite Convenience and Elegance with Economy. Including ſome Deſigns for Town Houſes. By D. LAING, Architect and Surveyor. 4to. 1l. 5s. *Taylor.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

An Eſſay on the Nature and Connexion of Heat, Electricity, and Light. By ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Eſq. of Madras, Barriſter at Law. 8vo. 2s. *Murray and Highley.*

Aphono and Ethica; including the Science of Ethics; founded on the Principles of univerſal Science: a Poem, in three Cantos. By GEORGE MASON. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

A Nautical Eſſay; or Precis of the Acorn Yacht, built in May 1795. By the Author. 4to. 5s. *Egerton.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Literary and Characteriſtical Lives of John Gregory, M. D.; Henry Home, Lord Kames; David Hume, Eſq.; and Adam Smith, L. L. D. To which are added, A Diſſertation on Public Spirit, and three Eſſays. By the late WILLIAM SMELLIE, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh. 8vo. 7s. (See p. 67.) *Smellie*, Edinburgh; *Robinſons, Cadell and Davies*, London.

HISTORY.

A Summary of Univerſal Hiſtory, exhibiting the Riſe, Decline, and Revolutions of the different Nations of the World, from the Creation to the preſent Time. Tranſlated from the French of M. ANQUETIL. 9 vols. 8vo. *Robinſons.*

An Account of the French Expedition to Egypt: containing a View of the Country, its Cities, Monuments, and Inhabitants, at the Time of the Arrival of the French, and a particular Account and Meaſurement of Pompey's Pillar; tranſlated from the French of CHARLES NORRY, Member of the Philotechnical Society of Paris, and one of the Architects attached to the Expedition. 8vo. 2s. *Ridgway.*

Memoirs relative to Egypt, publiſhed during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in the Years 1798 and 1799; tranſlated from the Edition publiſhed at Paris by DIDOT the Elder, under the Authority of the preſent French Government. With two Maps. 8vo. 8s. *Phillips, Hurſt.*

EDUCATION.

Of Education, founded upon Principles; Part the Firſt. Time previous to the Age of Puberty. By THOMAS NORTHMORE, Eſq. 12mo. 2s. *Murray and Highley, Reynolds.*

The School for Children; or, Inſtructive and entertaining Tales, proper to form the Heart of Infancy to the Hatred of Vice and Love of Virtue. Tranſlated from the French, and interſperſed with poetical Pieces. By Miſs STOCKDALE. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound. *Stockdale.*

Exerciſes on the Rules of Conſtruction of the Spaniſh Language; conſiſting of Paſſages extracted from the beſt Authors, with References to the Rules of the Spaniſh Grammar. By the Rev. Don FELISSE FERNANDEZ, A.M. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Wingrave.*

An Abridgment of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments and Grammar of the Latin Tongue; with his Engliſh Rules of Conſtruction entire, and the Compiler's Notes and Illuſtrations. To which is prefixed a ſhort Vocabulary, Engliſh and Latin. By GEORGE CHAPMAN, L.L.D. 12mo. 1s. 3d. *Cadell and Davies.*

LAW.

A Complete Syſtem of Pleading. By J. WENTWORTH, Eſq. Vol. X. 8vo. 12s. *Robinſons.*

Proceedings of the General Court Martial held at the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea, on Captain John Flory Howard, of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards. Publiſhed from the official Copy, with a few previous Obſervations. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

An Abridgment of modern Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity: being a Supplement to Viner's Abridgment. By ſeveral GENTLEMEN in the reſpective Branches

of the Law. Vol. I. Abatement—By-Laws.—Vol. II. Canons—Creditor and Debtor. Royal 8vo. 1l. 8s. *Butterworth.*

MISCELLANIES.

A Letter to the Honourable Thomas Erſkine, on the Subject of foreſtalling Hops, including a Plan for the Reduction of the Price of Corn and Porter, &c. With an Expoſition of the fraudulent Practices of the Planters, and earneſtly recommended to the Conſideration of Samuel Ferrand Waddington, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Piskeathley.*

Obſervations upon the Introduction to the third Part of the Copies of Original Letters from the French Army in Egypt. *Debrett.*

A Word for the Poor; or General Thoughts, candidly ſubmitted to the good Senſe, Diſcernment, and particular Conſideration of the Britiſh Public, on the late ſcanty Harveſt, and the dreary Proſpect of a hard Winter. Interſperſed with a few homely, but wholeſome Hints (if rightly taken) to all deep Speculators and greedy Monopoliſts, whether Farmers or Cornfactors, uſurious Contractors, Foreſtallers, Engroſſers, or Regraters. With a Glance at Levellers, and a parting Word of Admonition to the Poor. By a TRUE LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY. 8vo. 1s. *Hurſt.*

The New Annual Directory for the Year 1800. Containing, beſides a numerous Liſt of Merchants, Traders, &c. various Articles of uſeful Intelligence relating to the different Branches of the Poſt Office. By H. FERGUSON and J. SPARKE, Inſpectors of Letter Carriers. 12mo. 2s. bound 2s. 6d. *Richardſon, Walker.*

A Short Inquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Foreſtalling: with an Appendix on the probable Effect of an Act of the Legiſlature to enforce the Uſe of a coarſer Sort of Bread; and ſome Conſiderations on the propoſed Plan for the Sale of Corn by Weight. By EDWARD MORRIS, Eſq. Barriſter at Law. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, tranſlated from the Arabic and Perſian. By JONATHAN SCOTT. Sm. 8vo. 6s. (See p. 52.) Shrewſbury printed; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Original Letters of J. J. Rouſſeau to M. de Maleſherbes, M. d'Alembert, Mad. la M. de Luxembourg, &c. &c. With a Fac Simile of Rouſſeau's Hand-writing, and an original Letter of Butta Fuogo and David Hume. Tranſlated from the French. Crown 8vo. With a Portrait, 4s. 6d. (See p. 72.) *Symonds.*

Letters on the Iriſh Nation, written during a Viſit to that Kingdom, in the Autumn of the Year 1799. By G. COOPER, Eſq. 8vo. 4s. *White.*

Moral Reflections: ſuggeſted by a View of London from off the Monument. By JOHN EVANS, A. M. 12mo. 6d. *Croſby.*

Curſory Remarks on Bread and Coals. 8vo. 1s. *Duncan, Hatchard.*

A Laconic Epiſtle, addreſſed to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; containing ſome curſory Remarks on the late Expedition. By a MILITARY OFFICER. To which is ſubjoined, the Subſtance of a Speech delivered by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, in the Houſe of Commons, on the 10th of February 1800. 8vo. 1s. *Egerton, Debrett.*

A Statement of the Differences ſubſiſting between the Proprietors and Performers of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Given in the Correſpondence which has paſſed between them. By JOHN JOHNSTONE, JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMAN, ALEXANDER POPE, CHARLES INCLEDON, JOSEPH S. MUNDEN, JOHN FAWCETT, THOS. KNIGHT, HENRY ERSKINE JOHNSTON. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Miller.*

The Novel Reader. No. I. 8vo. 1s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society. Vol. V. 4to. 1l. 1s. *White.*

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Armenian; or, the Ghoſt Seer: a Hiſtory, founded on Fact. Tranſlated from the German of SCHILLER. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Symonds.*

The Cavern of Strozzi: a Novel. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Lane, Miller.*

Ankerwick Caſtle: a Novel. By Mrs. CROFFTS. 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. *Lane, Miller.*

Judith: a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

Romance of the Caſtle: a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

A Piece of Family Biography. 3 vols. 12mo. *Bell.*

The Juvenile Emigrants: a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. *Symonds.*

Filial Indiſcretions; or, the Female Chevalier. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

Douglas; or, the Highlander: a Novel. By ROBERT BISSETT, L.L.D. Author of "The Life of Burke," &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. *Hurſt, Kerby.*

The Spirit of the Caſtle: a Romance. By Mr. PROBY. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Croſby and Letterman.*

Court Intrigue; or, the Victim of Conſtancy: an hiſtorical Romance. By the AUTHOR of "Mental Improvement." 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

A Curſory View of the Treatment of Ulcers, more eſpecially thoſe of the ſcrophulous, phagedænic, and cancerous Deſcription. With an Appendix on Baynton's new Mode of treating old Ulcers of the Leg. By RICHARD NAYLER. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Kearſley.*

Some few Caſes and Obſervations on the Treatment of Fiſtula in Ano, Hæmorrhage, Mortification, the Venereal Diſeaſe, and Strictures in the Urethra. By JOHN ANDREE, M.D. Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Nicol.*

Gymnaſtics for Youth; or, a practical Guide to healthful and amuſing Exerciſes: being an Eſſay towards the neceſſary Improvement of Education, chiefly as it relates to the Body. Tranſlated from the German of SALZMANN, one of the Maſters of the Academy at Schnepfenthal. With ten Plates. 8vo. 9s. *Johnſon.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum; containing the Names and Characters of all the Engliſh Poets, from the Reign of Henry III. to the Cloſe of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By EDWARD PHILLIPS, the Nephew of Milton. Firſt publiſhed in 1675, and now enlarged by Additions to every Article from ſubſequent Biographers and Critics. 8vo. 8s.—*White.*

Poems, written by E. S. J. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Jordan.*

The Links o'Forth; or, a parting Peep at the Carſe o' Sterling: a Plaint. By HECTOR MACNEIL, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

Ballad Stories, Sonnets, &c. By GEORGE DAVIS HARLEY, Comedian. Vol. I. 8vo. 4s. *Dilly.*

Britain Preſerved: a Poem, in ſeven Books. 8vo. 6s. *Murray and Highley.*

Grecian Proſpects: a Poem. By the Rev. R. POLWHELE, Vicar of Manacan. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies, Chapple.*

Peter not Infallible! or, a Poem, addreſſed to Peter Pindar, Eſq. on reading his Nil Admirari, a late illiberal Attack on the Biſhop of London; together with unmanly Abuſe of Mrs. More. Alſo ſome Lines occaſioned by his Ode to ſome Robin Red-breaſts in a Country Cathedral. By the AUTHOR of "Gleanings after Thomſon, or the Village Muſe," &c. 4to. 2s. Printed by *Watſon*, Cambridge; *Chapple, Rivingtons*, London.

The Enchanted Plants: Fables in Verſe. With a Frontiſpiece, deſigned by Vieira, engraved by Bartolozzi. 8vo. 5s. *Evans, Kerby.*

The Pariſh Prieſt: a Poem, from Burton's Sacerdos Paræcialis Ruſticus. With a Frontiſpiece. 4to. 5s.—*Black, Faulder.*

Morcar and Elfina: a legendary Tale. 8vo. 1s. *Mudie*, Edinburgh.

Poems, Sacred and Moral. By THO. GISBORNE, M.A. With Plates.—Second Edition. 12mo. 6s. (See page 64.) *Cadell and Davies.*

The Nurſe: a Poem. Tranſlated from the Italian of LUIGI TANSILLO. By WILLIAM ROSCOE. 12mo. 5s. (See p. 57.) Printed by *M'Creery*, Liverpool; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Joanna: a Romance of the 14th Century. Now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Formed upon the Plan of an unpubliſhed German Drama of KOTZEBUE, and adapted to the Engliſh Stage by RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Eſq. To which is prefixed a Preface. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Lackington, Allen, and Co.*

The Negro Slave: a dramatic hiſtorical Piece, in three Acts. Tranſlated from the German of the Preſident KOTZEBUE. With Frontiſpiece. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Booſey, Hatchard.*

Adelaide: a Tragedy, in five Acts. As performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By HENRY JAMES PYE,

PYE, Poet Laureat. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

The Writing Desk; or, Youth in Danger: a Play, in four Acts. Literally translated from the German of AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Robinsons.*

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY —THE UNION.

Practical Observations on the proposed Treaty of Union of the Legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland; shewing, in some Particulars, how that Treaty may be rendered acceptable to the People of Ireland, and beneficial to the British Empire in general. By JOHN GRAY, L.L.D. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Becket, Symonds.*

Considerations on National Independence, suggested by Mr. Pitt's Speeches on the Irish Union. Addressed to the People of Great Britain and Ireland. By a MEMBER of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rickman.*

The Speech of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, upon delivering to the House of Commons of Ireland His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Message, on the Subject of an incorporating Union with Great Britain; with the Resolutions, containing the Terms on which it is proposed to carry the Measure into Effect, February 5th, 1800. 8vo. 1s. *Stockdale.*

The Speech (at length) of the Hon. Henry Grattan, in the Irish House of Commons, against the Union with Great Britain. 8vo. 1s. *Jordan, Smith.*

The Speech of Patrick Duigenan, L.L.D. in the Irish House of Commons, Wednesday February 5th, 1800, on the Subject of an incorporating Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Wright.*

Thoughts on the English Government. Addressed to the quiet good Sense of the People of England. In a Series of Letters. Letter the Third. 8vo. 2s. *Wright.*

Morality united with Policy; or, Reflections on the old and new Government of France; and on various important Topics of civil and ecclesiastical Reform. By ROBERT FELLOWS, A.B. of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *White.*

Strictures on the Asiatic Establishment of Great Britain; with a View to an Inquiry into the true Interest of the East India Company: comprehending the Rise and Progress of our Settlements in India, the Claim of individual Traders to a Participation of our Eastern Commerce, with an Elucidation of the Means by which those Claims may be made compatible with national Prosperity and the Welfare of the Company. With a Chart, &c. By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Author of the Political and Commercial Atlas, &c. 4to. 12s. *Murray and Highley.*

Tenth Report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard, Rivingtons.*

The Twenty-eighth Report of the Select Committee on Finance to the House of Commons; with the Appendix, containing the Plan and Contract of Jeremy Bentham, Esq. for erecting and establishing a new Penitentiary House in Tothill Fields; the Propositions of P. Colquhoun, Esq. for establishing a new Police in the Metropolis; and the Report of John Reeves, Esq. relative to the Income and Expenditure of the Seven established Police Offices from their first Institution; with an Account of the Number of Convicts transported to Botany Bay, and the Expenses attending that Colony. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds, Clarke,* Portugal Street.

Resolutions of the Society of the Friends of the republican Constitution at L——, against the Constitution of the Year 8 of the French Republic: addressed to all good Citizens. Sitting of the 15th Nivose, Year 8 (5th January 1800, Old Style), published in the Original, and translated into English. 12mo. 6d. or One Guinea for 100. *Low.*

The Speech (at length) of the Hon. C. J. Fox against the Address to His Majesty, approving of the Refusal to enter into a Negotiation for Peace with the French Republic; with a List of the Minority, &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. *Jordan, Smith.*

Peace or War! Which is the best Policy? By PETER BRADY CROSS, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 1s. *Bickerstaff.*

A Letter addressed to the Hon. Charles James Fox, respecting an inaccurate Quotation

Quotation of the "Annals of the French Revolution" made by him in the Debate in the House of Commons the 3d of February. By A. F. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE. 8vo. 1s. *Hookham*, New Bond Street.

SERMONS.

Caution against the Philosophy of the Times.—A Sermon preached before the Synod of Glenelg, July 17th, 1799. By JOHN MACLEOD, D.D. Minister of the Gospel in Harris; published by Desire of the Synod. 8vo. 1s. Printed by *Chalmers and Co.* Aberdeen; *Rivington*, London.

Sermons, in which are explained and enforced the religious, moral, and political Virtues of Freemasonry; preached upon several Occasions before the Provincial Grand Officers and Brethren in the Counties of Kent and Essex. By the Rev. JETHRO INWOOD, B.A. F.G.C. for the County of Kent, and Curate of St. Paul's, Deptford. 8vo. 6s. *Crosby and Letterman.*

THEOLOGY.

Letters to a Prebendary; being an Answer to Reflections on Popery. By the Rev. J. Sturges, L.L.D. Prebendary and Chancellor of Winchester, and Chaplain to His Majesty; with Remarks on the Opposition of Hoadlyism to the Doctrines of the Church of England, and on various Publications, occasioned by the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Winchester. By the Rev. JOHN MILNER, M. A. F. S. A. 4to. 10s. 6d. *Robbins*, Winchester; *Cadell and Davies*, *Cogblan*, London.

An Apology for the Disbelief of revealed Religion; being a Sequel to Sober and serious Reasons for Scepticism, &c. By JOHN HOLLIS, Esq. 8vo.

A Call for Union with the Established Church, addressed to English Protestants; being a Compilation of Passages from various Authors, selected and published by GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D.D. Warden of St. Mary's College, Winchester. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

Report from the Clergy of a District in the Diocese of Lincoln, convened for the Purpose of considering the State of Religion in the several Parishes in the said District, as well as the best Mode of promoting the Belief and Practice of it; and of guarding, as much as possible, against the Dangers arising to the Church and Government of this Kingdom, from the alarming Increase of Profaneness and Irreligion on the one Hand, and from the false Doctrines and evil Designs of fanatic and seditious Teachers on the other. 8vo. 1s. *Rivington*, *Hatchard.*

A Vindication of the Principles upon which several Unitarian Christians have formed themselves into Societies, for the Purpose of avowing and recommending their Views of religious Doctrine by the Distribution of Books. In a Letter to ———. By JOHN KENTISH. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Johnson.*

TOPOGRAPHY—TRAVELS.

The Cambrian Directory; or cursory Sketches of the Welsh Territories: with a Chart, comprehending at one View the advisable Route, best Inns, Distances, and Objects most worthy of Attention. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Easton*, Salisbury; *Hurst*, London.

Remarks on a Tour to North and South Wales in the Year 1797. By HENRY WIGSTEAD; with Plates from Rowlandson, Pugh, Howitt, &c. aquatinted by Hill. 8vo. 15s. Large Paper 1l. 1s. (See p. 61.) *Wigstead.*

PRINTS.

Portraits of Holbein and his Wife. Painted by HOLBEIN, engraved by BARTOLOZZI, and published by CHAMBERLAINE. Folio. 2l. 2s. *Chamberlaine.*

Portrait of General Massey. BULL p. VANDENBERGHE sc. 2s. 6d. plain, 5s. coloured. *Vandenberge.*

Whole-length Portrait of Prince Suwarrow. BISCHEWNINI p. GILBANK sc. mez. 1l. 1s. *Daniel.*

Portrait of J. L. Dussek. COSWAY p. CONDE sc. 5s. *Cianchettini.*

Evening Prayers. SCHALKEN p. VANDENBERGHE sc. 7s. 6d. *Vandenberghe.*

Cleopatra. CIPRIANI del. VANDENBERGHE sc. 5s. plain, 10s. 6d. coloured. *Vandenberghe.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

A Translation of such Parts of the Thousand and One Nights as do not appear in that of Galland. From an

an Arabic Manuſcript, in ſeven Volumes, brought from Turkey by Edward Wortley Montague, Eſq. and now in the Poſſeſſion of Jonathan Scott, Eſq.

Le Chevalier Robert, Anecdote Chevaleresque, Ouvrage poſthume du Comte de Treſſan.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Hiſtoire de l'Origine, des Progrès, et de la Décadence des Sciences dans la Gréce; traduite de l'Allemand de Chriſtophe Meiners, Profeſſeur ordinaire de Philoſophie à l'Univerſité de Gottingue. Par J. CH. LAVEAUX. 5 tom. 8vo. *Paris.*

Traité des Poids et des Méſures legales des Muſulmans, traduit de l'Arabe de Makrizi. Par A. J. SILVESTRE DE SACY. 8vo. *Paris.*

Memoires ſur l'Egypte, publiées pendant les Campagnes du Général Bonaparte, dans les Années 6 et 7. 8vo. Orné de deux Cartes geographiques. *Paris.*

Précis Hiſtorique de la Vie et du Pontificat de Pie VI. Par M. BLANCHARD, Bachelier de Sorbonne et Curé de S. Hypolite, Dioceſe de Liſieux. Sm. 8vo. Chez *l'Auteur*, Londres.

Lettres Hiſtoriques and Critiques ſur l'Italie de Charles de Broſſes, avec des Notes relatives à la Situation actuelle de l'Italie, et la Liſte raiſonnée des Tableaux et autres Monuments qui ont été apportés à Paris de Milan, de Rome, de Veniſe, &c. 3 tom. 8vo. *Paris.*

L'Amie des Dames. Par Madame FELICITE GUERIOT. 12mo. *Dulau.*

IMPORTED BY J. DEBOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND W. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Almanach National de France pour l'An 8. In 8vo. 8s.

Antiquités Nationales, Tome V. in 4to. *Paris*, An 7. 2l. 2s.

Le même, Tome V. in folio. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Bailly, Eſſai ſur les Fables et ſur leur Hiſtoire. 2 vols. in 8vo. *Paris*, An 7. 9s.

Buffon, Hiſtoire Naturelle, claſſée par Ordres, Genres, &c. Par CASTEL. 26 vols. in 18mo. Figures. *Paris*, An 7. 3l. 3s.

Le même, Papier velin, premiers Figures en noir. 6l. 6s.

Le même, Papier velin, Figures colorées. 8l. 8s.

Buffon, Hiſtoire Naturelle, générale et particuliere. Nouvelle Edition, à laquelle on à ajouté toutes les nouvelles Découvertes, par SONNINI. 60 vols. in 8vo. Figures. Paris, An 7, et ſuivantes. Chaque volume, 7s.

Les 14 prem. vol. paroiſſent.

Le même, Papier velin, Figures colories et en noir, chaque volume 1l. 1s.

Claire d'Alle. In 12mo. *Paris*, An 7. 3s.

Don Carlos, Infant d'Eſpagne, traduit de l'Allemand de SCHILLER. In 8vo. *Paris*, An 8. 6s.

Experiences ſur le Galvaniſme et en général ſur l'Irritation des Fibres muſculaires et nerveuſes. Par HUMBOLDT. In 8vo. Figures. *Paris*, 1799. 8s.

Genlis, Nouvelle Methode d'Enſeignement pour la première Enfance. In 12mo. *Hambourg*, 1799. 5s.

Genlis, Pétit La Bruyere, ou Caracteres et Mœurs des Enfans de ce Siecle. In 8vo. *Hambourg*, 1799. 5s.

Grammaire nouvelle Allemande, ou Methode pratique. In 12mo. *Metz*, 1799. 4s. 6d.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Singes, peints d'après Nature. Par T. B. AUDEBERT. 8 Livraiſons, Folio. *Paris*, An 7 et 8. Cet ouvrage eſt complet. 15l. 15s.

Lettres du Dr. Wm. Kentiſch, Neveu de Smellie, au Cit. Baudelocque, ſur quelques Paſſages de ſon Traité d'Accouchemens. In 8vo. *Paris*, An 8. 4s.

Liancourt, Voyage dans les Etats Unis d'Amérique, fait en 1795, 1796, et 1797. 8 vols. in 8vo. *Paris*, An 7. 2l. 2s.

Nouveaux Principes de Géologie. Par BERTRAND. In 8vo. *Paris*, 1797. 7s. 6d.

Schiller *(Théâtre de)*. Traduit de l'Allemand. 2 vols. in 8vo. *Paris*, 1799. 14s.

Volney, Leçons d'Hiſtoire, prononcées à l'Ecole normale. In 8vo. Figures. *Paris*, An 8. 5s.

Voyage dans mes Poches. In 12mo. *Geneva*, An 7. 2s. 6d.

Rouſſeau, J. J. Oeuvres complettes de, Edition preſentée à l'Aſſemblée Nationale. 18 vols. in 4to. Pap. vel. Fig. *Paris*, 1799 et 1800. 56l. 14s.

Le même, gravures epreuves. 75l. 12s.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For MARCH 1800.

XIX. *The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy.* 2 vols. 4to. (With a ſheet Map of Swiſſerland). pp. 935. 2l. 2s. *Stockdale.*

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

BOOK I. *Eſtabliſhment of the Confederacy.*——Chap. I. Origin of the Helvetic Nations.—II. Helvetia under the Burgundians, Oſtrogoths, and Franks.—III. Helvetia under the Germanic Empire.—IV. The Swiſs.—V. Rudolph of Hapſburg.—VI. Albert of Auſtria.—VII. League of the four Foreſt Cantons.—VIII. Revolution at Zuric—War of Laupen.—IX. Four Cantons added to the Confederacy.——X. Wars with the Nobles.—XI. The Confederacy prevails throughout Helvetia.

BOOK II. *The Progreſs, Decline, and Diſſolution of the Confederacy.*——Chap. I. Councils of Conſtance and Baſle.—II. War of Zuric.

VOL. II.

Chap. III. The Burgundian War.—IV. The Suabian War.—V. Wars of Milan.—VI. The Reformation.—VII. Sequel of the Reformation.—VIII. Statiſtical View of the Confederacy.——IX. Diſturbances at Geneva in the eighteenth Century.—X. Diſſolution of the Confederacy.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE late calamitous events which have deprived the Helvetic nations of their independence, and excited the commiſeration of all Europe, have, more forcibly than ever, pointed out the want of an hiſtory from which the generality of Engliſh readers might derive an adequate knowledge of the diſtinguiſhing features in the character of that people, and of the many laudable exertions to which they have for centuries owed their freedom, and an unſullied reputation for dauntleſs intrepidity and unaffected virtue. Had ſuch a work been extant in any language that is generally read in this country, the preſent volumes would not have been obtruded upon the public." *P.* vii.

"This manifeſt want of a popular, and at the ſame time a ſufficiently copious and accurate work on ſo intereſting a ſubject, firſt induced me to avail myſelf of the opportunities I had of procuring from the continent the beſt German publications relating to that country; it being in fact to the German writers that recourſe muſt be had for the materials requiſite to ſupply this deficiency in Engliſh literature. Having collected ſuch documents as I was well aſſured had received the ſanction of the moſt competent Judges, and given them a curſory peruſal, I ſoon conceived the admiration which cannot be withheld from the many ſtriking incidents that grace the annals of that people: I therefore readily yielded to the temptation of dedicating

my leisure hours to a compilation of this nature; and I shall think myself amply rewarded for my labour, should it be found to answer the purpose for which it is intended.

"I should, however, I must confess, hardly have ventured on the undertaking, had I not been in possession of Muller's masterly performance on the history of the Helvetic Confederacy*, a work of which, as it had previously received the greatest commendation from the most able as well as severe critics, I once had thoughts of giving a complete translation. In this task, however, I had not proceeded far before I perceived that the author had, in fact, written chiefly for his countrymen, and that many details, abundantly interesting to the descendants of the illustrious personages who grace their history, would not be equally relished by readers of distant countries. Foreigners cannot certainly be impressed with the same affections as the natives, nor can they have their imaginations warmed to the same pitch of enthusiasm, which grasps at every incident that may gratify national pride and the emulation of private families. Adopting that work therefore as an unerring guide, I resolved to pursue a course more suitable to the object for which I destined my labours, and to select from it all the leading facts and most striking observations which may serve to convey a just and adequate idea of the character and outlines of the history; guarding at the same time against too great a prolixity and minuteness, which, by deterring the fastidious reader, might defeat the purpose of the publication." *P.* ix.

"Many important materials, especially respecting the constitution of the confederate states, have been derived from Meiner's Letters upon Switzerland†. This entertaining and instructive work contains, within reasonable limits, so circumstantial and impartial a detail of the state of Switzerland, previous to the late revolution, that I have been at little pains to collect materials on this subject from other quarters. The author, a man distinguished for his learning, penetration, and judgment, delivers nothing but what occurred to his own immediate observation, during a journey he made through the cantons in the year 1782. He corrects the mistakes of Stanyan and of Schlözer, a censurer still more severe of the government of Berne; but at the same time, with great candour and freedom, points out the defects which no doubt adhered to that and to some other constitutions in Switzerland." *P.* xiv.

EXTRACTS.

THE SWISS—THEIR ORIGIN.

"CONCERNING their origin, the following is the oral tradition which has been handed down through many generations, and still obtains among them: 'An ancient kingdom in the 'north, either in Friesland, or Scan-'dinavia, was once visited by a fa-'mine: the people assembled, and the 'majority decreed, that every tenth 'man, with his family, should eva-'cuate the country. Lots were cast, 'and those on whom they fell quitted 'their native seats, amidst the cries 'and lamentations of their friends and 'kinsmen: the mothers, in deep dis-'may, led out their helpless infants. 'In three bands, under three leaders, 'came forth six thousand hardy gi-'gantic men, with their wives, chil-'dren, and most valuable effects. They 'swore never to forsake each other, 'and prayed to God to grant them a 'land like that of their forefathers, 'where they might graze their cattle, 'without fear of molestation or op-'pressive power. God brought them 'to a vale in the Alps, where they 'built Schwitz. The people increased 'in number. They spared no labour 'in clearing away the woods; but 'when the vale could no longer con-'tain them, some went over to the 'black mountain‡ and some to the 'white lands§.' If these traditional

* "*Die Geschichte Schweizerischer Eidgenossenschafft.* Leipz. 1786, 88, and 95; three volumes 8vo."

† "*Briefe über die Schweitz.* Berlin, 1788, four volumes 8vo. The author is professor in the university of Gottingen."

‡ "Mount Brunig in Underwalden."

§ "Oberhasli among the glaciers, between St. Gothard and the lake of Thun."

songs

ſongs be compared with what we learn from more creditable hiſtorians*, it appears well atteſted that this original race gradually ſpread itſelf all over the high mountainous tract between Schwitz and Gruyeres. The date and circumſtances of this migration are not known: people like theſe paid little attention to the lapſe of time †, and the traditional accounts of famines in the north are frequent and common to various countries; nor can the names and incidents related in theſe ſongs, ſince the ancient language of the Swiſs has been gradually diſuſed, afford any clue to the induſtrious antiquary." Vol. i. *p.* 84.

THEIR COUNTRY DIVIDED INTO CANTONS.

"THE Swiſs dwelt for ſome time in ſcattered habitations, throughout the woods and deſerts of the Alps, and had but one place of public worſhip. After ſome time, they built another church ‡; and at length, when, by a long period of progreſſive induſtry and population, a great part of the country had been cleared and fertilized, many villages, beſides the primary ones of Schwitz, Altorf, and Stantz, aroſe by various incidents, of which no particulars have reached our knowledge. The valleys of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden, all which open upon the Foreſt lake, became now, by the increaſe of their religious, as well as municipal inſtitutions, in a manner unconnected, although to ſtrangers they ſtill appeared as one undivided ſtate. Thoſe of the people, on the other hand, who had wandered over the mountains to the vale of Haſli, having ſpread beyond the limits of friendly intercourſe, and not having the ſame foes to contend with, became gradually a diſtinct community, and were in time wholly eſtranged from this ancient confederacy. The manner in which the country, thus occupied by the Swiſs, became divided into three cantons, may be inferred from the example of the diſtribution made in the valley of Underwalden, when the diſtrict above the foreſt § grew much more populous than the lower one near Stantz. The general aſſemblies of the whole people were held at Wieſerlen, near the centre of the country; but the courts of judicature were ſtationary at the chief burgh Stantz, whence the people had originally ſpread to the different parts of the valley. The more populous diſtrict, however, the tract above the foreſt, was allowed to chuſe a double number of jurors for the aſſizes; but it likewiſe bore a double ſhare in the public expenditures. This people obſerving ſoon after, that moſt perſons of property had ſettled at Stantz, in order to be near the ſeats of government and juſtice, thought this an unequal diſtribution; they demanded an aſſeſſment of the poll-tax according to the circumſtances of the contributors, or elſe that the court ſhould be transferred into their territory. This met with ſtrong oppoſition. At length, however, the people of both diſtricts held a meeting, and came to an agreement, 'that a 'landamman and jurors ſhould hold 'aſſizes at Sarnen for the people above 'the foreſt, and that a ſimilar tribunal 'ſhould continue at Stantz for thoſe 'below the foreſt; that the general 'aſſemblies of the people ſhould con-'tinue to meet at Wieſerlen, but that 'both communities ſhould be autho-'rized to hold diſtinct aſſemblies at 'Stantz and Sarnen; that the larger 'diſtrict ſhould have the cuſtody of the 'great banner of the canton, but that 'thoſe of Stantz might have a banner 'of their own.' Theſe two diſtricts became thus ſo independent of each other, that, though they jointly formed only one member in the Helvetic confederacy, yet each has more than once been known to engage in a war without the participation of the other. Underwalden contained of late only a few villages more than it numbered at that period; the territory of Schwitz had then not half the extent it has ſince obtained, and the people of Uri had not yet the ſovereignty of Urſe-

* "Paul Warnefrid, Etterlin, Bertin, &c."

† "Events are frequently blended together in old traditions, though thouſands of years may have intervened."

‡ "In the Muotta vale, above Schwitz, where to this day there is an inſtated church, which the people of theſe valleys ſtill hold in great veneration, probably on account of its great antiquity."

§ "The Kernwald, which runs acroſs the canton nearly north and ſouth."

ren, nor any authority in the Leventine valley. Freedom indeed existed among this people, but it was not universal. Except that their manners were somewhat softened by the precepts of Christianity, the Swiss might, at this early period (1150), perhaps not unaptly, be compared to the five Indian nations on the Canadian lakes." *Vol.* i. *p.* 87.

ALBERT OF AUSTRIA SLAIN.

"ALBERT came early in the spring (1308) to his western dominions, in order to prepare for a war against Bohemia, and established his court at Rheinfelden. He was accompanied by John, the son of his late brother Rudolph, who secretly repined at the injustice of his uncle, in withholding from him, although now of age, his father's share of the hereditary dominions of the house of Hapsburg. The king, unwilling to yield up those ample territories, had formed the project of indemnifying his nephew by the grant of some distant provinces in Saxony, which he was preparing to conquer. Duke John, abashed by the presence of Leopold, the king's third son, who, although not older than himself, had yet been some time in possession of high honours and extensive domains; and stimulated by many of the nobility of Argau, who, weary of the stern severity of Albert, looked for a more lenient sovereign, demanded anew, and with some importunity, the territories his father had held during the life of King Rudolph. Irritated by repeated denials, he poured forth bitter complaints into the bosoms of his confidential and equally discontented friends, who, although conscious of their inability to compel redress, yet resolved to convince Albert that those who fear nothing are always formidable. Duke John and several nobles, conspired now the death of Albert. These nobles were Walter Baron of Eschenbach, whose estates and influence extended from the lake of Zuric to the Oberland, who was related to all the principal families in the Argau, Thurgau, and Rhætia, but who owed his power and renown much more to his eminent virtues than to his illustrious birth and ample property; Rudolph Baron of Wart, a cousin of Eschenbach, whose castle was situated in Kyburg; Rudolph de Balm, from Lenzburg, and Conrad de Tegerfeld, from the neighbourhood of Baden, who had superintended the education of the young injured prince.

"On the first of May, in the tenth year after he had triumphed over and contrived the death of his legitimate sovereign King Adolphus, Albert set out from the citadel of Baden, in his way to Rheinfelden, accompanied by Landenberg, Everhard de Waldsee, on whose account he had forfeited the affection of his Austrian subjects, Bertard Count of Hohenberg his cousin, and several other nobles and attendants. Being arrived at the ferry over the Reuss, near Windish, the king was, under pretence that the boat must not be overburdened, insensibly led away by the conspirators to some distance from his retinue. He was riding leisurely across some cornfields bordering on the hills of Hapsburg, and conversing with Walter de Castelen, a knight whom he had met on his way, when Duke John, approaching on a sudden, exclaimed, 'Take this as a reward for thy injus-'tice;' and thrust his spear into the neck of Albert. Balm hereupon rushed in, and pierced his body; Eschenbach clove his head; Wart stood aghast, and Castelen fled. The king, streaming with blood, sunk to the ground, and soon after expired in the arms of a poor woman, who, seeing his deplorable condition, had hastened to his assistance. He had before escaped two similar conspiracies; but this third, the contrivance of an insulted kinsman *, proved fatal.

"Duke John and his friends, struck with a sudden panic, as if this had not been a premeditated and wilful act, fled different ways, and met no more after this portentous hour. The duke escaping into the mountains, lay a few days concealed at Einsidlen, and lurked some time solitary and forlorn in the adjacent woods; he then assumed the habit of a monk, and wandered

* "In answer to one of Duke John's most urgent solicitations for his inheritance, the king presented him with a chaplet of flowers, observing 'that 'this best became his years'."

into

into Italy; King Henry, of Luxemburg, saw him at Pisa *, after which he disappeared, and consumed the remainder of his days in profound obscurity; nor has it ever been authentically disproved that a blind beggar, who was seen many years after receiving alms at the new market at Vienna, was actually, as he asserted, the son of this unfortunate prince, and grandson to the great Rudolph. It is not known where and how soon Balm ended his hapless days. Tegerfeld was never after heard of. Eschenbach fled with Wart up the river Aar to the castle of his uncle at Falckenstein; he is known to have lived five and thirty years afterwards as a shepherd, in the country of Wurtemberg, where he discloſed his rank shortly before his death, and was buried with the honours due to his illustrious birth. The Baron of Wart, who had seen, but no ways participated in the bloody deed, was betrayed by some of his relations into the hands of the sons of Albert, and by them instantly sentenced to death. While with broken limbs he lay agonizing on a wheel, he still, with manly fortitude, declared himself innocent of the crime for which he suffered. 'And indeed,' he added, 'those also who have committed the 'deed are guiltless of a crime; they 'have, in fact, destroyed a monster, 'who, violating all ties of honour 'and religion, had laid bloody hands 'on his liege lord and sovereign; and, 'in defiance of all justice and equity, 'withheld from his nephew his lawful 'patrimony, and who truly deserved 'to suffer the tortures I now endure. 'May God take pity on me, and par-'don my transgressions!' His wife (a lady of the house of Balm), after having in vain prostrated herself at the feet of Agnes, daughter of Albert and Queen of Hungary, and conjured her by the mercy she hoped to find on the day of judgment, to take compassion on the unhappy baron, attended her husband to the place of execution. She continued three days and three nights at the foot of the wheel, in constant prayer and without sustenance, until he expired: she then went on foot to Basle, where she soon after died, oppressed with grief. Russeling, a servant of the baron, shared in the fate of his unhappy master.

"Duke Leopold having collected forces, marched against the castle of Wart, took and demolished it, and put to the sword all the retainers of the baron who had attempted to defend it. John, a brother of Baron Rudolph, although he had been no ways concerned in the conspiracy, was, nevertheless, despoiled of all his property, and left to pine away the remainder of a necessitous life, in a remote and wretched cottage, once the property of his forefathers. Farwangen, the principal seat of the family of Balm, surrendered on a promise of mercy; but no sooner was the duke possessed of it, than he, and his sister Agnes, caused six and thirty of the garrison, many of them nobles, who all, to their last breath, called God to witness of their innocence, to be dragged to a neighbouring wood, and there beheaded in their presence.—Mashwanden, a castle of Eschenbach, was taken, and its whole garrison put to the sword. In the midst of the carnage, a child of Count Walter was discovered by his moans in a cradle, and with much difficulty saved by the ferocious soldiers from the relentless fury of Queen Agnes, who was preparing to butcher it with her own hands. She was then scarce six and twenty years of age.

"More than one thousand men, women, and children, having thus, chiefly at the instance of the relentless Agnes, been cruelly slaughtered, this queen, jointly with Elizabeth her mother, founded on the field where the murder had been committed, the site of the ancient Vindonissa, a sumptuous monastery for minorites and nuns of St. Clara. Its high altar was raised on the spot on which Albert had expired. This foundation has since flourished under the name of the Abbey of Koenigsfelden. It was exempted from all contributions and secular jurisdiction. The dowager-queen, Agnes, and many other princesses and illustrious dames, who were desirous to ingratiate themselves either with God or with the court, conferred on it ample endowments in lands, tithes, jewels, and rich garments. Agnes, who from her infancy had shown a great aversion to the splendour and dissipations of a court, and had reluctantly consented to her mar-

* "In the year 1313."

riage,

riage, fixed her abode near this monaſtery: every morning ſhe attended the celebration of maſs, and all the afternoon ſhe worked with her maids at ſome church implement or decoration; ſhe obſerved all the faſts and ceremonies with the moſt ſcrupulous punctuality, and diſplayed great humility and beneficence in waſhing the feet of pilgrims, and diſtributing alms to the poor; and yet ſhe, in vain, endeavoured to prevail on a venerable hermit in the neighbourhood to viſit the church of the monaſtery. 'They,' ſaid he, 'who ſhed innocent blood, 'and found convents with the ſpoils 'of the victims, can never be truly 'pious. The Father of mercies de'lights in benignity and forgiveneſs.' Others have recorded alſo of this queen, that ſhe poſſeſſed uncommon vigour and activity of mind, but that her great ſemblance of piety could not always be relied on with ſafety.

"Thus ended the reſtleſs ambition of Albert, which, while it coſt him the love of all his ſubjects, and the confidence of his contemporary princes, terminated ultimately in his own untimely death, the ruin of the only ſon of a brother, and the final extirpation of an illuſtrious race of ancient barons and of many diſtinguiſhed vaſſals. The bold achievement of the Swiſs meanwhile drew on a ſeries of hoſtilities, which, in leſs than a century, brought about the intimate union of all the ſtates of Helvetia and Rhætia, and finally the eſtabliſhment of their renowned Confederacy." *Vol.* i. *p.* 158.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XX. *An Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava*, ſent by the Governor-general of India in the Year 1795. By MICHAEL SYMES, Eſq. Major in his Majeſty's 76th Regiment. 4to. pp. 504. 2l. 2s.—large paper 3l. 3s. *Nicol.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Medland, from Drawings by Singey Bey.

GENERAL Map of the Ava Empire.
Draught of the River Irrawaddy.
Shoemadoo, the great Temple at Pegue, and the Ground Plan.
A Rhahaan, or Prieſt.
Impreſſion of the Foot of Gaudma.
Image of Boodh at Gaya in Bengal.
A Woongee, or Member of the Chief Council, and his Wife, in their Dreſs of Ceremony.
An Attawoon and his Wife, and a Seredogee, or Secretary, in the Dreſs of Ceremony.
A Woondock and his Wife in their Dreſs of Ceremony.
A Birman Peaſant and his Wife.
A Caſſay Horſeman.
The Birman Alphabet.
Method of catching wild Elephants in Ava.
Image of the Birman Gaudma in a Temple at Ummerapoora.
A Kioum, or Monaſtery.
View of the Imperial Court at Ummerapoora, and the Ceremony of Introduction.
Shoepaundogee, or Royal golden Boat.
A Birman War-boat.
A Man and Woman of the Tribe of Mountaineers, called Kayn.

BOTANICAL PLATES.

Thalia Cannæformis.
Gardenia Coronaria.
Pontederia Dilatata.
Bauhinia Diphylla.
Sonneratia Apetala.
Epidendrum Moſchatum.
Agyneja Coccinea.
Heritiera Fomes.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL Memoir of the Ava Empire.—*Narrative of an Embaſſy to Ava.*—Chap. I. Embark on board the Sea-Horſe—Sail from Calcutta—Port Cornwallis, in the Great Andaman—Account of the Iſland.—II. Iſland of Narcondam—Rangoon—Extraordinary Conduct of the Government.—III. Suſpicions of the Birmans awakened by deſigning Perſons—Arts uſed to counteract the Engliſh Deputation.—IV. Arrive at Pegue—Invited to the Celebration of the Annual Feſtival—Siameſe Actors—An extraordinary Performer—Birmans cloſe the Year with a purificatory Ceremonial.—V. Site of the ancient City of Pegue—Deſcription

tion of the New Town—An Account of the Temple of Shoemadoo.—VI. Leave Pegue—Buffaloes—Their Antipathy to the Colour of Red, or Scarlet—Geographical Poſition of Pegue erroneouſly laid down in modern Maps—Deſcription of the Town of Rangoon—Temple of Shoedagong—Birmans fond of religious Proceſſions.—VII. Province of Dalla, and Town of Maindu—Barbarous Law reſpecting the female Relations of inſolvent Debtors—Reverence of the Birmans for their braminical Aſtrologers.—VIII. Depart from Rangoon—Towns of Yangain-Chain-Yah, and Denoobew—A handſome Temple—Indigo Plant—Birman Method of preparing it for Uſe—Manufactory of Cotton Cloth—Reach the City of Peeaye-me, or Prome.—IX. Deſcription of Prome—Birmans punctilious in whatever relates to Rank—Tongho—A Fort and City of Importance.—X. Meegheoung-yay, or Crocodile Town—Yoos, an ugly Race—Temple of Logah-nundah—City of Pagahm—Temple of Shoezeegoon—Deſtructive Conflagration—Numerous religious Buildings—Gigantic Figure of the Divinity in a recumbent Poſture.—XI. Leave Pagahm—Singular Caves—Birman Hermits—Læpac, or pickled Tea—Manufactory of Salt-petre and Gunpowder—Ancient Ava—Temple of Shoegunga Praw.—XII. Munificence of the Birman Government—Chineſe Muſic diſcordant and troubleſome—Indolence of the Chineſe.—XIII. Religion of the Birmans—Inſignia of Rank—Dreſs—Reſemblance of the Chineſe.—XIV. Military Eſtabliſhment—Character of the Natives—Not jealous of their Women—Ferocious in War—Beggars unknown.—XV. Permiſſion granted to make aſtronomical Obſervations—Mode of catching wild Elephants—Introduction into the Lotoo, or Grand Council Hall.—XVI. Viſit the Engy Teekien—Splendour of the Court—Meedaw Praw—A Princeſs of high Dignity—View of the Piedigaut Tiek, or Royal Library—A Kioum of extraordinary Splendour—Deſcription of the Fort of Ummerapoora.—XVII. Reaſon to hope for a proſperous Termination of the Embaſſy—Meet with ſtrenuous Oppoſition—Arrogance of the Birman Court—Reſolve to remonſtrate—Uncivil Treatment—Proceed to the Palace—Introduction—The King—His Dreſs, &c.—XVIII. Subſtance of official Papers—Unceremonious Viſit to the Engy Teekien—Leave Ummerapoora—Kieock, or the great Manufactory of Birman Idols—Pegahm—Civility of the Mioudogee, or Deputy Governor—Ride to view the Ruins—Curious Temple—Art of turning Arches—Loſt by the Birmans.—XIX. Arrive at Sembewghewn—Politeneſs of the Maywoon of Arracan—Pulloo—Prome—Viſit the Site of an ancient City—Arrive at Rangoon.—XX. Imperial Order regiſtered at the Rhoom—Reflections on our Commerce and Connexion with the Birman Empire—Birman Game of Cheſs—Inſtance of a Trial by Ordeal.—Deſcriptions of rare and curious Plants, ſelected by the Preſident of the Royal Society, from a valuable Collection made by Dr. Buchanan.

APPENDIX.

Nos. I. and II. Letters from Mr. T. Wood and Captain Symes.—III. Letter from the King of Ava to Sir John Shore.—IV. The Royal Mandate, accompanying the Letter to the Governor-general.—V. Cammŭaza, or the Ceremony uſed at the Induction of a Birman into the Order of Prieſthood, called Phongi, or Rhahaan.—Gloſſary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"OF the kingdom of Ava, or the Birman Empire, ſo little is known to the European world, that many perſons of liberal education, when the name of the country has been mentioned, were at a loſs on what part of the globe to ſeek for its poſition; and ſome were even unacquainted with the exiſtence of ſuch a nation." *P.* vii.

"The riſe and fortunes of Alompra, and the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Birman dynaſty, ſupply a ſhort, but highly

highly intereſting, period of Oriental hiſtory; theſe extraordinary events having happened within the memory of many perſons ſtill living, are authenticated by individuals, who themſelves bore a part in the tranſactions: and although their relations are liable to that bias which is inſeparable from the human mind, when the paſſions are engaged, and ſelf-intereſt is concerned; yet the leading facts are ſuch as do not admit of miſrepreſentation; to theſe, therefore, I have confined myſelf, as cloſely as perſpicuity would allow." *P.* viii.

"The invaſion of Ava by the Chineſe, during the reign of King Shembuan, and the ſubſequent expedition into the Caſſay country, were recounted to me by an old Muſſulman ſoldier, who bore arms in both: he could have no inducement to deceive, and the leading circumſtances of his narrative were confirmed from other quarters.

"The events which took place in the ſouthern countries, in Pegue and Siam, were ſo generally known, that inquiry need only be made to obtain information." *P.* ix.

"In the orthography of Birman words I have endeavoured to expreſs, by appropriate letters, the ſounds as they ſtruck my own ear. At the ſame time it is proper to remark, that ſcarcely any two perſons will apply the ſame Engliſh letters to the ſame Birman words: this variation, which extends to the writing of all Oriental languages, and is not eaſily to be remedied, greatly diſcourages the Engliſh reader, and diminiſhes the pleaſure of peruſing books on the affairs of India. In the names of places I have in general followed the orthography of Mr. Wood, in his excellent chart of the Irrawaddy, the great river of Ava." *P.* xiv.

EXTRACTS.

ACCOUNT OF AVA AND THE NEIGHBOURING NATIONS.

"THERE are no countries on the habitable globe, where the arts of civilized life are underſtood, of which we have ſo limited a knowledge, as of thoſe that lie between the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, and the empire of China; concerning India beyond the Ganges, ſcarcely more was known to the ancients, than that ſuch a country did exiſt. Undeſerved importance is oftentimes attributed to that which is imperfectly known: thus, we find, in the map of Ptolemy, the terms Aurea Regio, Argentea Regio, and Aurea Cherſoneſus, beſtowed on countries eaſtward of the Ganges, and on the peninſula that divides the Bay of Bengal from the Magnus Sinus, or Gulf of Siam. But although no ſatisfactory information is to be obtained from writers of antiquity, reſpecting the population, produce, extent, or geographical poſition of thoſe regions; yet it may be concluded, that even at the remote era when Ptolemy compiled his chart, the ports of the Eaſtern Peninſula were the ſeats of commerce, and reſorted to by foreign merchants; as the author diſtinguiſhes places of note, on the ſea-coaſt, by the titles Emporia; but with what people trade was carried on, or in what commodities they trafficked, is not any where aſcertained.

"From this period almoſt total darkneſs ſeems to have obſcured India extra Gangem, from the eyes of Europeans, until the enterpriſing genius of Emanuel, at the cloſe of the 15th century, opened a new world, and laid the foundation of general wealth to Europe, on the ruin of the Egyptian trade, and of the ſtate of Venice. Early in the 16th century, the Portugueſe made themſelves maſters of Malacca, and ſoon acquired influence among the neighbouring maritime ſtates. To the writers of this nation, hiſtory is principally indebted for whatever information has been obtained of the eaſtern countries of India; but their narratives ſo abound in hyperbole, and they recount ſuch extravagant ſtories, that credit muſt be denied to many of their aſſertions; whilſt, at the ſame time, their writings furniſh ſome accurate traits of the genius and diſpoſition of the people whom they deſcribe. Even the accounts of Mendez de Pinto, the prince of fiction, although an intelligent traveller, will enable his readers to form an eſtimate of the importance and civilization of nations, which, at a later period, have, by many, been erroneouſly conſidered in a condition bordering on wild barbarity.

"From the teſtimony of Portugueſe hiſtorians it appears, that in the middle of the 16th century, four powerful ſtates divided amongſt them the regions that lie between the ſouth-eaſt

province of British India, Yunan in China, and the Eastern Sea; their territories extended from Cassay and Assam, on the N. W. as far south-eastward as the island of Junkseylon. These nations were known to Europeans by the names of Arracan, Ava, Pegue, and Siam. Arracan, properly Yee-Kein, borders on the S. E. province of British India, and includes the sea coast, with what is called the Broken Islands, as far south as Cape Negrais; Ava, the name of the ancient capital of the Birmans, has been usually accepted, as the name of the country at large, which is Miama. This empire is situated eastward of Arracan, from which it is divided by a ridge of lofty mountains, called by the natives Anou-pec-tou-miou, or the great western hilly country. On the N. W. it is separated from the kingdom of Cassay by the river Keen-duem; on the north, it is bounded by mountains and petty independent principalities, that lie contiguous to Assam; on the north-east, and east, it touches on China, and North Siam; on the south, its limits have so often varied, that it is difficult to ascertain them with any precision. The city of Prome, or Pee, seems to be the original and natural boundary of the Birman empire, although conquest has since stretched their dominion several degrees farther south. Pegue, called by the natives Bagoo, is the country southward of Ava, which occupies the sea coast as far as Martaban, properly Mondimaa, Prome was its northern frontier, and Siam adjoined on the east." *P.* 1.

"Pinto, and Faria de Souza, agree that the Birmans, though formerly subject to the king of Pegue, became afterwards masters of Ava, and caused a revolution in Pegue, about the middle of the 16th century. Hamilton, a much more recent author, says, that the kingdom of the Birmans extended from 'Maravi,' probably Mergui, near Tenasserem, to the province of Yunan in China, about 800 miles from north to south, and 250 from east to west. The Portuguese assisted the Birmans in their wars against the Peguers, and, according to Pinto, performed prodigies of valour. The account of the capture of Martaban [a], and the treasures found therein, far exceed the limits of belief.

"The Portuguese continued to exercise an influence in the Birman and Pegue countries, and a still greater in Arracan, so long as they maintained an ascendancy over other European nations in the East; but on the seizure of their settlements, and abridgment of their dominions by the Dutch, the consequence that had been deservedly annexed to the Portuguese name, sunk into insignificance; and the Christian settlers degenerated into a contemptible race, distinguished only by their feebleness and vice. During the reign of Louis the XIVth several splendid attempts were made to propagate the doctrines of the church of Rome, and advance the interests of the French nation in the kingdom of Siam. Concerning these expeditions, accounts of unquestionable fidelity have been published; little, however, is related of Ava and Pegue, with whom, the Abbé Choisy says, 'the king of Siam was 'constantly at war.'

"In the beginning of the 17th century, both the English and Dutch had obtained settlements in various quarters of the Birman dominions, which were afterwards forfeited by the misconduct of the latter; and Europeans of all nations were banished from Ava. The English, many years subsequent to this expulsion, were reinstated in their factories at Syriam and Ava, where they appear to have traded, rather in the capacity of private merchants, than on the part of the India Company, in whose service they were not regularly enrolled. The Island of Negrais was likewise taken possession of by the English, and a survey made of it by one Weldon, in the year 1687. On this island the government of Fort St. George established a settlement. Little benefit, however, seems to have been derived from the acquisition: the affairs of the India Company, and indeed

[a] "Speaking of the capture of Martaban, Pinto says, 'During this siege, 'they of the city eat 3000 elephants; there were found 6000 pieces of artillery; 'as for gold, silver, precious stones, and jewels, that were found there, one 'truly knows not what they were, for those things are ordinarily concealed; 'wherefore it shall suffice me to say, that so much as the king of Brama had of 'Chaimbalnham's treasure, amounted to an hundred millions of gold.' The account of the feast of Tinagoojoo is ludicrously extravagant."

deed of the nation, were in too precarious a ſtate in another quarter of Aſia, to admit of ſparing the ſupplies of men and money requiſite for its effectual ſupport." P. 4.

ARRIVAL AT PEGUE—CELEBRATION OF A FESTIVAL.

"IN the afternoon an officer, called Che-Key, ſecond in rank to the Maywoon, and the Sere-dogee, or ſecretary of the provincial government, accompanied by Baba-Sheen, paid us a viſit to tea. They informed me that the Maywoon, or viceroy, who had been much engaged in directing the preparations for the enſuing feſtival, hoped that we would wave ceremony, and give him our company on the following morning at the great temple of Shoemadoo, to view the amuſements of the firſt day; an invitation that I gladly accepted from motives of curioſity as well as of reſpect.

"At eight o'clock in the morning Baba-Sheen arrived, in order to conduct us to the temple; he brought with him three ſmall horſes, equipped with ſaddles and bridles, reſembling thoſe uſed by the higher ranks of the inhabitants of Hindoſtan. After breakfaſt, Mr. Wood, Doctor Buchanan, and myſelf, mounted, and, attended by Baba-Sheen and an Ackedoo, an officer belonging to the Maywoon's houſehold, alſo on horſeback, ſet out to view the ceremony. We entered the new town by the neareſt gate, and proceeded upwards of a quarter of a mile through the principal ſtreet, till we came to where it was croſſed at right angles by another, which led from the Maywoon's reſidence to the temple: here our progreſs was ſtopped by a great concourſe of people, and we perceived on each ſide of the way, troops marching by ſingle files in ſlow time, towards the temple. By the advice of Baba-Sheen, we occupied a convenient ſpot to view the proceſſion. The troops that we ſaw were the Maywoon's guard; five or ſix hundred men paſſed us in this manner, wretchedly armed and equipped; many had muſkets that appeared in a very unſerviceable ſtate, with accoutrements not in a more reſpectable condition; ſome were provided with ſpears, others with ſabres; whilſt their dreſs was as motley as their weapons. Several were naked to the middle, having only a kummerband, or waiſtcloth, rolled round their waiſt, and paſſed between their legs; ſome were dreſſed in old velvet, or cloth coats, which they put on regardleſs of ſize or faſhion, although it ſcarce covered their nakedneſs, or trailed on the ground: it was finery, and finery in any ſhape was welcome. Some wore Dutch broad-brimmed hats, bound with gold lace, others the crowns of hats, without any brim at all; the officers of this martial band, who were, for the moſt part, Chriſtian deſcendants of Portugueſe anceſtors, exhibited a very groteſque appearance. The firſt perſonages of rank that paſſed by were three children of the Maywoon, borne aſtride upon men's ſhoulders; the eldeſt, a boy about eight years of age; the youngeſt, a girl not more than five; the latter only was legitimate, being the firſt-born of his preſent wife; the two elder were the offſprings of concubines. The Maywoon followed at a ſhort diſtance, mounted on the neck of a very fine elephant, which he guided himſelf. His dreſs was handſome and becoming; he had on a dark velvet robe, with long ſleeves, trimmed with broad gold lace, and on his head he wore a conical cap of the ſame material, richly embroidered: a number of parade elephants, in tawdry houſings, brought up the rear. As we had not been formally introduced, he paſſed by, without honouring us with any notice. Proceeding to the foot of the ſteps that lead to the pagoda, his elephant knelt down, to ſuffer him to alight. Whilſt he was in the performance of this act, the parade elephants knelt alſo, and the crowd that followed ſquatted on their heels. Having aſcended the flight of ſteps, he put off his ſhoes, and walked once round the temple without his umbrella, which was laid aſide, out of reverence to the ſanctity of the place. When he had finiſhed this ceremony, he proceeded to the ſcene of amuſement, a ſort of theatre, erected at an angle of the area of the temple. Two ſaloons, or open halls, ſeparate from the great building, formed two ſides of the theatre, which was about fifty feet ſquare, covered by an awning of graſs, ſpread on a flat roof of ſlender canes, ſupported by bamboo poles.

poles. Beneath the projecting verge of the roof of one of the ſaloons there was an elevated ſeat, with a handſome canopy of cloth, for the accommodation of the Maywoon and his three children; and on a bare bench beneath him ſat the principal officers of his court. On the left ſide of the theatre, a ſimilar canopy and chair were erected for the Maywoon of Martaban, who happened at this time to be paſſing by to take poſſeſſion of his government. Oppoſite to him, under the roof of the other ſaloon, ſeats were provided for the Engliſh gentlemen, covered with fine carpeting, but without any canopy. The diverſions of this day conſiſted entirely of boxing and wreſtling. In order to prevent injury to the champions, the ground had been prepared, and made ſoft with moiſtened ſand. At the latter exerciſe they ſeemed to be very expert; a ſhort ſtout man was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior ſkill and ſtrength: we were told, that in former conteſts he had killed two of his antagoniſts. The firſt that encountered him on the preſent occaſion, though much ſuperior in ſize, was, after a ſhort ſtruggle, pitched on his head, and, as the byſtanders ſaid, ſeverely hurt. Many others diſplayed great activity and addreſs; but in the art of boxing they ſeemed very deficient, notwithſtanding they uſed fiſts, knees, and elbows. The battles were of ſhort duration; blood drawn on either ſide terminated the conteſt; and even without it the Maywoon would not ſuffer them to contend long. At the end of an engagement both combatants approached the Maywoon's throne, and proſtrated themſelves before him, with their foreheads to the ground, whilſt an attendant ſpread on the ſhoulders of each two pieces of cotton cloth, as the reward of their exertions, which they carried away in a crouching poſition, until they mingled with the crowd. The places of thoſe who retired were immediately filled by freſh pugiliſts. This amuſement laſted for three hours, until we became quite weary of it; tea and ſweetmeats in great profuſion were afterwards ſerved to us, in the name of the Maywoon. We departed without ceremony, and got home about four o'clock, extremely oppreſſed by the intenſe heat of the weather." *P.* 167.

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION—PURIFICATORY CEREMONIAL.

"THE ſolar year of the Birmans was now drawing to a cloſe, and the three laſt days are uſually ſpent by them in merriment and feaſting; we were invited by the Maywoon to be preſent on the evening of the 10th of April, at the exhibition of a dramatic repreſentation.

"At a little before eight o'clock, the hour when the play was to commence, we proceeded to the houſe of the Maywoon, accompanied by Baba-Sheen, who, on all occaſions, acted as maſter of the ceremonies. The theatre was the open court, ſplendidly illuminated by lamps and torches; the Maywoon and his lady ſat in a projecting balcony of his houſe: we occupied ſeats below him, raiſed about two feet from the ground, and covered with carpets; a crowd of ſpectators were ſeated in a circle round the ſtage. The performance began immediately on our arrival, and far excelled any Indian drama I had ever ſeen. The dialogue was ſpirited, without rant; and the action animated, without being extravagant: the dreſſes of the principal performers were ſhowy and becoming. I was told that the beſt actors were natives of Siam, a nation which, though unable to contend with the Birmans and Peguers in war, have cultivated with more ſucceſs the refined arts of peace. By way of an interlude between the acts, a clowniſh buffoon entertained the audience with a recital of different paſſages, and by grimace and frequent alterations of tone and countenance, extorted loud peals of laughter from the ſpectators. The Birmans ſeem to delight in mimicry, and are very expert in the practice, poſſeſſing uncommon verſatility of countenance. An eminent practitioner of this art amuſed us with a ſpecimen of his ſkill at our own houſe, and, to our no ſmall aſtoniſhment, exhibited a maſterly diſplay of the paſſions, in pantomimic looks and geſtures; the tranſitions he made from pain to pleaſure, from joy to deſpair, from rage to mildneſs, from laughter to tears; his expreſſion of terror, and, above all, his look of idiotiſm, were performances of firſt-rate merit in their line, and we agreed in opinion, that had his fates decreed him to have been a native of Great

Britain his genius would have rivalled that of any modern comedian of the Engliſh ſtage.

"The plot of the drama performed this evening I underſtood was taken from the ſacred text of the Ramayan of Balmiec *, a work of high authority amongſt the Hindoos. It repreſented the battles of the holy Ram and the impious Rahwaan, chief of the Rakuſs, or demons, to revenge the rape of Seeta, the wife of Ram, who was forcibly carried away by Rahwaan, and bound under the ſpells of enchantment. Viciſſitudes of fortune took place during the performance, that ſeemed highly intereſting to the audience. Ram was at length wounded by a poiſoned arrow; the ſages ſkilled in medicine conſulted on his cure; they diſcovered, that on the mountain Indragurry grew a certain tree that produced a gum, which was a ſovereign antidote againſt the deleterious effects of poiſon; but the diſtance was ſo great that none could be found to undertake the journey: at length, Honymaan †, leader of the army of apes, offered to go in queſt of it. When he arrived at the place, being uncertain which was the tree, he took up half the mountain, and tranſported it with eaſe: thus was the cure of Ram happily effected, the enchantment was broken, and the piece ended with a dance and ſongs of triumph.

"On the 12th of April, the laſt day of the Birman year, we were invited by the Maywoon to bear a part ourſelves in a ſport that is univerſally practiſed throughout the Birman dominions on the concluding day of their annual cycle. To waſh away the impurities of the paſt, and commence the new year free from ſtain, women on this day are accuſtomed to throw water on every man they meet, which the men have the privilege of retorting; this licence gives riſe to a great deal of harmleſs merriment, particularly amongſt the young women, who, armed with large ſyringes and flaggons, endeavour to wet every man that goes along the ſtreet, and, in their turn, receive a wetting with perfect good humour; nor is the ſmalleſt indecency ever manifeſted in this or in any other of their ſports. Dirty water is never caſt; a man is not allowed to lay hold of a woman, but may fling as much water over her as he pleaſes, provided ſhe has been the aggreſſor; but if a woman warns a man that ſhe does not mean to join in the diverſion, it is conſidered as an avowal of pregnancy, and ſhe paſſes without moleſtation.

"About an hour before ſunſet we went to the Maywoon's, and found that his lady had provided plentifully to give us a wet reception. In the hall were placed three large china jars, full of water, with bowls and ladles to fling it. Each of us, on entering, had a bottle of roſe-water preſented to him, a little of which we in turn poured into the palm of the Maywoon's hand, who ſprinkled it over his own veſt of fine flowered muſlin; the lady then made her appearance at the door, and gave us to underſtand that ſhe did not mean to join in the ſport herſelf, but made her eldeſt daughter, a pretty child, in the nurſe's arms, pour from a golden cup ſome roſe-water mixed with ſandal-wood, firſt over her father, and then over each of the Engliſh gentlemen: this was a ſignal for the ſport to begin. We were prepared, being dreſſed in linen waiſtcoats. From ten to twenty women, young and middle-aged, ruſhed into the hall from the inner apartments, who ſurrounded and deluged without mercy four men ill able to maintain ſo unequal a conteſt. The Maywoon was ſoon driven from the field; but Mr. Wood having got poſſeſſion of one of the jars, we were enabled to preſerve our ground till the water was exhauſted: it ſeemed to afford them great diverſion, eſpecially if we appeared at all diſtreſſed by the quantity of water flung in our faces. All parties being tired, and completely drenched, we went home to change our clothes, and in the way met many damſels who would willingly have renewed the ſport; they, however, were afraid to begin without receiving encouragement from us, not knowing how it might be taken by ſtrangers; but they aſſailed Baba-Sheen and his Birman attendants with little ceremony.

* "Called by Sir William Jones, Valmiec."

† "Honymaan is worſhipped by the Hindoos under the form of an ape, and is one of the moſt frequent objects of their adoration: almoſt every Hindoo pagoda has this figure delineated in ſome part of it. Honymaan is the term uſed by the Hindoos, to denote a large ape."

mony. No inconvenient consequences were to be apprehended from the wetting; the weather was favourable, and we ran no risk of taking cold. Having put on dry clothes, we returned to the Maywoon's, and were entertained with a dance and puppet-show that lasted till eleven." *P.* 176.

(To be continued.)

XXI. *Sketch of the Life and literary Career of Augustus Von Kotzebue;* with the Journal of his Tour to Paris, at the Close of the Year 1790. Written by HIMSELF.—Translated from the German by ANNE PLUMPTRE. To which is subjoined an Appendix, including a general Abstract of Kotzebue's Works. 8vo. pp. 384. 7s.—*Symonds.*

CONTENTS.

TRANSLATOR's Advertisement—A Sketch of my literary Career—My Flight to Paris—Some Account of a theatrical Institution at Reval—An Anecdote of Kotzebue's Youth—General Sketch of Kotzebue's Works.

ADVERTISEMENT BY THE TRANSLATOR.

"SHORT abstracts of the following Life have already been published in various ways and under various forms, but with considerable mistakes and misrepresentations. One of these abstracts is accompanied by a note, stating, that many things in the original are omitted in the translation, because they would have been uninteresting to the English reader. Many things indeed are omitted, since the Life is compressed into scarcely more than a tythe of its original length.

"If any apology for differing from this opinion be thought necessary, the present Translator offers hers in Kotzebue's own words: 'Should I be reproached with having intruded a collection of trifling insignificant circumstances upon the world, I will not pretend to refute the charge; I shall only observe, that according to my ideas, to those who make the human heart their study nothing can be uninteresting which contributes towards tracing the progress of its formation.'

"To the speculative part of mankind, the translator trusts that this will be a sufficient apology for the publication of the present volume, since its sole object is to develope more fully to the English reader the heart and mind of an author whose works have obtained so high a degree of reputation in this country. To those who may take up the volume with the expectation of finding a succession of extraordinary adventures, she has no apology to offer, sensible that they must experience disappointment. It pretends to nothing more than exhibiting an interesting picture of an ardent and amiable character." *P.* iii.

EXTRACTS.

"IN the autumn of 1781 I went to Petersburg *. The celebrated poet Lenz, author of the New Menoza, was my predecessor in the office to which I was now appointed. He had excited much dissatisfaction in his post, since, instead of attending regularly to the necessary public business, his attention was frequently diverted to a poem he was writing, for which there was no necessity at all. I resolved, therefore, to take warning from his example, and avoiding the rock upon which he had split, to forego the muses entirely, but *naturam si furcâ expellas.* An entire half year indeed elapsed, in which, adhering firmly to my resolution, my superiors could not entertain the least suspicion that a spark of poetry illumined my breast, or that my name had ever appeared in the catalogues for Leipsic fair. This reserve, on the subject of my literary attainments originated in observations I had myself made, by which I was convinced that in the world at large a being who understands nothing but how to make rhymes is considered, and perhaps justly, as of very little account.

"An accidental occurrence, however, once more irresistibly drew forth my vanity from under the charitable controul of reason. The great and excellent engineer, General Bawr,

* It does not appear from Kotzebue's writings in what capacity he now went to the Russian capital.

passing

paſſing through Riga, met by chance with the collection of tales † already noticed. The name caught his immediate attention; he ſtarted, and inquiring particulars reſpecting the author, learned, to his no ſmall ſurpriſe, that it was the ſame Kotzebue who then laboured, under him, at a very different ſpecies of employment. He purchaſed the book, brought it back with him to Peterſburg, and one day at table produced it unexpectedly. The colour that inſtantly roſe in my face betrayed me, and the applauſe I received on this occaſion blew the embers, ſtill ſmothering in my boſom, again into a blaze.

"By degrees, I reſumed the delightful occupation of devoting my leiſure hours, which indeed were but few, to my old literary purſuits. A German theatre had been for ſome little time eſtabliſhed at Peterſburg, but on a very indifferent footing. A lady, of the name of Teller, was the only one among the performers who poſſeſſed any real talents for the ſtage. The next in rank to her, for abliity, was Fiala, a ſpecimen ſufficient to give an idea of their general mediocrity. The receipts of the houſe were very ſmall, and the whole inſtitution was on the point of falling to the ground, when the intriguing Fiala applied to General Bawr, intreating him, as a German, to take it under his protection, and to uſe his influence with the Tzarina for procuring its enrollment among her Imperial theatres. This was accordingly done, Bawr undertook the direction himſelf, and from that moment I was reſtored to my own element.

"I wrote a tragedy, in five acts, called *Demetrius, Tzar of Moſcow*, taken from the well-known ſtory of the true or falſe Demetrius, who, according to report, was murdered as a child at Uglitſch, but who afterwards appeared ſupported by the Poles, and dethroned the traitor Boris Godunow. The world needs not now to be informed that the beſt hiſtorians are divided upon the queſtion whether or not this Demetrius was an impoſtor. A ſtrong prejudice was at leaſt awakened in his favour, from the woman who was undoubted mother to the child ſuppoſed to have been murdered burſting into an agony of tears, in the midſt of a numerous aſſembly of the people, at beholding the adventurer, as he was called, and with the wildeſt effuſions of joy acknowledging him as her ſon. It is however, alas! but too certain, that policy has often engaged even maternal tenderneſs in its intereſt, and thoſe tears might not improbably be artificially ſhed by Maria Feodorowna, from hatred to the uſurper, and a deſire of revenging herſelf by contributing in any way to his downfal. Be this as it may, I did not like, in my capacity of tragedian, to produce an impoſtor as the hero of my piece, and accordingly I ſupported his being really the dethroned prince.

"When my drama was completed, I read it to a ſmall but choſen circle. The then Pruſſian ambaſſador at the Ruſſian court, and the preſident of the academy of arts and ſciences at Peterſburg, men of acknowledged and diſtinguiſhed taſte in literature, were among my audience. The piece was approved, probably more from the indulgence of my hearers than from its own merit. Such, at leaſt, is the impreſſion I now have upon the ſubject, as I ſhould by no means venture at preſent to bring it upon the ſtage. General Bawr ordered it to be immediately performed; and very ſplendid dreſſes and decorations, after the old Ruſſian coſtume, were prepared for it.

"As the Tzarina had conſigned the entire management of the theatre to Bawr, he thought his own fiat ſufficient, and that it was unneceſſary to lay the manuſcript before the theatrical cenſor. But this piece of negligence nearly proved the overthrow of all my tranſports. As the intended day of repreſentation approached, and had been announced in the public prints, the governor of the police ſent one morning to the theatre, prohibiting the performance. Fiala, thunderſtruck, haſtened to General Bawr, and the general to the governor, to aſſure him that my tragedy was perfectly inoffenſive. But this ſignified little. It appeared that Peter the Great had iſſued an ukaſe, expreſsly declaring Demetrius an impoſtor; and this being ſtill in force, was more inconteſtible evidence againſt him than the tears of his mother were in his favour. In vain did I urge that I was wholly ignorant of the exiſtence of ſuch an ukaſe: it was ſtill aſked, how I dared, in the very face of an Imperial decree, to preſent my

† Publiſhed at Leipſic.

hero

hero to the public under the title of Tzar of Moscow.

"Esteem and consideration for General Bawr, however, at length removed even this difficulty, and the governor of the police consented to the representation of my play, yet not without previously sending an officer to me with an injunction to make such alterations as that Demetrius should be publicly unmasked, and displayed before all the people in his true character of an impostor. Mortified to the last degree at the idea of thus mutilating my offspring, I represented to the officer that the piece might as well be thrown at once into the fire; but my remonstrances were of no avail, he resolutely insisted that this trifling alteration should be made. My only resource was in another application to the general, who once more stood my friend, and finally procured a compromise of the matter. The performance of the piece as I had written it was permitted, on condition of my making, in my own person, a solemn declaration that I was firmly convinced of Demetrius' imposture, and in representing the matter otherwise in my play had only been guilty of a poetical licence.

"All obstacles being thus at last removed, my unfortunate tragedy was performed before a numerous audience, whose curiosity was considerably increased by so many demurs. It was received with an applause to which the forbearance generally practised towards youth could alone give me any pretension." *P.* 77.

"In the year 1782 some of my friends who had influence at court had fixed their minds on establishing me in a post, to which they thought it would prove a strong recommendation in my favour, were I to write a volume of moral tales and fables for young princes, and dedicate it to the Grand Duke's son. Never having felt within myself any propensity to this species of poetry, I hesitated much about such an undertaking, but since it was to serve as a vehicle for future promotion, I at length resolved to make the experiment.

"I immediately mentioned the idea to my publisher at Petersburgh, a worthy man, but who not being a person of great talents himself, regarded what little I possessed with a degree of enthusiasm. He engaged, without a moment's hesitation, not only to take my fables, but to publish them in a very splendid manner, and had scarcely patience to wait for beginning to print, till I had properly corrected the first sheets. He came to me daily, and at last almost seized upon the copy, and sent it off to the press. The fables were printed on the finest vellum paper, with a copper-plate to each, even though it did not extend beyond one octavo page. Four sheets were thus finished off in the greatest haste, when he brought them to me with an air of extreme exultation; and indeed, as to what concerned outward show he had some reason to exult.

"But how much was I shocked, when, on carefully examining their intrinsic worth, led perhaps to investigate this the more minutely from the splendour of their external appearance, I could not but be sensible that not one rose above mediocrity! I became immediately convinced that I had no talent for this species of writing, and I therefore resolved not to prosecute a plan by which I should only expose myself; so, paying the publisher all that he had lavished in these expensive decorations, the work was consigned to eternal oblivion.

"Oh ye! who have so often and so bitterly reproached me with vanity, now behold I give you the lie. The re-purchase of my fables cost me many hundred roubles, but my self-love never breathed a single sigh over their destruction." *P.* 85.

"In the autumn of 1787 I was first seized with an illness, which for several years held me suspended between death, and what is perhaps still more to be deprecated than death itself, the apprehension of sinking into a confirmed melancholy. It was during the height of this disorder that I wrote *Misanthropy and Repentance*, and *The Indians in England*. These two pieces were finished in the space of not more than eight or nine weeks. Never, either before or since, did I feel such a rapid flow of ideas and imagery as during that period; and I believe it to be undeniable, that by some kinds of illness, particularly those in which the irritation of the nerves is increased, the powers of the mind are abundantly elevated, as diseased muscles alone produce pearls." *P.* 91.

The author thus describes the cause of

of his viſit to Paris:—"The beſt of wives was ſuddenly ſnatched from this earth, and poignant anguiſh for her loſs, drove me as a fugitive into the wide world. I fled to Paris, and remained for half a year amid the buſtle of that capital, without ſo much as giving a hint to our ambaſſador of my being there. But wearied, after a while, with living in the midſt of ſuch convulſions, I transferred my abode to Mentz, which then enjoyed profound peace and tranquillity. Here I arranged for the preſs a detail of the heavy calamity I had experienced, and of my conſequent wanderings, which was ſoon after publiſhed under the title of *My Flight to Paris.*" *P.* 95.

PARIS—DUTCHESS OF BIRON.

"*December* 1790.

"SOME days ago a dreadful ſcene took place at the opera. The piece performed was Iphigenia. At the chorus *chantons, celebrons notre reine*, the Dutcheſs of Biron, and ſome others in the neighbouring boxes, clapped, and applauded extremely, and called '*Encore! encore!*' which is not uſual at the opera. The performers, however, ventured to repeat the chorus, when the Dutcheſs threw a laurel leaf upon the ſtage. This was enough, and more than enough, to rouſe the people's fury. They hiſſed, they cried, they gave the Dutcheſs very opprobrious epithets; they got oranges, apples, and pears, both hard and ſoft, and pelted her ſo that her box was ſoon like a fruitſhop, and ſhe herſelf all over bruiſes; fortunately, a knife that was thrown miſſed her. Some among the populace, more wanton than wicked, brought in a bundle of rods, to chaſtiſe her before the eyes of the whole public. She had ſufficient preſence of mind to keep her ſeat, and let them go on, with perfect compoſure. Had ſhe quitted her box, they had probably broke into the ſaloon; and had ſhe attempted to ſay a ſingle word, or to make any offenſive geſture, they had probably broke into her box.

"At length, all was quiet. The dutcheſs had all the apples, pears, and oranges, and, above all, the knife collected together, and ſent them the next morning to the Marquis de la Fayette, with her compliments, and ſhe had ſent him ſome *ſtriking* teſtimonies of French freedom, which ſhe requeſted him to offer upon the altar of liberty in her name.

"On the following day, Enné, the player, who was the principal offender in the repetition of the chorus, was compelled to make a very ſubmiſſive apology for his conduct, and to trample the laurel wreath under his feet.

"Proofs of the licentiouſneſs of the people may be collected daily in abundance. The driver of the *fiacre*, in which we returned yeſterday evening to the Ruſſian and Engliſh hotel, where we lodge, called my companion *mon ami*. The latter replied with a ſmile, 'Do you really believe me your 'friend?'—'Ah, bah! bah!' ſaid the driver, 'we are all equal.'

"Our *valet de place* alſo, after having called us a coach to go to the opera, deſired leave, without any ceremony, to get in, 'becauſe,' he ſaid, 'the weather was very bad'." *P.* 199.

"On the *Theatre de la Nation*, formerly the *Theatre Français*, in particular, ſcarcely is the repreſentation of any thing endured, excepting of tragedies that have ſome reference to revolutions, and that place tyranny and fanaticiſm in an odious light. *Brutus, William Tell, the Death of Cæſar, the Deliverance of Rome*, and *Jean Calas*, are repeated night after night with thunders of applauſe. The tragical hiſtory of the latter has, indeed, within a ſhort time, been brought before the public in every poſſible form.

"But while the ſtage reſounds with the name of Jean Calas, the people are not aware what agonizing wounds are thus torn open. The poor widow of this unfortunate man has, for the laſt fifteen years, lived, together with her two daughters, in the *Rue Poiſſonniére*, at Paris. She has never laid aſide her mourning ſince the loſs of her huſband, nor has ever wound up the clock that ſtopped on the day of his death. Whenever a ſentence is proclaimed in the ſtreets, the maid always haſtens down to the criers to beg of them not to proclaim it within hearing of that houſe, the ſound always throws her poor miſtreſs into a ſwoon.

"I was inexpreſſibly affected by this anecdote. Never would I be preſent at the repreſentation of Jean Calas. It is impoſſible for any thing to increaſe the impreſſion made upon me by the ſingle, ſimple circumſtance, that the

the widow has never wound up the clock that stopped on the day of her husband's death." *P.* 257.

LIST OF KOTZEBUE'S WORKS.—DRAMATIC WORKS †.

"The Hermit of Formentera. A musical piece, in two acts.

"Adelaide of Wulfingen. A tragedy, in five acts *.

"The Dilettanti Theatre before the Parliament. A musical after-piece, in one act.

"Misanthropy and Repentance. A drama, in five acts *.

"The Indians in England. A drama, in three acts *.

"The Beautiful Stranger. A dramatic piece, in one act.

"The Noble Lie. A dramatic piece, in one act *.

"The Virgin of the Sun. A drama, in five acts *.

"The Natural Son. A drama, in five acts *.

"Brother Maurice the Humourist, or the Colony for the Pelew Islands. A drama, in three acts.

"The Female Jacobin Club. An after-piece, in one act.

"The Parrot. A drama, in three acts.

"Sultan Wampum, or the Wishes. A musical piece, in three acts.

"The Knight of the Mirror. An opera, in three acts.

"Count Benyowsky, or the Conspiracy of Kamtschatka. A drama, in five acts *.

"The Spaniards in Peru, or the Death of Rolla. A tragedy, in five acts *.

"Poverty and Magnanimity. A drama, in three acts *.

"The Man of Forty Years old. An after-piece, in one act.

"The Widow and the Riding Horse. A dramatic trifle, in one act *.

"The Repining Husbands. A dramatic piece, in one act.

"The Negro Slaves. A drama, in three acts *.

"The Calumniators. A drama, in five acts *.

"False Shame. A comedy, in four acts *.

"The Count of Burgundy. A drama, in four acts *.

"The Madcap. A comedy, in three acts.

"La Peyrouse. A drama, in two acts *.

"The Reconciliation. A drama, in five acts *.

"The Relations. A comedy, in five acts.

"The Voluntary Sacrifice. A drama, in three acts *.

"The Children of Misfortune. An after-piece, in one act.

"The Silver Wedding Day. A drama, in five acts *.

"The Corsicans. A drama, in four acts *.

"The old Body Coachman to Peter the Third. A dramatic piece, in one act.

"Ill-humour. A drama, in four acts *.

"The Village in the Mountains. A musical piece, in two acts.

"The hyperborean Ass. A dramatic piece, in one act." *P.* 376.

"Besides this long list of dramatic works, Kotzebue has published,

"The Sufferings of the Family of Ortenberg; a romance, in two volumes.

"Miscellaneous Pieces, in four volumes; and,

"The Youngest Offspring of my Fancy, a miscellaneous collection, in six volumes.

"The first of these has been translated into English. The preceding *Flight to Paris*, and the account of the *Dilettanti Theatre at Reval*, are extracted from the miscellaneous works. Of the other pieces in these volumes, the romance of *Ildegerte, Queen of Norway*, and *The History of my Father*, a very whimsical but amusing trifle, have both received English dresses. In these miscellaneous works are included some of the author's early dramatic productions.

"From *The Youngest Offspring of my Fancy* are taken Kotzebue's Life, the Anecdote of his Youth, and the little Dialogue on his Wife's Birth-day. From these volumes have also been published in English the beautiful tale of *William and Jeannette*, and the extraordinary account of Joseph Pignata's escape from the prisons of the Inquisition at Rome, called by the title of *The Escape*." *P.* 381.

† "Of all those marked with an asterisk, complete English translations have been published."

XXII. *The Miſcellaneous Works of Hugh Boyd, the Author of the Letters of Junius.* With an Account of his Life and Writings. By LAWRENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL. 2 vol. 8vo. pp. 1109. —with a portrait, 16s. *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

LIFE of Mr. Boyd—Preface to the Letters of the Freeholder—Letters of the Freeholder—Letters of Democraticus—Letters of the Whig—Preface to the Genuine Abſtracts of Lord Chatham's Speeches—Genuine Abſtracts—Miſcellaneous Poems.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

Preface to the Embaſſy to Candy, containing an hiſtorical Account of the Iſland of Ceylon—Journal of an Embaſſy from the Government of Madras to the King of Candy in Ceylon—Extract of a Letter from Mr. Boyd to a Friend, giving an Account of his Embaſſy to the King of Candy, together with ſome Particulars of his Capture by the French Fleet, and of the Iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon—Letter from Mr. Boyd to the King of Candy—Letter from Suffrein, Admiral and Commandant of the French Fleet, in the Indian Seas, in the Year 1782, to Mr. Boyd—Letter from Mr. Boyd to his Excellency the Marquis De Buſſy, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Forces in India—Indian Obſerver, containing only thoſe Eſſays in that Work which were written by Mr. Boyd.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"I NOW preſent to the public ſome part of the Miſcellaneous Works of Hugh Boyd, the author of Junius, together with a full and accurate account of his Life and Writings. The firſt volume contains the greateſt part of the political papers which he wrote between the years 1776 and 1781, his genuine Abſtracts of two celebrated Speeches of the great Earl of Chatham, and alſo a few Poems, which I publiſh merely to ſhow the verſatility of his mind. The ſecond volume compriſes the Journal of his Embaſſy from the Government of Madras to the King of Candy, in the iſland of Ceylon, with ſome Letters relative thereto, and his Eſſays in the *Indian Obſerver*.

"His political papers are extremely intereſting, not only from their ſtriking ſimilitude to the Letters of *Junius*, but from their own intrinſic merit. The memorable ſpeeches of the Earl of Chatham are here rendered the more valuable, from the uncommon preciſion with which they are given, and the maſterly and eloquent preface by which they are illuſtrated. The Journal of his Embaſſy to Candy is a tract of no inconſiderable importance in the hiſtory of Britiſh India, and will therefore be uſeful to every perſon connected with that country: nor will it be unentertaining to the public at large, as well from the character of its author, as from the neatneſs and vivacity of its ſtyle. In the preface to the Journal, I have endeavoured to ſupply that information reſpecting the iſland of Ceylon, which it was Mr. Boyd's intention to have written, and which will, I hope, be found no leſs inſtructive than it is neceſſary. The Letter annexed to the Journal gives a lively account of his capture by the French fleet, and of his ſubſequent impriſonment in the iſlands of *Mauritius* and *Bourbon*. This letter exhibits a ſpecimen of Mr. Boyd's familiar ſtyle, which is eaſy, unaffected, and perſpicuous. The Eſſays in the *Indian Obſerver* though not to be compared in point of literary excellence with the highly finiſhed productions of his early and more ſtudious years, are nevertheleſs worthy of being ranked among them both on account of their principles and ſentiments, and of the elegant, if not nervous language, in which theſe are clothed.

"Such are the Miſcellaneous Writings of Mr. Boyd, contained in theſe volumes, and ſuch are their reſpective claims to the notice of the public. In the courſe of the preſent year, I propoſe to publiſh an additional volume conſiſting of the Letters ſigned *Lucius* and *Brutus*, which Mr. Woodfall acknowledges to have been written by *Junius*; and of ſeveral others of Mr. Boyd's, that appeared at different times in the *Public Advertiſer*." *P.* v.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS.

MR. BOYD'S BIRTH, FAMILY, &c.

"HUGH Boyd was the ſecond ſon of Alexander Macauley, Eſq. of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, who had long been the intimate friend of Dean Swift. Mr. Macauley was bred to the law, and having very early diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Iriſh bar, he was firſt appointed one of the King's counſel, and afterwards judge of the conſiſtory court of Dublin. At the time of his death he had a ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, and was, through his whole life, much eſteemed for his talents and virtues. He married Miſs Boyd, the daughter of Hugh Boyd, Eſq. of Ballycaſtle, in the ſame county; a gentleman of plentiful fortune and great reſpectability. By this lady, Mr. Macauley had two ſons and two daughters. Hugh, the youngeſt of his ſons, and the ſubject of this narrative, was born at Ballycaſtle, in the county of Antrim, the family ſeat of his maternal grandfather, in the month of October 1746, where he continued during his infancy." *P.* 3.

"So early as the age of fourteen he was placed at the Trinity College, Dublin, and was entered a gentleman commoner of that ſeminary at the November term in 1760. About this time he became known to the late Mr. Flood, who was then the greateſt ornament of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons; and whoſe eloquence firſt produced in Mr. Boyd's mind that deſire of attending parliamentary debates which ſo much diſtinguiſhed his future life. The attention with which he uſed to liſten to Mr. Flood's private converſation, and the accurate reports which he uſed to make of his public ſpeeches, induced that accompliſhed man to cheriſh thoſe riſing talents, which, in their maturity, he continued to befriend." *Vol.* i. *p.* 11.

"He left his native country, a few months after the death of his father (1766), and came to London, in ſearch of fortune and fame. The reſpectability of his family, together with the elegance of his deportment, as well as the inſinuating politeneſs of his addreſs, ſoon procured him an introduction into the gay circles of faſhionable life; nor was he long unnoticed in the literary ſphere. He became acquainted with Goldſmith, Doctor Armſtrong, and David Garrick, who had then reached the ſummit of their fame, and with whom he ever afterwards continued in habits of intimacy. About this time he alſo became acquainted with the celebrated Mrs. Macauley, to whoſe huſband he was related. Charmed with his wit and talents, ſhe frequently invited him to her houſe, and there he had conſtant opportunities of mixing in the converſation of the moſt diſtinguiſhed geniuſes of the age." *Vol.* i. *p.* 14.

"Towards the latter end of the year 1768, he commenced a correſpondence with the daily paper, entitled the *Public Advertiſer*, at that time conducted by Mr. Henry Sampſon Woodfall, which he kept up with the greateſt caution, and the moſt impenetrable ſecrecy, for three years and ſome months. The nature and purport of this correſpondence he never diſcloſed to any one of his friends, not even to Mrs. Boyd; and he died in poſſeſſion of his ſecret. Mrs. Boyd, however, has long been convinced, from a variety of ſtrong concurring circumſtances, that this ſecret was nothing leſs than his being the writer of thoſe celebrated Letters which appeared in the Public Advertiſer, under the ſignature of JUNIUS, during the years 1769, 1770, 1771, and in January 1772." *Vol.* i. *p.* 28.

"In the latter end of the year 1768, the author of Junius's Letters commenced his correſpondence with the Public Advertiſer; and on the 21ſt of January 1769, the firſt letter under the ſignature of Junius appeared in that paper. During the years 1769 and 1770, he alſo wrote occaſionally in the ſame paper under the ſignatures of *Lucius* and *Brutus*, and he ſometimes ſent communications to Mr. H. S. Woodfall, without any ſignature at all. The letters under the ſignature of *Philo Junius*, he has himſelf acknowledged *, were his own productions. He likewiſe wrote private letters to ſome diſtinguiſhed perſons, under the ſignature of Junius, which were tranſmitted to them through Mr. H. S. Woodfall.

"Now it is a certain fact, that Mr. Boyd commenced his correſpondence with the Public Advertiſer, preciſely at the ſame period of time with Junius.

* "See the preface to Junius, in page 1, of Woodfall's edition."

426312B

In the winter of 1768, he sent several letters to Mr. Woodfall; the contents of which he kept a secret from Mrs. Boyd. In the beginning of January 1769, he was at great pains in accustoming himself to disguise his handwriting. He used frequently in the course of a forenoon to come from his study, in which he had locked himself up, into the parlour; and showing Mrs. Boyd some slips of paper on which he had written, would ask her, whether she thought he had disguised his hand? She told him that he had disguised it so completely, that none but *those who were very well acquainted with his common hand* would *suspect* the writing to be his." *Vol.* i. *p.* 130.

"On the 19th of December 1769, Junius's letter to a Great Personage made its appearance, and set the whole town in a ferment. Ministers spared no expense, no trouble, no secret arts, no means whatever that either their ingenuity could suggest, or the public purse supply, to discover the author. Treasury spies were stationed in every place where there was the smallest likelihood of gaining intelligence respecting him; and every exertion was made to intercept his correspondence with Woodfall, whose office, at the corner of Ivy-lane, was for that purpose closely watched.

"Mr. Boyd at this time carried on his correspondence with the Public Advertiser, with a caution so studied, and a secrecy so impenetrable, as to surprise Mrs. Boyd, and make a lasting impression on her mind. After writing in his study for several days together, he would ask Mrs. Boyd to take a walk with him, often in the dusk of the evening, and sometimes at night; and after having conducted her to some by-way, or unfrequented street, would stop, as if suddenly recollecting himself, and saying, '*he had a letter to send to Woodfall*,' took a large packet from his pocket, and put it into a remote penny-post office. At other times he would give it to Mrs. Boyd, and desire her to carry it to the corner of Ivy-lane, and put it into Woodfall's letter-box. When they returned home, Mrs. Boyd often hinted to him, that she *suspected he was Junius*, to which he made no reply, but would ingeniously change the conversation. Once or twice, when he was asking her opinion of some favourite passages in Junius, she has told she wished *he was Junius*, at which he would smile, and only say—'*Should you?*'—'Unfortunately,' says Mrs. Boyd, in a letter to me, 'I always added, that if he 'was *actually Junius*, I should never 'forgive him, for keeping the secret 'from me; and this I imagine was one 'strong reason for his not disclosing it 'to me, after all the bustle about 'Junius had subsided.'—'Sometimes,' continues Mrs. Boyd, 'on 'going to dinner, or supper, and finding him writing in his study, I have 'gone to the desk, asking questions, 'on which he would *immediately cover* 'his *writings*, and say something lively 'about female curiosity. Sometimes 'he wrote under other signatures, and 'would ask me to copy what he had 'composed, and which were sent in 'my hand-writing to Woodfall. In 'particular, I copied a letter addressed 'to Sir Fletcher Norton, on his being 'chosen Speaker of the House of Com'mons *.' This took place in the month of March 1770. Throughout the remainder of that year, and during the spring of 1771, Mr. Boyd continued to write, with the most unremitting diligence and secrecy, and to transmit what he had written to Mr. Woodfall, by the same methods that I have already mentioned.

"In April 1771, he was under the necessity of going to Ireland for ten days, on very urgent business. Yet his correspondence with Mr. Woodfall was of too much importance to be neglected: for in that short space of time he sent Mrs. Boyd *three large packets*, with the *most particular injunctions* to put them *immediately* into Woodfall's letter-box.

"In the month of June 1771, he took a house at Kenton-green, near Harrow. In the course of this summer it is well known that the controversy took place between Mr. Horne and Junius. Respecting that controversy Mr. Boyd manifested the utmost eagerness; and while it lasted, he used, for several days together, to lock himself

* "This letter, together with several others of Mr. Boyd's that appeared at different times in Mr. Woodfall's paper, shall be presented to the public in the course of this year, as a third volume to these works."

ſelf up in his ſtudy immediately after breakfaſt, and never make his appearance again until dinner was announced. When he had finiſhed what he was writing, he would walk into London with it, and walk back the ſame day ‡. In talking to Mrs. Boyd about Mr. Horne's long letter to Junius, he confeſſed 'that Mr. H. was an ingenious 'and able reaſoner, but that Junius, 'notwithſtanding this, had the better 'of him;' obſerving at the ſame time, that Junius's expreſſion, 'that Mr. 'Wilkes ſhould be ſupported while he was 'a thorn in the King's ſide,' was both very unguarded and unfortunate."—*Vol.* i. *p.* 135.

"In Junius's dedication, the author obſerves,—'that the King may poſſibly 'be adviſed to diſſolve the preſent 'parliament *a year or two* before it 'expires of courſe, and precipitate a 'new election, in hopes of taking the 'nation by ſurpriſe.'—Now Mr. Boyd went over to Ireland in September 1774, and on the 30th of that month a proclamation was *very ſuddenly* and *unexpectedly* iſſued for diſſolving the parliament; upon which he *immediately* wrote to Mrs. Boyd, *triumphantly* reminding her, that Junius had predicted the diſſolution.

"From this period, until the year in which he left England for India, he uſed occaſionally to converſe with Mrs. Boyd reſpecting Junius; and in thoſe converſations he always aſked her to point out to him the paſſages ſhe moſt admired. A few weeks before he embarked for India with Lord Macartney, he burnt, with his own hands, ſeveral large bundles of manuſcript papers, which, ſince the time that Junius ceaſed to write, he had kept carefully locked up; and he was ſo very particular in deſtroying them, that he ſtood over the fire until they were entirely conſumed, taking the greateſt poſſible care, that not even the ſmalleſt ſhred of them ſhould eſcape the flames.

"Some years after Mr. Boyd had gone to India, a paragraph appeared in a morning paper, entitled the General Advertiſer, purporting, 'that '*Junius had certainly* accompanied Lord 'Macartney to Madras, that he poſ-'ſeſſed the moſt retentive memory, 'and that he was an Iriſhman.' When Mrs. Boyd ſaw this paragraph, ſhe knew it alluded to Mr. Boyd, and fearful leſt the diſcovery of his having written the Letters of Junius, might be prejudicial to his proſpects in India, ſhe ſent a friend to the printer of the General Advertiſer, to requeſt he would not in future inſert in his paper any paragraph alluding to Mr. Boyd. And at the ſame time ſhe wrote to Mr. Boyd, incloſing him this paragraph, and urging him, if what it ſtated *was not true*, to contradict it without delay; as he muſt be ſenſible, if ſuch a report gained credit it would materially injure his beſt intereſt. But to this requeſt, though ſhe frequently re-urged it to him, ſhe never obtained a reply. He anſwered all the other parts of her letters; but that which related to Junius he conſtantly paſſed over in ſilence. Can it then be believed, that if he were *not Junius*, he would have perſiſted in not attending to Mrs. Boyd's earneſt entreaties, when they ſo forcibly appealed to his feelings? If he were not Junius, by what motive could he have been actuated, in remaining deaf to the ſolicitation, at once proper and neceſſary, and coming from her to whom he never in his life denied any thing elſe? If he were not Junius, ſurely he would have either complied with her requeſt, or treated the above-mentioned paragraph with ridicule. It may indeed be ſaid, that he only wiſhed to gratify an idle vanity, by endeavouring to make her believe he was Junius; but vanity is ever too active and reſtleſs, to confine itſelf within ſo narrow a circle: had he been deſirous of being looked upon as the author of Junius, his vanity would infallibly have prompted him to hint his wiſhes to others, as well as to Mrs. Boyd. Beſides, his mind was far above that little ſordid ſelfiſhneſs, which induces ſome men ſecretly to wiſh, that they might be conſidered by their friends as the authors of ſuch anonymous writings as have attained celebrity. In truth, he was always deſirous to conceal, even from Mrs. Boyd, that he had written thoſe performances which we now know to be his, but which he never acknowledged, until the proofs againſt him were too ſtrong to be denied. Even the love of fame, that fine incentive of generous minds,

‡ "Mr. Boyd was a great walker. He would often walk thirty miles in a day, without being fatigued."

minds, could not betray him into an oſtentatious diſplay of virtue, nor induce him to practiſe thoſe arts that court applauſe." *Vol.* i. *p.* 149.

SIR WILLIAM DRAPER—DR. GOLDSMITH.

"SOME months after the Letters of Junius were publiſhed collectively, Boyd met Sir William Draper at the tennis-court, where their acquaintance was originally formed in the year 1769, and where (being both great tennis-players) they uſed often to meet; the converſation turning upon Junius, Sir William obſerved, 'that though Junius 'had treated him with extreme ſeveri-'ty, he now looked upon him as a very 'honeſt fellow,—that he freely forgave 'him for the bitterneſs of his cenſures, 'and that there was no man with whom 'he would more gladly drink a bottle 'of old Burgundy *.' Boyd took no notice of the obſervation; but after playing at tennis till a late hour, he propoſed to Sir William, that they ſhould dine together at a favourite tavern. The knight readily conſented to the propoſal; and he enjoyed his Burgundy, while Boyd had the inward ſatisfaction of doing juſtice to his candour, as well as to his wiſhes.

"Mr. Boyd at this time uſed to be much in the ſociety of Armſtrong and Goldſmith, eſpecially with the latter, whoſe ill ſtate of health had induced him to take a country lodging at the Hide, on the Edgware-road, about three miles diſtant from Kenton-green. Goldſmith often walked acroſs the fields to Mr. Boyd's, and would paſs ſeveral days with him. Their converſation, as may be readily expected, was always on literary and critical topics; and Goldſmith uſed to inform Boyd of the different works he had in contemplation, and to relate to him all that paſſed at the celebrated Literary Club, in Gerrard-ſtreet. On theſe occaſions, Boyd obſerved, 'that his friend Gold-'ſmith never committed any of thoſe 'abſurdities, nor betrayed any of that 'idle and clumſy affectation of wit, 'which too frequently rendered him 'the ſport of Richard Burke, Garrick, 'and the other wicked wags of the 'Club †.' Goldſmith uſed to criticiſe Pope's epiſtolary ſtyle; and once that he dined at Boyd's, he condemned it in ſevere terms, and gave a ſpecimen of what a familiar letter ſhould be.

"A few months before Goldſmith's death, Boyd having heard from Richard Burke, that *little Noll*, as they uſed to call him, had been ſeverely attacked at the Club, and that he meditated a poetical reply, immediately went to him, in order to diſſuade him from an attempt, in which he conceived there was little chance of his ſucceeding. He found him buſily employed in giving the laſt poliſh to ſome parts of his well-known and admirable poem of *Retaliation*, which the Doctor read to him in great triumph, requeſting his opinion as to its merits. Boyd told him that he thought the aggreſſors extremely reprehenſible, and that they were entitled to no quarter; but fearful left the ſeverity with which he had drawn the characters of the Burkes, would not only put an end to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between them and Goldſmith, but likewiſe diſturb the harmony which prevailed in the Club, induced him to ſoften ſeveral expreſſions, and entirely to caſt anew the character William Burke. As Goldſmith had an high opinion of Boyd's critical taſte, he was much pleaſed with the emendations he had ſuggeſted; and he begged of him to call again in a few days, when the poem ſhould be completed, that he might ſubmit the remainder of it to his peruſal, and that they might read the whole of it over attentively together. But Goldſmith did not live to carry his plan into execution. He died, unexpectedly, of a nervous fever; and when his friend Boyd, who had not heard even of his illneſs, called on him at the appointed time, a ſingular circumſtance occurred. He inquired of the maid-ſervant, who opened the door at Goldſmith's lodgings, whether the Doctor was at home? ſhe anſwered, *Yes.*—He aſked if he might ſee him? and ſhe made the ſame reply; upon which he ran up ſtairs, when on entering his apartment he was ſhocked beyond deſcription,

* "This was Sir William's favourite wine. The *bewitching ſmiles of Burgundy* had an irreſiſtible influence on his heart."

† "Goldſmith had no talent for repartee: yet he could not diveſt himſelf of that ridiculous notion, too prevalent in the learned world,—that when a man of genius is in company, *it is neceſſary* he ſhould be a wit."

ſcription, at ſeeing poor Goldſmith extended in his coffin." *Vol.* i. *p.* 185.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE TO THE EMBASSY TO CANDY——OBJECTS OF MR. BOYD'S MISSION.

"IN 1766, during the laſt, and to the *Cingaleſe*, the moſt fatal war the Dutch ever waged againſt them, Mr. Pybus arrived at the court of Candy, on a miſſion from the Britiſh government of Madras. He was inſtructed to aſſure the king of the friendſhip of the Engliſh, now the moſt potent European power in the Eaſt, and to offer him ample ſuccours to ſupport the war with the Dutch. Of the glaring injuſtice and impolicy of this embaſſy, at a period when England and Holland were not only in perfect peace, but in ſtrict alliance, it were unneceſſary to make any comment; ſince the ignorance and folly with which it was conducted defeated its object, and thereby averted the evils that muſt have followed its ſucceſs.

"This embaſſy, together with the miſrepreſentations of the Dutch, had given the court of Candy a very unfavourable impreſſion of the juſtice and policy of the Engliſh. And it was with a view to do away the odium which had, through theſe means, been affixed to our general character, as well as to announce to the king of Candy that we were at war with the implacable enemy and inceſſant diſturber of his country; and to ſecure his friendly diſpoſition, at leaſt, if not his active aid, in our intended attack of the Dutch territories in Ceylon, that Mr. Boyd was, in February 1782, deputed by his Excellency Lord Macartney, then governor of Madras, to the court of Candy.

"Mr. Boyd accompanied from Madras the expedition under the command of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, which was deſtined for the reduction of the Dutch ſettlements in Ceylon; and after the ſurrender of Trincomallée to the Britiſh arms, Mr. Boyd ſet out from that place, by an unuſual and difficult route, to Candy. The firmneſs, perſeverance, and ability, with which he ſurmounted the various obſtacles that impeded his journey; and the acuteneſs, promptitude, and diſpatch with which he conducted his negotiation, the following Journal very fully and clearly manifeſts. And although he could not prevail on the king of Candy to enter into a treaty of alliance with the Britiſh government, he nevertheleſs ſucceeded in the principal object of his miſſion, that of removing the ſtur that had been caſt upon the character of the Engliſh, and of convincing the court of Candy of their humanity, liberality, and good faith. For the friendly conduct of the king of Candy towards Major General Stewart, after the capitulation of Trincomallée, in 1795, when contraſted with his behaviour to Sir Edward Hughes, in refuſing to ſupply him with any proviſions whatever, very ſatisfactorily proves the favourable opinion he had formed of the Engliſh, from the admirable addreſs and conciliating manners of Mr. Boyd." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 101.

ARRIVAL AT CANDY——AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

"WE ſoon arrived at Candy, which we found of better appearance, and more regularly built, than any Indian town I had yet ſeen. The principal ſtreet through which we marched is very broad; and though the houſes in general have but one ſtory, they appear to have two, from the number of ſteps running up ſideways and cloſe to the wall of the houſe, ſo that the door is at leaſt the height of a ſtory from the ſtreet. This manner of building, it ſeems, is to avoid the miſchiefs, which the elephant-fights, celebrated in this great ſtreet for his Majeſty's amuſement, would otherwiſe do to their houſes.

"After advancing about a quarter of a mile along this ſtreet, we turned round the angle of a conſiderable incloſure with a ſtone wall, which I learned was the royal garden. This was on our left hand, and when we turned the next corner, we ſaw the palace on our right; a large ſtone building, with ſixteen large ſtone ſteps leading up to the entrance, at each ſide of which was placed a bowman; two huge fellows, fantaſtically dreſſed. At the head of the ſteps ſtood ſome of their officers, natives and malays; and the whole area below, which was very ſpacious and open, was filled with their ſoldiers and elephants, of which there were between forty and fifty drawn up in a ſemicircle, and two very fine white ones in the centre.

"We

"We halted here some time, till further permission should be sent us from the palace to approach. In the mean time it was notified to me, that none of my people were to be admitted to the audience, but my interpreter. I was very desirous that Mr. Creech and my writer should accompany me; but could not gain permission. They were, however, admitted through the first gate at the head of the stairs, which we now ascended, and were conducted into a large court.

"At the bottom of this court a door opened, through which the minister and four generals advanced to receive me. After some ceremonious compliments and inquiries, the minister retired to announce our arrival so far; but soon returning, with final permission for us to advance; he then (with the generals) conducted me and my interpreter through the door he had come through at first, into a very spacious inner court, partly covered and partly open, well paved with broad flat stone. Along all the sides of this court were ranged a great number of persons, officers and attendants, as it should seem, of the palace. We advanced to the centre of this large area; till facing about to the right, we fronted a very wide and high arch, spread across with a white curtain.

"Here were to commence the labours of the ceremony. The silver salver, with the letters, was brought, and the minister gave it to me to hold, with my hands above my head. Even to a man in perfect strength it were an uneasy attitude to support such a weight so long. But to me, at that time, it was a most distressing fatigue. Observing this, however, he assisted me, and one of the generals on the other side, by putting their hands to it; telling me at the same time, as an instance of attention to my situation, that the king had dispensed with the custom usual on these occasions, of the shoes being taken off, and that I might keep mine on.

"The curtain was now removed, and discovered to our view a long hall, almost covered with a fine large carpet; the ceiling, divided by arches, that extended from side to side, large ones in the centre, and two small ones on each side. These arches, and two rows of pillars that supported them, and formed two ailes, to the right and left, were very prettily adorned with festoons of muslins, &c. of various colours. Within the pillars were ranged the courtiers, sitting, in their fashion, on their heels; not with their legs crossed, as I have seen in the Carnatic, but in a more difficult and painful posture to those not used to it, with the knees projecting straight forward. The hall was well lighted by lamps attached to the pillars, and very large wax lights * at the upper end of each aile; near one of which sat the secretary, my old friend of Nallendy-Caravery, with his secretarial implements, to note what should pass. The whole terminated in a large alcove, retired within which was a very high throne, and his Majesty seated on it with much solemnity. There seemed a sort of studied obscurity; as if he desired, though without having studied Milton, 'with 'the majesty of darkness around' to 'cover his throne.' He is about thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age, of a grand majestic appearance; a very large man, and very black, but of an open intelligent countenance, as I found afterwards on a nearer approach. On the whole, his figure and attitude put me much in mind of our Harry the Eighth. He wore a large crown, which is a very important distinction † from the other princes of the East.

"The removal of the curtain was the signal for our obeisances. Mine, by stipulation, was to be only kneeling,—still with the salver over my head, which became almost intolerably fatiguing. My companions immediately began the performance of theirs, which were in the most perfect degree of eastern humiliation. They almost literally licked the dust; prostrating themselves with their faces close to the stone floor, and throwing out their legs and arms, as in the attitude of swimming, then rising to their knees by a sudden spring from the breast, like what is called the salmon-leap by

* "I did not find, on inquiry, that the lights for the royal use are perfumed with the oil of cinnamon, as mentioned by Raynal, and others."

† "Among the multitude of his titles, it is a distinguishing one, 'The king 'who wears a crown.' In one of our conferences, some of the generals asked me 'whether the King of England wore a crown'?"

tumblers,

tumblers, they repeated, in a very loud voice, a certain form of words, of the most extravagant meaning that can be conceived, 'That the head of 'the king of kings might reach beyond 'the sun! that he might live a hun-'dred thousand years, &c.' He answered very gravely, that we might advance, which we accordingly did, much to my satisfaction, but not till the aforesaid concert had been repeated half a dozen times.

"On our entry into the hall, by the ascent of two or three high steps, we had it all to do and to suffer over again, they repeating their extraordinary obeisances six times, and I kneeling:—and then a third time, when we arrived at the carpet, which reached within about ten yards of the door. These three acts being over, I was conducted up the centre of the hall to the throne, by the minister on one side, and a general on the other; I then knelt on the lower step, still supporting my burden, but with infinite difficulty, in the same irksome posture. I was now relieved from it by his majesty's taking the letters, and had an opportunity of observing his figure as I have described it, and his dress, which was more magnificent than I expected; but surprisingly warm for the climate of Candy. But the temperature of courts, I am afraid, is the same in all parts of the world; 'where 'cumbrous pomp and vanity preside!'

"It not being the custom at this court to read letters at the time they are presented, the king laid them aside, and I retired in the same manner between my two conductors, keeping my face towards the throne. We found the other generals at the end of the carpet, where they sat down, in their manner; but told me, I might stretch out my legs, provided I kept them as much on one side, and out of sight, as possible. I was seated in the middle, two generals on each side of me, and the interpreters a little behind us. Then began our conversation, which, as I apprehended, was only form; but there being no less than five stages betwixt his majesty and me, it was incredibly tedious. He spoke to his minister, who knelt at the upper end of the hall, near the throne;—the minister to one of the generals;—the general to their interpreter;—their interpreter to mine in Malabar;—and mine to me in English: and my answers, of course, had the same journey to travel back again.

"He began with inquiring when I had left Madras, and in what capacity? When I answered him, that I had the honour of being invested with the office of bringing letters to his highness, and of treating with him on the most friendly grounds on behalf of the Madras government, he expressed the highest satisfaction at this testimony of friendly disposition in the governor of Madras. He then asked particularly about his health—then of the members of the council—of the admiral and gentlemen of the fleet, &c.—When he inquired about my own, and the fatigues of my journey, I took the opportunity of attempting at least to turn the discourse to business, and told him that I certainly had been extremely fatigued, and much indisposed in health, but that I had advanced, notwithstanding, with the utmost expedition; the business I was charged with being of the most urgent nature, and most critically circumstanced as to time, and that I therefore hoped we might proceed on it immediately.

"I suspect that the latter part of what I said lost something in the Cingalese channels it passed through; for his highness, without taking the least notice of it, proceeded to ask me, whether I wished to retire, or had any thing further to mention to him.

"I answered, that I had much to state to him and to discuss, repeating the necessity of proceeding immediately, and was going on to represent, in the first place, the subject I had discussed before with some of the courtiers at Gunnoor, of the hostile orders which had been issued against any communication with the English; but the general on my right hand stopped me, telling me that the king expected I should now retire, but that he and the other generals would adjourn with me immediately to another place, and there hear whatever I had to propose.

"I would rather have continued in the direct line to his majesty; but seeing that a hint of his pleasure was to be law, and considering too that what I had to urge would come with greater propriety and effect after the letter was read, I accepted the necessity of retiring with the best grace I could. We all got up accordingly,

and retired as we had advanced, I kneeling, and they tumbling, as before*; and when we had performed our three acts again, the curtain dropped." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 209.

XXIII. *An Enquiry into the elementary Principles of Beauty, in the Works of Nature and Art.* To which is prefixed, an introductory Diſcourſe on Taſte. By WILLIAM THOMSON. 4to. pp. 234. 18s.—*Johnſon.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *THE Elephant—Proportion, or Fitneſs—Firſt Principle of Beauty.*
2. *The Swine—Firſt Principle of Beauty.*
3. *The Pilaſter, Column, and Obeliſk; ſhowing the Beauty of Shape, or ſecond Principle.*
4. *The Lily and Roſe—Beauty of circular Segments. Fig.* 1. *Fig.* 2.
5. *The Tulip and Ranunculus—Beauty of circular Segments. Fig.* 1. *Fig.* 2.
6. *The War Horſe—Segments of a Circle contraſted.*
7. *The Greyhound—Segments of a Circle contraſted.*
8. *The Swan—the Peacock. Fig.* 1. *Fig.* 2.
9. *The golden Pheaſant—the Gold Fiſh. Fig.* 1. *Fig.* 2.
10. *The Egyptian Terminus ſhows the Male human Figure to be a Cone ſet on its Point.*
11. *Showing the Female Figure to be a double Cone joined at their Baſes.*
12. *A Female Face in Profile—the Feature of thoſe Meaſures which are moſt beautiful.*
13. *The Female Face in Front—the Features of thoſe Meaſures which are moſt beautiful.*

CONTENTS.

MEMOIR of the Author, by W. W. Dakins.—Chap. I. II. III. IV. Introductory Diſcourſe on Taſte.—V. VI. VII. Of Viſion.—VIII. IX. Of the Senſe of Hearing.—X. Of the Memory.—XI. Of the Imagination.—XII. Of the Taſte, or internal Senſe, the fourth Power of the human Mind.—XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. Of the ſuppoſed Power called Genius.

Chap. I. Elementary Principles of the Beautiful.—II. III. Of Proportion, or Fitneſs, the firſt Principle or Element of Beauty.—IV. Of the ſecond elementary Principle of Beauty, viz. the Beauty of Shape, or the conic Form.—V. Of the Beauty of Lines, or the third Element of that Quality.—VI. Of the Beauty of Colours, the fourth elementary Principle of Beauty.—VII. Of the Beauty of Variety, the fifth elementary Principle of Beauty.—VIII. Of Smoothneſs, the ſixth Element of Beauty.—IX. Recapitulation of the above ſix elementary Principles of Beauty.—X. XI. The Beauties of the human Face and Form.

EXTRACT FROM THE MEMOIR.

"MR. William Thomſon, the author of this Inquiry, was a native of the kingdom of Ireland. He was born in the city of Dublin, in the year 1726. If Providence denied his family the ſplendour of opulence, that bleſſing was amply made up to them in the poſſeſſion of a fair fame and an un-

* "This, performed in the manner I have deſcribed, one would imagine as abject an inſtance of humiliation as could be given: but during the audience, one occurred, which ſurpriſed me ſtill more. Something happened that made it neceſſary for the miniſter to come to the lower end of the hall. I did not obſerve him ſet out; but turning my head by accident, I cannot expreſs my ſurpriſe when I ſaw him, a venerable gray-headed old man, come trotting down one of the ailes like a dog—on all-fours! He returned in the ſame manner to the foot of the throne."

ſullied

ſullied reputation. It was his father's lot to move in a ſphere which is remote from wealth on the one hand and dependance on the other. His was the ſtation of life to which is generally aſcribed the moſt ſolid enjoyment—that of mediocrity; a ſtation that calls forth the exertion of induſtry, and gives room to the diſplay of virtue and talent." *P.* iv.

"The ſubject of our Memoir was the eldeſt ſon, and as he betrayed early ſymptoms of genius, his father was deſirous of giving him the education of a ſcholar. The rudiments of the Latin tongue young Thomſon acquired under the tuition of a Mr. Kennedy, and having waded through the elementary principles of that language, was removed to Mullinger, where he became a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Roſs, a clergyman of the church of England; under him his proficiency in claſſical learning was equally honourable to the pupil and the tutor. The latter was highly ſatisfied with the aſſiduity of the youth, who, upon quitting ſchool, was complimented in flattering terms by his maſter.

"The taſte he had acquired for literature, his natural inclination to ſtudy, and, above all, the ſerious and contemplative turn of his mind, powerfully urged him to direct his thoughts towards that profeſſion, for which he felt a predilection that impreſſed him early in life, and which impreſſion he retained to his lateſt hour. It was his ardent deſire to take orders: but as the call to the miniſtry is preceded by a regular preparation for it, and a due courſe of academical ſtudies muſt be undergone prior to admiſſion to the ſacred function; and as theſe preparations neceſſarily involved an expenſe which Mr. Thomſon's father was not competent to bear, our author experienced a diſappointment that he felt and lamented through life; ſo that the day-ſpring of his hopes was clouded when it began to dawn, and the ſhadows did not begin to diſperſe till the evening arrived, and found the tree withered by the chilling hand of adverſity. How well qualified he was in heart and mind for the clerical office, thoſe who were acquainted with both can atteſt. Where ſo much real worth was found, it is a ſubject of regret that the opportunity of exerting itſelf in its own way ſhould have been loſt, and the profeſſion deprived of a member that would have been one of its brighteſt ornaments.

"Upon relinquiſhing the idea of taking orders, which, though anxiouſly deſired by him, ſeemed out of his reach, he turned his thoughts to a profeſſion in which genius is often diſplayed to little purpoſe; he made choice of that, which it has been ſaid is 'of uſe to none, but leaſt to the 'poſſeſſor.' This aſſertion, however, admits of qualification. Mr. Thomſon ſtudied the art of painting; and for this purpoſe became the diſciple of Mr. Binden, in his day the moſt eminent in his line, in the city of Dublin. This gentleman had lately returned from Italy, heretofore the uſual reſort of ſuch as were emulous to form their taſte from the elegant remains of the moſt celebrated artiſts. Theſe they copied; and from viewing theſe were accuſtomed to infuſe into their own performances the beauties of the great maſters of antiquity.

"With Mr. Binden he ſpent ſome years, and gave ſufficient proofs that they were ſpent with aſſiduity. He afterwards practiſed in Dublin. On the 9th of May 1752, according to his own memorandum, he left that city, and removed to Portarlington. But he was now bent on viſiting the metropolis of the ſiſter kingdom; for this purpoſe he quitted Ireland in October of the ſubſequent year, and never returned to it." *P.* v.

"In the year 1760 he became a member of the incorporated Society of Artiſts. On the 21ſt of April an exhibition was opened at the Great Room belonging to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Strand; on which it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that the ſucceſs was equal to the moſt ſanguine expectation; the public was pleaſed, and the artiſts applauded; thoſe already known received additional reputation, and ſuch as were not, became the immediate acquaintance of the public. The motives aſſigned for this exhibition were generous, and could not fail to ſecure the patronage which it experienced: theſe were, 'to call forth 'that modeſt merit to the eye of the 'public which otherwiſe muſt have 'languiſhed in obſcurity, and that 'thoſe whoſe abilities and attainments 'might juſtly raiſe them to diſtinction,

'ſhould have an opportunity afforded 'them of ſhowing their claim to it.'

"The Society, however, ſplit into factions; a junto was formed that monopolized its government; expulſions enſued. At laſt his Majeſty put an end to their diſputes, by becoming himſelf the immediate patron of the fine arts, and erecting a Royal Academy at Somerſet Houſe. Mr. Thomſon, in 1771, publiſhed a pamphlet in vindication of the conduct of the party to which he adhered; though it was not the ſucceſsful one, it was certainly entitled to better treatment than it received." *P.* ix.

"The following work he had written ſeveral years before his death, but ventured not to commit it to preſs until he had almoſt finiſhed his mortal courſe. He lived, however, to correct the proof-ſheets, and give directions about the engravings.

"On the 3d of December 1798 he waited upon his publiſher; for this purpoſe he roſe an hour earlier than he was accuſtomed to do, and ſeemed to be more in ſpirits than uſual. At ten o'clock he left his lodging, and was not heard of until four in the afternoon, when he was brought home ſenſeleſs, and expired on the enſuing morning, at five, without a groan.—He died in a fit of apoplexy, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, and until the laſt fourteen or fifteen hours retained full poſſeſſion of his faculties.

"As a painter I have already ſpoken of him without reſerve. He was allowed to have poſſeſſed merit in an eminent degree, by a judge of no mean repute. Natural diffidence and untoward events checked the vigorous exerciſe of his pencil; and from being unnoticed, and without a patron, the native ardour of his genius was chilled in the bud; his hopes of ſucceſs vaniſhed. Conſcious of his own abilities, he felt, with acuteneſs, the neglect of that patronage which he thought he had a right to expect." *P.* xii.

EXTRACTS.

ON TASTE.

"A REPUTATION for *taſte*, with regard to the works of imagination and the fine arts, being generally aſſociated with the idea of elegant and refined underſtanding, it is not to be conſidered as either ſurpriſing or extraordinary, that the generality of mankind are apt to believe, or at leaſt to wiſh to make others believe, that they poſſeſs ſo deſirable a faculty; and this flattering opinion having received the ſanction of ſome highly reſpectable authorities, by whom it is aſſerted that 'the principles of *taſte* are the 'ſame in the whole human ſpecies' (an error, however, of no ſmall magnitude), it has naturally followed, that there are almoſt as many different opinions concerning *taſte* as there are perſons who lay claim to it, each making his own *portion* and *kind* of taſte the ſtandard of all others. The ſubject therefore of the preſent inquiry ſhall be, to examine what that faculty is which ſo many flatter themſelves they poſſeſs, and how far this general claim can be ſupported; whether it be improvable, and by what means; whether it be equally inherent in the whole, or in a part only, of the human ſpecies; whether there be not different degrees of taſte; and, laſtly, whether there be not ſome who are wholly without it, or who want thoſe powers of the taſte, which apply to different external objects, as *painting*, *muſic*, and the like.

"Though definition is held by many to be very little conducive to the elucidation of our ideas; yet, in caſes like the preſent, it ſeems in a certain degree uſeful; as it may convey ſome, though a very imperfect idea, of our meaning, before we can, with any tolerable clearneſs and preciſion, proceed to unfold more extenſively the ſeveral properties of the thing defined. It is doubtleſs liable to be much miſunderſtood; and even where that is not the caſe, it may poſſibly not conduct us very far, nor with much certainty, in our progreſs towards information; yet, until ſomething better can be found as a ſubſtitute, we muſt be content to borrow its aſſiſtance.

"By the word TASTE, therefore, I would wiſh the reader to underſtand a certain diſtinct *power* or *faculty* of the human mind (properly, an *internal ſenſe*) which receives a ſenſation of pleaſure, or diſguſt, from whatever appears *beautiful* and *pleaſing*, or the reverſe of theſe, either to our outward perceptions or to our intellects." *P.* 2.

"The powers of *ſenſe* and *perception*

tion may be, and frequently are, poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree of perfection, independently, and totally diveſted of *taſte* (conſidered as that *internal ſenſe*, which gives the ſenſation of pleaſure or diſguſt mentioned above, and which means the ſame thing); for however different or repugnant it may appear to the generally received opinion, I muſt, notwithſtanding, aſſert, and ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate, that there are individuals who are naturally and altogether deſtitute of thoſe powers of the *taſte*, or the *internal ſenſe*, which receives pleaſure from the beautiful either in *forms* or in *ſounds* *, as well as other individuals, who accidentally want thoſe organs of perception, through which ſuch beauties operate, or are conveyed to it." *P. 6.*

"The *difficulty* of obtaining perfection of *ſight*, and correctneſs of *imitation*, is known only to the profeſſors of *painting*, *ſculpture*, and *deſign*. *De Piles* relates, that looking over the excellent drawings and ſtudies of *Carlo Maratti* at Rome, the latter ſhowed the French artiſt a great number which he had made from the head of the *Antinous*; and when *De Piles* expreſſed his ſurpriſe at Carlo's patience and perſeverance, he told him, that the drawings he had ſeen were ſelected from as many hundreds†, drawn from the ſame head, and yet, that he never was able to make one that did juſtice to the original. And the late Mr. *Mortimer*, the greateſt and moſt powerful deſigner that this nation, or perhaps any other, has produced, aſſured me, with that modeſty which ever diſtinguiſhes extraordinary merit, that he had made above fifty drawings of the *Vanus*, at his Grace the Duke of Richmond's gallery, without ever arriving at the beauty and perfection of that admirable figure. No artiſt, however, ſhould be diſcouraged by ſuch diſappointments, as they do not proceed either from want of *taſte* or *ſkill* in the maſter, but from certain advantages on the ſide of *ſculpture*, which the art of *deſign* has not. The *ſculptor* models his figure in clay, and keeps it moiſt and plaſtic with wet linen; he then daily reviews, corrects, and improves it, for ſeveral months together, until he can find nothing further to alter or add to its improvement; and when he has thus given it the utmoſt perfection his knowledge and ſkill can reach, it is then committed to the aſſiſtant employed, and the marble ſtatue is carved from it by the ſcale and compaſſes. But with the profeſſor of *deſign* it is very much otherwiſe; his drawing, inſtead of being ſo long and diligently examined, ſo cloſely and attentively corrected, is begun and finiſhed in the courſe of a few hours; the comparatively ſmall value of a drawing not admitting more time to be beſtowed on it; which is the reaſon, that among

* "The late Dr. Berkely, Biſhop of Cloyne, was one of thoſe who had no ear for muſic; but that great man, far from regarding it only as a matter of indifference, or of little conſequence, as many others in like circumſtances generally do, conſidered it as a ſerious loſs, if not a great misfortune, to want ſo diſtinguiſhing a power of the human mind, from which he found others derived ſo much delight and ſatisfaction: he looked upon every faculty of the mind, as undoubtedly it is, a moſt ineſtimable bleſſing; and to be abridged of any one of thoſe he conſidered as a loſs greatly to be lamented. His Lordſhip made every laudable effort to try if the ſenſe of *hearing* could be *inſtructed* into a *taſte* for harmony and ſweet ſounds; but found all ſuch endeavours fruitleſs and unavailing. He propoſed to the gentleman who inſtructed his Lordſhip's children in muſic, a gratuity of one hundred guineas, if he could make him ſing a ſingle octave of the *diatonic ſcale* in *tune*; but after frequent trials and diligent attention, he found himſelf no further advanced than when he began. The maſter, to try whether his Lordſhip made any advances in diſtinguiſhing ſounds, uſed to aſk him, when one of the young gentlemen, his ſons, was playing on the *violoncello*, in the next apartment (the door of which was left open on purpoſe), what inſtrument it was that was then played; his Lordſhip, after attentively conſidering for ſome time, would anſwer, '*That is my daughter on the harpſichord*'."

† "De Piles ſays, the drawings ſhown him were *three hundred, ſelected from as many thouſands*, in which he muſt have greatly exaggerated; and therefore I have ventured to reduce the number to ſomething more approaching to probability."

ſo

ſo many hundred prints and drawings, which I have ſeen, from the antique, I never found *one* that was correct, or that did juſtice to the original." *P.* 32.

"There are few men, comparatively ſpeaking, in whom this *ſenſe* (the *taſte*) is limited to leſs than the whole of thoſe objects to which its power naturally extends, and whoſe influence it was in general formed to receive: but in certain individuals the number of objects which naturally ſhould affect the taſte, is not only contracted, or abridged to them; but thoſe objects have alſo, with ſome, effects directly contrary to what is felt by others. Thus, muſic for example, ſo generally delightful, affords no pleaſure to this peculiar faculty of the mind, in ſome individuals, and to others it is perfectly diſguſting, as already obſerved.

"But though the power of this *internal ſenſe* in ſome individuals be ſo far reſtrained, as not to extend to the exterior objects of muſic, painting, and perhaps ſome others, they yet often poſſeſs it, in a very high degree, with regard to the internal objects of the intellect. No man ever taſted more exquiſitely the *beautiful* in verſe, in thought, and expreſſion, than the late Mr. Pope, as his works every where ſtrongly evince; no man was ever more charmed with praiſe, or tormented with cenſure or abuſe, even when ill-founded and contemptible, than that admirable poet; which ſhows the exquiſite ſenſibility of his *taſte* (or *internal ſenſe*), as it was this power alone that ſo keenly *felt* in both caſes; yet he not only received no pleaſure from 'the concord of ſweet ſounds,' but was on the contrary diſguſted with them. It may, therefore, ſeem unaccountable, that he who was ſo totally void of an ear, as it is called, for muſic, ſhould, notwithſtanding, produce the moſt harmonious verſe of any poet ſince Virgil; but the difficulty is ſolved, when we reflect, that *verſe* may be repeated *mentally* to the *internal ſenſe*, without being conveyed to it by the ear from without. This it was that enabled Pope, Swift, and the late Dr. *Johnſon*, to write the moſt muſical numbers, though neither of theſe excellent writers could either taſte, or even endure, the harmony of ſounds; and the laſt was ſo remarkably diveſted of every idea either of *receiving*, or *conveying* harmony *externally*, that, as I have heard affirmed by ſeveral perſons, his intimate acquaintance, he never was known to repeat a verſe, either of his own, or of any other poet, in which he did not effectually, by his bare recital, deſtroy every particle of *harmony* it might contain or pretend to." *P.* 69.

"This feature (the eyebrow) has alſo been diſtorted, and forced out of its natural place, by the folly and faſhion of former times. In Charles the Firſt's time, the faſhion was, to have the eyebrows *elevated* as high as human art and contrivance could raiſe them; for this purpoſe the ladies of that age had their hair drawn backward, flat to the forehead, and as tight as poſſible, and ſtraitly confined in that ſituation; by which means, the ſkin of the forehead being ſtrained upwards, the *eyebrows* were entirely drawn out of their place, and raiſed to nearly twice the diſtance above the eyes, beyond the ſituation in which nature had originally placed them. This ridiculous faſhion is very conſpicuous (eſpecially to the profeſſors of painting) in the portraits of the ladies, and of many of the gentlemen of that time, by *Vandyke* and ſome others, but in none more eminently ſo than in the prints and paintings ſtill remaining of *Lady Carliſle*, the famous *Sacharieſſa* ſo much celebrated by *Waller*. This lady's eyebrows were naturally placed much above their juſt ſituation, notwithſtanding which, in compliance with the faſhion, we find in the prints of this lady by *Gunſt*, the engraver after *Vandyke*, their diſproportion is nearly doubled, being drawn up to within a finger's breadth of the loweſt hairs which join the forehead, by which the true proportions of the human face are utterly deſtroyed, and conſequently are rendered totally different from any thing which a perſon of any *taſte* or knowledge could conſider as beautiful, either before or at any time ſince that period; of which a late right honourable writer, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, has taken very juſt notice, but did not know the cauſe to which it ſhould be aſcribed." *P.* 195.

XXIV. *Mordaunt.* Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners, in various Countries, &c. (Concluded from p. 49.)

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE MEMOIRS OF A FRENCH LADY OF QUALITY.

"COLLOT d'Herbois was one of the moſt infamous of that infamous band who domineered at this time in France, and rendered that country odious thro' Europe. The rich and flouriſhing town of Lyons has particular reaſon to execrate this Collot d'Herbois, and his fellow-commiſſioner Couthon. I have ſeen both theſe miſcreants. No two men could be more unlike in perſon and countenance, none more congenial in rancour and cruelty.

"The former had the look of mild ingenuity. The ſound of his voice was plaintive. He had loſt the uſe of one half of his body by a paralytic ſtroke. From the expreſſion of his countenance, from the modulation of his voice, from that ſympathy with affliction which people in high proſperity and vigorous health are too often devoid of, and which fellow-ſufferers are ſuppoſed to have in an eminent degree, Couthon was the man, among ten thouſand, to whom a perſon under the preſſure of misfortunes would have applied for relief: the moſt robuſt ſavage that ever was habituated to ſlaughter, the moſt callous inquiſitor that ever queſtioned men under the agonies of torture, was not more blood-thirſty and more unrelenting than Couthon.

"There was nothing that could miſlead the judgment in the outward appearance of Collot d'Herbois—all his deceit lay in his heart. His countenance was frightful. Children ſhut their eyes, and ſcreamed at the ſight of this man. His head ſuſtained a frightful exuberance of buſhy hair, black as tar, and ſtiff as the briſtles of a hog; his complexion was cadaverous; his features hagard; his eyes ſanguine: he looked very much like a villain and murderer; and he was a much greater villain and murderer than he looked like.

"It is wonderful that one ſhould have ever thought of being an actor who diſgraced the profeſſion by his looks, by his character, and by his want of talent. It has been ſaid, that his rancour againſt the citizens of Lyons originated from their having had the good taſte to hiſs him as often as he appeared on their ſtage. Be that as it may, the barbarities exerciſed on the inhabitants of that devoted city by Couthon and Collot d'Herbois are unparalleled in the records of tyranny: their thirſt of carnage rendered them impatient of the ſlowneſs of guillotines; they projected mines of gunpowder to blow up priſoners by whole houſefuls; they pointed cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot, to tear in pieces multitudes of ———.

"[I aſk pardon, my dear Miſs Clifford; I perceive that I diſtreſs you. Familiarized as I have been to ſcenes of oppreſſion and cruelty, I forgot that I am ſpeaking to an Engliſh woman; an inhabitant of that happy country where no ſuch ſcenes exiſt, where the power of the crown is limited by the conſtitution, where law alone is ſupreme, and, with a commanding voice, tells the monarch as well as the people, *Thus far ſhalt thou go, and no farther.* Such is the account that my huſband has often given me of Great Britain. I am pleaſed to believe that it is juſt; and, from ſentiments of general benevolence, as well as in gratitude for the generous reception which ſo many of my unfortunate countrymen have met with in this iſland, I do moſt ſincerely wiſh it may long continue." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 70.

LADY MANGO

"IS the offspring of a reſpectable grocer in the city, who, having a variety of daughters, thought it a prudent ſpeculation to ſend the handſomeſt, and moſt troubleſome of them, on a matrimonial venture to Bengal; where ſhe had the good luck to hit the fancy of Mr. Mango, juſt after he had made an immenſe fortune by ſome very advantageous contracts. He paid aſſiduous court to the girl, made her ſplendid offers, and was in hopes of bringing the intrigue to a happy concluſion without marriage; but, profiting by the experience ſhe had had previous to her leaving London, ſhe rejected all terms in which that ceremony was not an article. After a hard ſtruggle between his prudence and his paſſion, the latter obtained the victory, and Mr. Mango was married to Miſs Eiggs.

"He was one of thoſe men who put a great importance on whateyer contributes, even in the ſmalleſt degree, to their own eaſe; and little or none to what conduces, even in the greateſt degree, to the eaſe of others. This diſpoſition is by no means very uncommon;

mon; but Mr. Mango poſſeſſed it in rather a greater degree than uſual. In him, however, this did not proceed from any poſitive cruelty of temper; but merely from an indolence of mind, which prevented him from ever thinking of any body's ſenſations but his own. In the Eaſt Indies, where men of his fortune travel in palanquins, have ſlaves to fan the flies from them while they repoſe, and are ſurrounded by the moſt obſequious dependants, this kind of indulgence of ſelf, and forgetfulneſs of others, may be carried greater lengths without a check than in England. Mr. Mango was obliged to his wife for inſtructing him, that another perſon in his own family, beſides himſelf, had a will of their own; and that it would tend to his tranquillity to follow that perſon's will inſtead of his own. This ſhe accompliſhed without the aſſiſtance of genius; and without any talent whatever, except obſtinacy; for in all other reſpects ſhe was a weak woman. She made it a rule to inſiſt, with unremitting perſeverance, on every meaſure ſhe propoſed, until it was adopted: and, by adhering to this ſimple rule, all her meaſures were ſooner or later adopted; for, what point will not a man give up, rather than hear an eternal ſcraping on the ſame ſtring?

"After Mrs. Mango had obtained the great object of her voyage to the Eaſt Indies, her next was to prevail on her huſband to return to England; where the ſplendour in which ſhe propoſed to live was more flattering to her imagination than the luxuries at her command where ſhe was. Mr. Mango informed her, 'that the ſituation of his 'affairs required that his family ſhould 'remain another year in the Eaſt In-'dies;' and ſhe informed him, 'that 'it would be better for him and his 'family to return that very ſeaſon to 'England.' She repeated this every day, and every hour of the day, for a month: after which the whole family embarked.

"On their paſſage home, the wife was obſerved to be in good ſpirits, even when the weather was bad; whereas the huſband complained of ſickneſs, even when the weather was good: and a little before they arrived at Portſmouth, he acknowledged to one of the paſſengers, that his laſt *contract* was the moſt unfortunate one he had ever made.

"He had hardly any acquaintance in London; and he was not much flattered by that of his wife's relations. Mr. and Mrs. Mango were, therefore, ſeldom together; and he appeared rather low-ſpirited for ſome time after their arrival: yet, when ſhe aſked him how he liked London, he had the politeneſs to anſwer, 'that, on the whole, he pre-'ferred it to living aboard a ſhip.'

"By habit, London became leſs diſagreeable to him; and as he ſaw little of his wife, and had formed ſome new acquaintance whoſe ſociety amuſed him, he began to get the better of his dejection, when his ſpouſe opened on him a new ſource of vexation, which laſted all his life.

"Mr. Mango's Chriſtian name was Jeremiah. When a boy at ſchool, his comrades, for ſome whimſical reaſon, when they wiſhed to teaſe him, uſed to call him *Sir Jeremiah*. Nothing provoked him ſo much; and he held in utter abhorrence the appellation ever after. He never ſigned Jeremiah, but always J. Mango. His correſpondents were inſtructed to addreſs their letters to him in the ſame manner. If he received one with *Jeremiah* at full length, it put him out of humour the whole day.

"Moſt unfortunately for this gentleman, the huſband of one of his wife's acquaintance was knighted; and his ſpouſe, of courſe, inſtead of Mrs. Lotion, was called Lady Lotion. This was a great mortification to Mrs. Mango, who conſidered herſelf as the ſuperior of this acquaintance, becauſe her huſband was richer, and becauſe, as ſhe aſſerted, ſhe was ſprung from a more ancient and honourable family of grocers than the other.

"Mr. Mango having come home one day in a gayer humour than uſual at dinner,—after a little preface, his ſpouſe ſaid, 'that his friends were 'ſurpriſed that he did not apply to be 'created a knight.'

"The poor man turned pale in an inſtant, and burſt into a cold ſweat: he well knew the conſequence of having that dignity conferred on him would be to have the deteſted name of Sir Jeremiah ſounded in his ears for the reſt of his life. He had often thanked his ſtars that this idea had never entered his wife's head, and had once cautioned one of his friends never to mention, in her preſence, the name of a relation of his, who made a continual

tinual display of a foreign badge upon his breast, and had *Sir* pronounced before his name. The same friend told me, that Mr. Mango, in the fulness of his heart, on this affecting subject, had expressed himself, with some variation, in the words of Othello:

——'It has pleased Heaven
'To try me with affliction,
'To steep me in marriage to the very lips,
'To give to captivity me and my utmost hopes;
'Yet still I find, in some place of my soul,
'A drop of comfort.—I am not yet
'A fixed figure for the time of scorn
'To point his slow unmoving finger at.'——

"'For,' continued he, in a less emphatic tone, 'though I hear frequently 'of wives teasing their husbands to 'apply to be made knights, yet that 'cursed fantasy has never occurred to 'mine; and I hope to slip quietly out 'of the world without being branded 'with the horrid appellation of Sir 'Jeremiah.'

"Such being Mr. Mango's sentiments, it is easy to imagine how much he must have been shocked at what his wife said. He made no immediate reply, having some faint hope that it was a transient idea which she might never resume. But when Mrs. Mango repeated what she had said, he meekly represented to her the horror he felt at the thought of having the odious name of Sir Jeremiah continually resounded in his ears, and earnestly begged that she would not insist on a measure which would subject him to such a mortification.

"To this Mrs. Mango replied, 'that 'he was to blame in disliking the name 'of Jeremiah; that, though not a royal 'name, like those of David, and Solo'mon, and Rehoboam, and others, yet 'it was a scripture name as much as 'any of them, and the name of a great 'prophet; that, although the French 'revolution had decreased the number 'of kings, and increased that of pro'phets, yet a great prophet was as 'great a rarity as a great king, and 'in a short time, perhaps, would be a 'greater; that the appellation of Sir 'Jeremiah, therefore, was at least as 'respectable as that of Sir any thing 'else. She also represented that every 'alderman, contractor, apothecary, 'physician, and broker in London, 'who had scraped together one half 'of his fortune, applied to be created 'a baronet or knight; that the differ'ence was nothing to her; and, as he 'had no children, was as little to him; 'but that it was indispensably necessary 'that he should be the one or the 'other.'

"Mr. Mango was too well acquainted with the persevering temper of his wife to have any hope, after this declaration, of prevailing on her to renounce her whim. He well knew that the same representation, in more acrimonious terms, would be made to him at breakfast, dinner, and supper, as well as in bed, until the point was carried: he therefore thought it best to contest the matter no longer; but, making a virtue of necessity, applied to a friend who had some small interest at court, and he was soon after created a knight, and was, to his sorrow, denominated Sir Jeremiah; and his wife, to her great satisfaction, became Lady Mango.

"After this, she gave entertainments more unmercifully than ever: she invited all the West as well as the East Indies to her routs and assemblies, at which she glitters with gold and jewels, like the Queen of Sheba at Bartholomew-fair, and never fails to gather such a crowd, that her company are as well squeezed as at any assembly or rout within the bills of mortality. I was present at one in very hot weather, when several women fainted; and a corpulent lady, dressed in black with a mass of white plumage on her head, happening to enter at the instant, Mr. Travers, who stood by me, said, 'Thank heaven! here comes a hearse 'to carry off the dead bodies.'

"But poor Mr. Mango did not long survive the name of Sir Jeremiah: it gave a knell to his heart, and a kind of hectic suffused his cheek as often as he heard it pronounced. He dwindled and died at no distant date after he received the honour of knighthood.

"Though his fate was evident several weeks before it took place, Mrs. Mango would never admit that he was in any danger, nor ever altered her own way of living. She told her company, that he delighted in seeing every body merry around him: but, when she was told that her husband was actually dead, she made a great display of surprise and sorrow, as if, in the midst of perfect health, he had dropped down in an apoplexy.

"Her ſorrow, however, became real, when his laſt will was examined. She knew that he made *one* will, by which ſhe was left a large ſum; but ſhe did not know that he had afterwards made another, cancelling the firſt, and leaving the whole of his fortune among his relations; ſo that ſhe has nothing but the jointure granted by her contract of marriage. *That*, however, is ſufficiently ample to enable her to indulge her only paſſion, by giving frequent entertainments, in all of which ſhe is ſure to appear as ridiculous, though not ſo magnificently dreſſed, as in the days of her huſband." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 203.

XXV. *The Farmer's Boy;* a Rural Poem, in four Books. By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD. With Ornaments, engraved in Wood by Anderſon. 8vo. pp. 99. 5s. 4to. 10s. 6d. Fine Paper 15s. *Vernor and Hood, Rickman.*

CONTENTS.

PREFACE by Mr. Capel Loſft, containing an Account of the Author (a Shoemaker)—Spring—Summer—Autumn—Winter.

EXTRACT.

TWILIGHT—TEMPEST—HARVEST-HOME.

"STILL TWILIGHT, welcome! Reſt, how ſweet art thou!
Now eve o'erhangs the weſtern cloud's thick brow;
The far-ſtretch'd curtain of retiring light,
With fiery treaſures fraught, that on the ſight
Flaſh from its bulging ſides, where darkneſs lours,
In Fancy's eye, a chain of mould'ring tow'rs;
Or craggy coaſts juſt riſing into view,
'Midſt jav'lins dire, and darts of ſtreaming blue.
Anon tir'd labourers bleſs their ſhelt'ring homes,
When MIDNIGHT, and the frightful Tempeſt comes.
The Farmer wakes, and ſees with ſilent dread
The angry ſhafts of Heaven gleam round his bed;
The burſting cloud reiterated roars,
Shakes his ſtraw roof, and jars his bolted doors:
The ſlow-wing'd ſtorm along the troubled ſkies
Spreads its dark courſe; the wind begins to riſe;
And full-leav'd elms, his dwelling's ſhade by day,
With mimic thunder give its fury way;
Sounds in his chimney top a doleful peal,
'Midſt pouring rain, or guſts of rattling hail;
With tenfold danger low the tempeſt bends,
And quick and ſtrong the ſulph'rous flame deſcends:
The fright'ned maſtiff from his kennel flies,
And cringes at the door with piteous cries—
"Where now's the trifler? where the child of pride?
Theſe are the moments when the heart is try'd!
Nor lives the man with conſcience e'er ſo clear,
But feels a ſolemn reverential fear;
Feels too a joy relieve his aching breaſt,
When the ſpent ſtorm hath howl'd itſelf to reſt.
Still, welcome beats the long-continued ſhow'r,
And ſleep, protracted, comes with double pow'r;
Calm dreams of bliſs bring on the morning ſun,
For every barn is fill'd, and HARVEST *done!*
"Now, ere ſweet SUMMER bids its long adieu,
And winds blow keen where late the bloſſom grew,
The buſtling day and jovial night muſt come,
The long-accuſtom'd feaſt of HARVEST-HOME.
No blood-ſtain'd victory, in ſtory bright,
Can give the philoſophic mind *delight;*
No triumph pleaſe whilſt rage and death deſtroy:
Reflection ſickens at the monſtrous joy.
And where the joy, if rightly underſtood,
Like cheerful praiſe for univerſal good?
The ſoul nor check nor doubtful anguiſh knows,
But free and pure the grateful current flows." *P.* 41.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PHYTOLOGIA; or, the Philoſophy of Agriculture and Gardening; with the Theory of draining Moraſſes, and an improved Conſtruction of the Drill Plough. By E. DARWIN, M.D. With 12 Plates. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

An Inquiry into the elementary Principles of Beauty, in the Works of Nature and Art: to which is prefixed an introductory Diſcourſe on Taſte. By WILLIAM THOMSON. With Plates. 4to. 18s. (See p. 106.) *Johnſon.*

A Memorial read to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, December 18th, 1799; and a Speech delivered before the ſame Society, January 29th, 1800. By EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, M. A. With an Appendix, containing Letters from the late Sir William Jones, Dr. Thurlow, late Biſhop of Durham, and other diſtinguiſhed Characters, &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. *Murray and Highley.*

A ſhort Introduction to the Knowledge of Gaſeous Bodies. By Dr. A. N. SCHERER, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, and Counſellor of Mines to His Serene Highneſs the Duke of Saxe Weimar. Tranſlated from the German. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Treppaſſ, Hatchard.*

Angling in all its Branches, reduced to a complete Science: being the Reſult of more than forty Years real Practice and ſtrict Obſervation throughout the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. By SAMUEL TAYLOR, Gent. 8vo. 5s. *Longman and Rees.*

Elements of Chemiſtry; comprehending all the important Facts and Principles in the Works of Fourcroy and Chaptal. With the Addition of the more recent chemical Diſcoveries which have been made known in Britain and on the Continent; and a Variety of Facts and Views which have never before been communicated to the World. Intended for the Uſe, not only of thoſe who ſtudy Chemiſtry with thoſe profeſſional Purpoſes to which this Study is commonly referred, but alſo for Farmers, Manufacturers, Dyers, and other Artiſans of the chemical Arts in general. By ROBERT HERON. 8vo. 12s. *Longman and Rees.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Sketch of the Life of General Waſhington. With a Prayer and Sermon upon his Death, and an Account of the Ceremonies of his Funeral, &c. By JEDEDIAH MORSE, D. D. 8vo. 2s. *Stockdale.*

BOTANY.

Elements of Botany; containing an Introduction to the Linnæan Syſtem; an Explanation of the Terms uſed by Linnæus, Gærtner, and Hedwig, which are ſcientifically and alphabetically arranged; the eſſential and natural Characters of the Britiſh Genera of Plants, by Linnæus, Gærtner, Hedwig, Perſoon, &c.; and Lectures on the natural Orders. Illuſtrated by ſixteen Engravings. By JOHN HULL, M. D. Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and of the Phyſical Society of London; of the Natural Hiſtory Society of Edinburgh; and Secretary of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 18s. *Bickerſtaff.*

EDUCATION.

A new Method of Inſtruction for Children, from five to ten Years old: including moral Dialogues; the Children's Iſland, a Tale; Thoughts and Maxims; Models of Compoſition in Writing, for Children ten or twelve Years old. Tranſlated from the French of *Mad. Genlis.* 8vo. 4s. *Longman.*

The Moraliſt; or, amuſing and intereſting Dialogues on natural, moral, and religious Subjects, calculated to afford rational and improving Entertainment to the ingenious Youth. 12mo. 1s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

HISTORY—GEOGRAPHY.

The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. (See p. 85.) *Stockdale.*

A Summary of univerſal Hiſtory; exhibiting the Riſe, Decline, and Revolutions of the different Nations of the World, from the Creation to the preſent Time. Tranſlated from the French of M. ANQUETIL, Member of the National Inſtitute of France, and Correſpondent of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres. 9 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s. *Robinſons.*

A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invaſion in the Summer of 1798. By an EYE WITNESS. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Dublin, printed: London, reprinted. *Hatchard, Wright.*

A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and Parts adjacent, during the French Invaſion in the Summer of 1798. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Stockdale, Baldwin.*

A Supplement to the Annals of the French Revolution, lately publiſhed by A. F. Bertrand de Moleville; or, Obſervations upon the critical Remarks of M. Mallet du Pan, in his Review of that Work, inſerted in the thirty-third Number of the Britiſh Mercury. By the AUTHOR of "The Annals." 8vo. 6d. *Cadell and Davies, J. Hookham.*

Correſpondence between M. A. P. Bertrand de Moleville and the Hon. C. J. FOX, upon his Quotation of the Annals of the French Revolution, in the Debate in the Houſe of Commons on the 3d of February 1800. With a Tranſlation, by R. C. DALLAS, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Hookham*, New Bond Street.

The Geographical Syſtem of Herodotus examined and explained, by a Compariſon with thoſe of other ancient Authors, and with modern Geography. In the Courſe of the Work are introduced, Diſſertations on the itinerary State of the Greeks; the Expedition of Darius Hyſtaſpes to Scythia; the Poſition and Remains of ancient Babylon; the Alluvions of the Nile, and Canals of Suez; the Oaſis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon; the ancient Circumnavigation of Africa; and other Subjects of Hiſtory and Geography. The whole explained by eleven Maps, adapted to the different Subjects, and accompanied with a general Index. By JAMES RENNELL, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and late Major of Engineers, and Surveyor-general in Bengal. 4to. 2l. 2s. *Nicol.*

The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter; or, a View of the Hiſtory of Hinduſtan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Aſia, for the Year 1799. 8vo. 12s. half bound 13s. *Debrett.*

Some Account of the Proceedings that took place on the Landing of the French near Fiſhguard, in Pembrokeſhire, on the 22d of February 1797; and of the Inquiry afterwards had into Lieutenant Colonel Knox's Conduct on that Occaſion, by Order of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief; together with the official Correſpondence and other Documents. By THOMAS KNOX, late Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of the Fiſhguard Volunteers 8vo. 2s. *Debrett.*

LAW.

A Report of a Caſe recently argued and determined in His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, on the Validity of a Sentence of Condemnation, by an Enemy's Conſul in a neutral Port; and the Right of the Owner to call upon the Underwriters to reimburſe him the Money paid for the Purchaſe of the Ship at a Sale by Auction under ſuch Sentence. With an Appendix, containing the French Laws now in force relative to maritime Prizes, &c. and the Daniſh Ordinance of the 20th of April 1796, impoſing a Duty on foreign Ships. By NATHANIEL ATCHESON, F.A.S. Solicitor. 8vo. 6s. *Butterworth, Hatchard.*

A few Obſervations on the Expedience of Parliamentary Interpoſition, duly to explain the Meaning of the Act of William and Mary, commonly called the Tolerating Act. By the Rev. EDWARD BARRY, M. D. 8vo. 1s. *Pridden.*

A Plan for the effectual Diſtribution of Bankrupt Eſtates, &c. By M. CONCANON, jun. 8vo. 6d. *Weſtand Hughes.*

An Examination of the Statutes now in force, relating to the Aſſize of Bread. With Remarks on the Bill intended to be brought into Parliament

ment by the Country Bakers. By JAMES NASMITH, D.D. one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Cambridge and Iſle of Ely. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

MISCELLANIES.

An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Purſuits of Literature; Part Second. By W. BURDON, A. M. formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. 2s. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne; printed for *Clarke*, New Bond Street, and *Cader*, London.

An Appendix to the ſupplemental Apology for the Believers in the ſuppoſititious Shakeſpeare Papers; being the Documents for the Opinion that Hugh M'Auley Boyd wrote Junius's Letters. To which is annexed, a Fac Simile of Hugh Boyd's Hand-writing. By GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S. S.A. 8vo. 3s. *Egerton.*

George Buchanan's Dialogue concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland; tranſlated into Engliſh, with two Diſſertations prefixed; one archeological, inquiring into the Identity of the Getes and Goths, and of the Goths and Scots; and the other hiſtorical, vindicating the Character of Buchanan as an Hiſtorian, and containing ſome Specimens of his Poetry in Engliſh Verſe. By ROBERT MACFARLAN, A. M. 8vo. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

A Word of Advice to honeſt Country People. By a COUNTRY GENTLEWOMAN. 12mo. 6d. *Nicol, Rivington.*

An Appeal to the Britiſh Hop Planters. By S. F. WADDINGTON. 8vo. 1s. *Crosby.*

A Gift for the enſuing Century, and how to end this pleaſantly. Let the high-ſounding trumpet proclaim Jubilee! Jubilee! throughout all the Land: and let this be the great Atonement Year. With ſome ſerious Thoughts on the approaching Nuptials between Johnny England and Miſs Jenny Ireland. To thoſe whom it may concern, with Thanks for the gentle Chide.

"From earth, you know, we ſprung, and thither muſt return,
And our bus'neſs is to learn how to walk upright.
This tract is meant to ſhow, as along the *vale* we go,
Each pilgrim his ſtraight *road* to everlaſting light."

By THOMAS ELGAR, Carpenter-Houſe, Portſlade, Suſſex. 8vo. 1s. *Richardſon.*

The Hiſtory of Jack and his eleven Brothers. 12mo. 1s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

NOVELS.

Selina, a Novel: founded on Facts. By a LADY. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Law, T. Hookham.*

Mary Jane, a Novel. By RICHARD SICKELMORE, Author of "Edgar, or the Phantom of the Caſtle;" "Agnes and Leonora," &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds; or, a Selection of the moſt rare, beautiful, and intereſting Species that inhabit this Country. The Deſcriptions from the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus; with general Obſervations, either original or collected from the Works of the lateſt and moſt eſteemed Engliſh Ornithologiſts, and illuſtrated by Figures, accurately drawn, engraved, and coloured, from fine or living Specimens. By E. DONOVAN, F. L. S. 5 vols. royal 8vo. 7l. 15s. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

The Clinical Guide; or, a conciſe View of the leading Facts, on the Hiſtory, Nature, and Treatment of the various Diſeaſes that form the Subject of Midwifery, or attend the pregnant, parturient, and puerperal States: intended as a Memorandum-book for Practitioners. To which is added, an obſtetrical Pharmacopœia, divided into three Parts, viz. Materia medica, Claſſification, and extemporaneous Preſcription. By WILLIAM NISBET, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, now of London. Part III. 12mo. 5s. *Johnſon.*

The Villager's Friend and Phyſician; or, a Family Addreſs on the Preſervation of Health and the Removal of Diſeaſe; with curſory Obſervations on the Treatment of Children, &c. By JAMES PARKINSON. 12mo. 1s. *Dilly, Murray and Highley.*

Tranſactions of a Society for the Improvement

HISTORY—GEOGRAPHY.

The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. (See p. 85.) *Stockdale.*

A Summary of univerſal Hiſtory; exhibiting the Riſe, Decline, and Revolutions of the different Nations of the World, from the Creation to the preſent Time. Tranſlated from the French of M. ANQUETIL, Member of the National Inſtitute of France and Correſpondent of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres. 8vo. 3l. 12s. *Robinſons.*

A Narrative of what paſſed in the County of Me... Parts adjacent, durin... Invaſion in the Su... By an EYE WIT... Dublin, printed... ed. *Hatchard.*

A Narrative o... in the Co... adjacent ... ſion in ... 2s. 6...

A Su... Fr... I...

...ural Poem.— ...FIELD. With ...8vo. 5s.— ...Wood. 10s. 6d. and 15s. ...Fenner and Hood. ..., a Poem; dedicated to ...and addreſſed to his Im... Majeſty Paul, Emperor of ...By CHARLES ...the Rillias. ...PYBUS, M. P. one of the ...Commiſſioners of the Trea... Folio. 1l. 1s. White.

The Summer's Eve, a Poem: with ſix Etchings. By JOHN BIDLAKE, A. B. Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, and Maſter of the Grammar School, Plymouth. Small 8vo. 4s. Murray and Highley.

A melancholy but true Story. 4to. 1s. Liverpool printed; Hurſt, London.

The dying Penitent, a Poem. By CHARLES LETTY, jun. 4to. 1s. 6d. Fine paper 2s. Symonds, Chapple.

Cecco's Complaint. Tranſlated from Il Lamento di Cecco da Varliingo, of Franceſco Baldovini. By JOHN HUNTER, Eſq. 8vo. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Queſtion of Scarcity plainly ſtated, and Remedies conſidered; with Obſervations on permanent Meaſures to keep Wheat at a more regular Price. By ARTHUR YOUNG, Eſq. F.R.S. and Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. 8vo. 2s.— *Richardſon, Wright.*

The Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the Time of the Conference at Pilnitz to the adapted to the ... againſt Great and accompa... an Appendix, condex. By ... rative of the Attempts of the ... the Britiſh Government to and E... Peace. By HERBERT MARSH, Engl... of St. John's College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d.— *Marſh and Dunsford, Fleet Street.*

The Eleventh Report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increaſing the Comforts of the Poor. 8vo. 1s. Hatchard, Rivington.

Letters of Curſitor to Mr Pitt, Lord Grenville, the Earl of Liverpool, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilberforce, and other diſtinguiſhed political Characters of the Day; containing Animadverſions on their public Conduct and on the preſent State of the Nation. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Morton.*

A Propoſal for uniting the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

Short Strictures, or a brief Examination into the Increaſe of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799, lately publiſhed by George Roſe, Eſq. By a MERCHANT.— 8vo. 1s. *Jordan.*

Thoughts on the Letter of Buonaparte, on the pacific Principles, and laſt Speech of Mr. Fox. By a SUFFOLK FREEHOLDER. 8vo. 1s.— *Bickerſtaff.*

Ireland: The Catholic Queſtion conſidered; in a Letter to the Editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review. 8vo.— 2s. *Booker, Hurſt.*

Forethoughts on the general Pacification of Europe. 8vo. 2s. *Hatchard.*

Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, delivered in the Houſe of Commons, Monday, February 3, 1800, on a Motion for an Addreſs to the Throne, approving of the Anſwers returned to the Communications from France, relative to a Negotiation for Peace. 8vo. 2s. *Wright.*

The Speech of the Hon. Charles James Fox, in the Houſe of Commons, on Monday the 3d of February 1800, on a Motion for an Addreſs to the Throne, approving of the Refuſal of Miniſters to treat with the French Republic. 8vo.— 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Speech of the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, in the Houſe of Lords of Ireland,

Motion made by him
February 10, 1800,
corporating Union
tain and Ireland.

igenan's Fair
esent poli-
ticularly
es on a
e Case of
By PATRICK
. 2s.6d. *Debrett.*
. Duigenan's Ap-
. Attempt to ascertain
, Population, and Wealth
nd; and the comparative
er of its Protestant and Ro-
n Catholic Inhabitants. 8vo.—
1s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

Thoughts on the English Government. Addressed to the quiet good Sense of the People of England, in a Series of Letters. Letter the Fourth.—8vo. 2s. *Wright.*

Observations on the commercial Principles of the projected Union; or a Free Examination of the sixth Resolution, being the only one that touches upon Commerce and carrying a direct Commission to appropriate Ireland for ever, as a consuming Colony to the British Manufacturer. 8vo. 2s. *Pitkeathley.*

SERMONS.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, at the primary Visitation of HENRY REGINALD, Lord Bishop of Exeter, 1799. 4to. 1s. *Trewman and Son*, Exeter.

Sermons on important and chiefly practical Subjects. By the late Rev. RICHARD WINTER, B. D. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Chapman, Conder.*

Modern Infidelity considered, with respect to its Influence on Society; in a Sermon preached at the Baptist Meeting, Cambridge. By ROBERT HALL, A.M. 8vo. 2s. *Button.*

The Origin and Ends of Government: a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Thursday, January 30, 1800; being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First. By RICHARD RAMSDEN, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College. 8vo. 1s. *Deighton*, Cambridge; *Hurst*, London.

The Principles of Roman Catholics and Unitarians contrasted: a Sermon written with Reference to the Charges brought against those who maintain the Doctrine of the Divine Unity in the strictest Sense, by Dr. HORSLEY. Preached on Tuesday, November 5, 1799, to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, in St. Saviour Gate, York, and published at the Request of the Audience. By CHARLES WELLBELOVED. 8vo. 2s. *Wilson and Spence*, York; *Johnson*, London.

THEOLOGY.

The Meditations of a Recluse: chiefly on religious Subjects. By JOHN BREWSTER, A.M. Vicar of Stockton upon Tees, and Greatham, in the County of Durham. Small 8vo. 5s. *Rivingtons, Clarke*, New Bond Street.

Select moral and critical Discourses of DIO CHRYSOSTOM. Translated into English from the Greek by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B.A. 8vo. 7s. *Phillips, Hurst.*

Animadversions on the Elements of Christian Theology, by the Rev. GEORGE PRETYMAN, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln: in a Series of Letters, addressed to his Lordship. By WILLIAM FRIEND. 8vo. 3s. *Ridgway.*

Form of Prayer, used on the 12th of March, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. 4to. 6d. 8vo. 3d. *Eyre and Strahan.*

Christianity Vindicated; in a Series of Letters, addressed to Mr. Volney, in Answer to his Book called Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolution of Empires. By the Rev. PETER ROBERTS, A.M. 8vo. 5s. *West and Hughes.*

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, sent by the Governor-General of India, in the Year 1795. (With Plates.) By MICHAEL SYMES, Esq. Major in his Majesty's 76th Regiment. 4to. 2l. 2s. Large Paper 3l. 3s. (See p. 86.) *Nicol.*

Journal of a Voyage performed in the Lion extra Indiaman, from Madras to Columbo and Da Lagoa Bay, on the eastern Coast of Africa (where the Ship was condemned), in the Year 1798. With an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Da Lagoa Bay; and a Vocabulary of the Language. By WILLIAM WHITE, Esq. Captain in

in the 73d Highland Regiment of Foot. 4to. With two Plates. 7s. *Stockdale.*

Obſervations on a Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, particularly Staffa and Icolmkill: to which is added, a Deſcription of the Falls of the Clyde, of the Country round Moffat, and an Analyſis of its mineral Waters. By T. GARNETT, M. D. Member of the Royal Medical, Phyſical, and Natural Hiſtory Societies of Edinburgh; the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester; the Medical Society of London; the Royal Iriſh Academy; and Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtituton of Great Britain. With a Map and 52 Plates in Aquatinta. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

PRINTS.

Portrait of Madame Roſe Didelot, in the Character of Calypſo in the Ballet of Telemachus. Whole length. HENARD del. CONDE and REYNOLDS ſc. 10s. 6d. Proofs 1l. 1s. *Reynolds.*

Portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot. HOPPNER p. REYNOLDS ſc. 7s. 6d. Proofs 15s. *Reynolds.*

Portraits of Mrs. Sheridan and her Son. Whole length. HOPPNER p. NUGENT ſc. 1l. 1s. Proofs 2l. 2s. *Nugent.*

Portrait of the Poliſh General Thadeus Koſciuſzko. Whole length. Engraved by SHARP, from a Model in Wax by ANDRAS. 1l. 1s. *Boydell, Colnaghi and Co.*

Views of Stirling and Pembroke Caſtles. WALMESLEY del. CARTWRIGHT ſc. In Colours 1l. 11s. 6d. *Daniel.*

A Collection of Drawings, from original Deſigns by RICHARD COSWAY, Eſq. R. A. and etched in Imitation of Chalk, by Mr. COSWAY. No. I. containing ſix Plates. 7s. 6d. *Ackermann.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

Account of an Embaſſy to the Court of the Teſhoo Lama in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan and Part of Tibet, in 1781 and 1782. With Views. By Captain SAMUEL TURNER. 4to.

Account of the laſt Campaign in India, with Maps, &c. By Major BEATSON, Aid de Camp to Marquis Welleſley. 4to.

Obſervations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyſſinia; in Reply to ſome Paſſages in Browne's Travels through Africa, Egypt, and Syria. To which is added, a comparative View of Life and Happineſs in Europe and in Caffraria. By RICHARD WHARTON, Eſq. 4to.

Hiſtory of the Campaigns in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in 1797, 1798, and 1799. 3 vols. 8vo. *(To be publiſhed by Subſcription.)*

A Collection of Spaniſh Poetry, ſelected from the moſt celebrated Spaniſh Authors. By GAETANO RAVIZOTTI. 8vo.

The Outlines of the Globe, Vols. III. and IV. By the late THOMAS PENNANT, Eſq.

Introductory Leſſons for teaching the Art of Drawing and Painting Landſcape in Water Colours. By JAMES ROBERTS. 4to.

Miſcellaneous Works of the late Mr. HENRY MAN, of the South Sea Houſe, in Proſe and Verſe. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *(By Subſcription.)*

Hiſtory of the Mauricius. By C. GRANT Viſcount de VAUX. 4to.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Manuel du Voyageur à Londres; ou Recueil de toutes les Inſtructions neceſſaires aux Etrangers qui arrivent dans cette Capitale. *Precédé du grand Plan de Londres.* Par L'ABBE TARDY, Auteur du Dictionnaire de Prononciation Français à l'Uſage des Anglois. 12mo. 5s. *L'Homme.*

Voyage en Angleterre, en Ruſſie, et en Suede, fait en 1775. Par DAN. LESCALLIER. 8vo. *Paris,* l'An 8.

Memoires ſur l'Egypte, publiées pendant les Campagnes du Général Bonaparte, dans les Années 6 et 7. 8vo. *Didot,* Paris. An 8.

Maximes et Reflexions Morales du DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCALT. Avec Portrait. (Nouvelle Edition.) 8vo. 6s. *L'Homme.*

ERRATUM.

Cancel the Article *Aſiatic Annual Regiſter,* page 38.—See the Title, &c. at page 116.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For APRIL 1800.

XXVI. *Observations on a Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Western Isles of Scotland*, particularly Staffa and Icolmkill: to which are added, a Description of the Falls of the Clyde, of the Country round Moffat, and an Analysis of its mineral Waters. By T. GARNETT, M. D. Member of the Royal Medical, Physical, and Natural History Societies of Edinburgh; the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; the Medical Society of London; the Royal Irish Academy; and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Illustrated by a Map and fifty-two Plates, engraved in the Manner of Aquatinta, from Drawings taken on the Spot by W. H. Watts, Miniature and Landscape Painter, who accompanied the Author on his Tour. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 613, and Index. 2l. 12s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved in Aquatinta by Green.

VOL. I.

VIEW from Dalnotter Hill.
Dumbarton Castle.
Dr. Smollett's House and Monument.
Rosedoe.
Lochlomond.
Map of Lochlomond.
Lochlomond, from the Hill above Luss.
Loch Loung.
Glencroe.
Inverary.
Kilchurn Castle.
Dunstaffnage Castle.
Ferry near Oban.
Staffa.
Bending Pillars in Staffa.
Fingal's Cave.
Nunnery in Icolmkill.
Cathedral and Bishop's House at Icolmkill.
College and Cathedral in Icolmkill.
Dunolly Castle.
Castle Stalkir.
Glencoe.
Invegary Castle.
Upper Fall of Foyers.
Lower Fall of Foyers.

VOL. II.

Lower Fall of Bruir.
Upper Fall of Bruir.
York Cascade.
Fall of the Tummel.
Banks of the Tay.
Dunkeld Cathedral.
Cascade at Dunkeld.
Ossian's Hall.
Portrait of Neil Gow.
Taymouth.
Fall of Moness.
Loch Tay.
Perth.
Loch Leven.
Rumbling Bridge.
Castle Campbell.
Stirling.
Doune Castle.
Trosachs.

Loch Catherine.
Glaſgow.
Portrait of John Anderſon, M.A. F.R.S.
Remains of Lady Kilſyth.
Stonebyres.
Corra Linn.
Moffat.
Belle Craig.
Portrait of George Buchanan.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

1798, July, Glaſgow—The Clyde —Great Canal—Kilpatrick—Roman Bridge at Duntocher—Graham's Dyke—Sudorium, or Hot Bath—Dumbarton Caſtle and Rock—Magnetiſm of the Rock—Capture of the Fortreſs in 1571—Agriculture—Smollett's Monument—Printfields—Killearn, the Birth-place of Buchanan—Garlies, the Birth-place of Lord Napier—Maſſacre of the Colquhouns by the Macgregors—Roſdoe —Luſs—Loch Lomond—The Iſlands—Floating Iſland—View from Stone Hill—Rowardennan—Extenſive Views from Ben Lomond—Origin of Rivers—A Storm—Natural Hiſtory and Productions of Ben Lomond—Rob Roy Macgregor, a Freebooter—Tarbet—Arroquhar —Cobler Rock—Loch Loung—Glencroe—Loch Fyne—Ardkinlaſs —Dunduramh Caſtle—Inverary—The Caſtle—Characters of the Marquis of Argyle and his Son the Earl —Improvements on the Argyle Eſtate—Drying Barns—Curious Tree—Herring Fiſhery—Crinan Canal—Loch Awe—Minerals about Dalmally—Tomb of the Macnabs—Inſtance of Nonconformity—Salmon Fiſhing in the Urchay—Decreaſe of Superſtition—Funeral Dance and Feſtivals—Highland Breakfaſt—St. Connan's Well—Kilchurn Caſtle —Story of Bera, from Oſſian—Iſle of Iniſhail—Iron Foundery at Bunaw —Loch Etive—Story of Darthula, from Oſſian—Dunſtaffnage Caſtle—Ancient Cuſtom—Coronation Stone —Oban—Mull—Bad Accommodations—Impolicy of the Salt Laws—Miſcellaneous Remarks—Oſſian's Poems—Huts in Mull—Superſtitions —Agriculture, &c.—Method of raiſing Regiments—Want of Leaſes a Bar to agricultural Improvements —Large Farms let to Tackſmen—Diſtreſſes of the Highlanders—Manufacture of Kelp—Tobermory—Mineralogy and Botany of Mull—Story of the Harper—Quarrel between the Macdonalds and Macleans —Iſland of Staffa—Violent Storms—Fingal's Cave—Mineralogy of Staffa —Formation of Baſaltes—Icolmkill —St. Columba—The Cathedral—Blackſtones—St. Oran's Chapel—Dr. Beaton—Mineralogy, Agriculture, &c.—Inch-Kenneth—Pudding Stone Rocks—A remarkable Cave —Dunolly Caſtle—Caſtle Stalkir—Loch Leven—St. Mungo's Iſle—Glencoe, the Birth-place of Oſſian—Authenticity of his Poems—Account of the Maſſacre of Glencoe 1691—Sheep Farms—Fort William—Account of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel—Inverlochy Caſtle—Benevis, the higheſt Hill in Britain—Black Mail Contribution—Lochaber—Loch Lochy—Glengary—Fort Auguſtus—Loch Tarff—Fall of Foyers —Loch Neſs—Remarkable Agitation of this Lake—Caſtle Urquhart—Navigation propoſed from Fort William to Inverneſs—Diſtreſs from a Scarcity in 1783.

VOL. II.

INVERNESS—The Academy inſtituted in 1790—Manufactures—Language—Agriculture—Vitrified Forts—Suppoſed by ſome to be volcanic—Battle of Culloden—Fate of the Pretender—Loch Moy—Avimore —Artificial Cave—Falls of the Bruir —Blair Caſtle—Athol Houſe—York Caſcade—Paſs of Killicranky—Battle of Killicranky—Fall of the Tummel —Magnificent Hunt in Honour of James V.—Banks of the Tay—Dunkeld—Cathedral—Dunkeld Houſe—Hermitage—Vale of Athol—Oſſian's Hall—Rumbling Bridge—Neil Gow, a celebrated Violin Player—Highland Dancing—Falls of Moneſs—Taymouth—Kenmore—Loch Tay—Remarkable Agitation of the Lake in 1784

1784—Beautiful Pleaſure Grounds—Paintings at Taymouth—Highland Dreſs—Superſtitious Cuſtom—Luncarty—Perth—Carſe of Gowrie—Linen and Cotton Manufactures, &c.—The Academy—A Literary and Antiquarian Society—Gowrie's Conſpiracy—Ancient religious Houſes—Palace of Scone—Coronation Stone—Boot Hill on Omniſterra—Monument of Viſcount Stormont—Rock of Kinnoul—Pitkeathly Wells—Kinroſs—Loch Leven Caſtle—Account of Michael Bruce—Captivity of Q. Mary—Caldron Linn—Rumbling Bridge—Caſtle Campbell—Ochill Hills—Stirling—The Caſtle—Windings of the Forth—Moſs of Kincardine—Treatment of Moſs Lands—Doune Caſtle—Callander—Troſacks (rugged Hills)—Loch Catherine—Campſie Hills—Condition of the Inhabitants at different Periods—Glaſgow—Population, Commerce, &c.—Univerſity—Anderſon's Inſtitution—Remarks on Female Education—Remains of Lady Kilſyth—Falls of the Clyde—Bothwell Caſtle—Blantyre Priory—Hamilton Houſe—Chatelherault—Maudſlie Caſtle—Fall of Stonebyres—Lanark—Corra-Linn—Bonniton-Linn—New Lanark—Cotton Mills—Lead Hills—Moffat—Mineral Waters—Hartfell Water—Experiments and Properties of the above Waters—Belle Craig—Craigy—Burn-Wood.—*Appendix*—Account of Buchannan—Itinerary—Index.

EXTRACTS.

AGRICULTURE OF DUMBARTONSHIRE.

"AGRICULTURE, in this county, has not had much attention paid to it, at leaſt to its improvement, till within a very few years; but the public ſpirit has of late been conſiderably reuſed to this moſt uſeful and independent occupation; and the county of Dumbarton, which is very capable of improvement, is faſt advancing in its agricultural progreſs. The farmers in this neighbourhood do indeed poſſeſs numerous advantages; being ſo near a ſeaport-town, they have high prices, and ready money, for every thing they raiſe. Wheat is ſown in October, November, December, and even in January, and is generally reaped in Auguſt. Oats are ſown from the end of March to the middle of April; and reaped about the end of Auguſt, September, or ſometimes not till October. Barley is ſown about the end of May, or beginning of June, and reaped in Auguſt or September. As the latter part of the ſeaſon is often very wet, the corn, and particularly oats, ſuffer very much, eſpecially when it is not reaped till late in October. Would it not be advantageous, in moſt parts of the weſt and north of Scotland, to procure ſeed corn from countries ſtill farther north, which is known to ripen ſooner than the ſeed of the country? In Lapland, barley ripens in ſixty days; whereas in the ſouth of France, it takes no leſs than 130 or 140 days to ripen it. The ſame holds true, though not perhaps to ſuch a degree, with reſpect to ſeeds brought from theſe countries. This depends upon the different ſtate of the irritable principle; both the plants and animals of northern climates poſſeſſing more irritability than thoſe of ſouthern latitudes, the irritability of theſe laſt being exhauſted by the ſtimulus of heat. I could wiſh to direct the attention of the weſtern parts of Scotland to this circumſtance, as it would certainly be important to haſten the harveſt in theſe countries as much as poſſible. Auguſt is the month in which the leaſt rain falls here during the ſummer, excepting June: September and October are often very wet. During theſe months, not only a great quantity of rain falls, but it is more conſtant, accompanied by a cold and cloudy atmoſphere, which is very unfavourable either to the ripening of grain, or drying it after it is cut." *Vol.* i. *p.* 24.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF NONCONFORMITY.

From Dr. M'Intire's Statiſtical Account.

"AT the revolution, when preſbytery was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed in North Britain, a Mr. Dugald Lindſay was the epiſcopal miniſter of Glenorchay. Mr. Lindſay would not conform. Preſſed by the ſynod of Argyle, the noble patron wrote a letter of invitation to a preſbyterian probationer in the ſhire of Perth, to be miniſter of

Glenorchay. He accepted; came on the close of the week to the parish, but could find no house to receive him, or person to make him welcome. In his distress, he was driven to the house of the man whom he came to supplant, and was received with a cordiality and kindness becoming a minister of the Gospel. Over the whole parish there was a strong ferment. People of all ages and conditions assembled from all quarters, in the church-yard, on Sabbath, long before the usual hour of worship. At the appearance of the stranger, accompanied by their own beloved pastor, there was a general murmur of indignation. Twelve armed men with drawn swords surrounded the astonished intruder. Two bagpipes sounded the *march of death*. Unmoved by the tears and remonstrances of Mr. Lindsay, in this hostile and awful form they proceeded, with their prisoner, to the boundary of the parish, and of the county. There, on his bended knees, he solemnly engaged never more to enter the parish, or trouble any person for the occurrences of that day. He was allowed to depart in peace, and he kept his promise. The synod of Argyle were much incensed; time cooled their ardour; the patron was indulgent, Mr. Lindsay deserving and beloved by the people. He continued in the undisturbed possession of his charge more than thirty years after the aforesaid event." *Vol.* i. *p.* 115.

FUNERAL DANCE AND FESTIVALS.

"IN some parts of the country, the funeral dances are still kept up. These commence on the evening after the death. All the neighbours attend the summons; and the dance, accompanied by a solemn melancholy strain called a lament, is begun by the nearest relatives, who are joined by most of those present: this is repeated every evening till the interment. These dances may, perhaps, be intended as an expression of joy that their friend is removed from this vale of tears and misery, to a better state of existence. We find that most rude nations give vent to their feelings, both on joyful and sorrowful occasions, by dancing and music; in this manner they celebrate the death of warriors, and excite each other to suffer with unshaken firmness. There is something in the idea of dancing to express sorrow, against which the mind accustomed to modern refinement in manners, naturally seems to revolt; but it conveys no absolute impropriety, nor in its consequences does it lead to any moral turpitude or impiety. I cannot say so much with respect to another prevailing custom in the highlands, which is certainly highly indecorous, and destructive of every good principle; I allude to their habit of drinking at funerals. A neighbourhood scarcely ever, I believe, assemble upon these occasions, without raising their drooping spirits above the ordinary pitch, by whisky, the favourite liquor of the country. The following circumstance was related to us by an eye-witness:

"A person, originally from Oban, had spent some time in the neighbourhood of Inverary, in the exercise of some mechanic art, and dying there, his corpse, at his own request, was carried by his friends towards Oban for interment. On a hill between Inverary and Loch-awe, just above Port Sonachan, they were met by the relations of the deceased from Oban, who came to convey the corpse the remainder of the way. The parting could not take place without a glass of spirits, that had been plentifully provided by the Oban party; and before they separated, above forty corpses were to be carried down the hill, in which, however, animation was only suspended, for they all recovered the next day." *Vol.* i. *p.* 119.

ST. CONNAN'S WELL.

"ABOUT a quarter of a mile eastward from the inn of Dalmaly, is the well of St. Connan: the water is remarkably light and pure, but does not appear to be impregnated with any mineral. St. Connan was the tutelar saint of the country. He lived near the well, and blessed the spring. On a little eminence hard by, in a humble cot, about twenty-five years since, dwelt a poor old man, principally supported by the well of St. Connan. The whole day he sat, generally at the door of his cot, ready to give passengers a draught of his favourite spring, for which he generally received some small consideration. It is almost incredible what quantities he himself daily drank, for the space of forty-four years that he lived near the well. He never

never had a complaint; and arrived at the age of eighty-six, in the exercise of all his mental faculties. The evening before he died, he was seen drinking at the well as usual; but though this practice had prevented disease, it could not save him from the hand of death. He retired to his cell, and in the morning was found dead in his bed. A few shillings were found in an old rag beside him. He had exacted a promise from the minister of the parish, that no one after him should occupy the hut; and about this he discovered an anxiety not to be accounted for. The day he was buried, the hut was demolished.—It would not, indeed, as Dr. M'Intire observes, have been easy to have found a new occupant, for the whole inside of his solitary habitation was lined with fragments of coffins, brought from the church-yard year after year, as repairs were needed." *Vol.* i. *p.* 122.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT DUNSTAFFNAGE.

"THERE is a custom still in use at Dunstaffnage, which expresses, in no unpleasing manner, at once the hospitality of the country, and the attachment of the people to their chief. When a company of unexpected strangers arrive, which is by no means uncommon in the highlands, a pole is immediately erected on the battlements of the castle, with a table-cloth affixed to it for a flag. This serves as a signal to the tenants of certain possessions, to bring fresh salmon, or any other fish that may be in season. Other tenants embrace that opportunity of showing their attachment, or paying their court to the laird, by presenting any thing that is rare, or which they think may be acceptable.

"We were informed that this ancient seat of kings, and the adjoining lands, were offered to sale: indeed we were surprised to find many of the highland estates in the same situation, though, till within these last fifty years, such a circumstance was seldom heard of; but then luxury had not reached these distant parts. Proprietors lived at home, and subsisted chiefly on the produce of their own lands, which enabled them to exercise a princely hospitality. They were beloved and revered by their tenants; but times are now changed:—the highland lairds resort frequently to the metropolis, where their incomes will by no means support them in the style in which they think they have a right to appear. At present a purchaser might find at least 150,000*l.* worth of highland property in the market. This, however, though it is a private loss, may perhaps be considered as a public benefit. A spirit of industry and adventure is certainly excited, by the prospect of one day being able to obtain a spot of one's native land, which a person may call his own. The greatest evil that attends a change of property in these parts is, that estates are often bought by strangers, who have no attachment to the country, and who do not, therefore, reside on them, but let them to tacksmen, who offer the greatest rent." *Vol.* i. *p.* 138.

IMPOLICY OF THE SALT LAWS AT MULL.

"IN order to procure salt for the purpose of curing fish, those who want it are obliged to go for it to Oban, and at the custom-house make oath, that the salt which they purchase is for the curing of herring only; they must at the same time give a bond, which is not discharged till they take the herring, and what salt may remain above the quantity allowed for a certain number, to Oban, a distance of twenty miles. Indeed, from many parts of the island, they are obliged to go double that distance to a custom-house, for a few baskets of salt, and return to the same custom-house with the little fish they have cured, or perhaps with the salt; without any fish at all. Besides, the people will never go to a distant custom-house for salt, till the herring appear in the lochs, from the well-grounded fear that the fishing may fail; and that, having no proper place in which to keep the salt, it may in different ways be embezzled, and they incur all the penalties of the salt laws. Even when the herring do appear, the weather may be bad, the distance of the custom-house great, the salt damaged in their open boats, and the herring in a great measure disappear; or at least much valuable time be lost before they return home to the fishing." *Vol.* i. *p.* 149.

(To be continued.)

XXVII.

XXVII. *Symes's Account of an Embaſſy to Ava.* (Continued from P. 93.)

SHOEMADOO, THE GREAT TEMPLE AT PEGUE.

"THE object in Pegue that moſt attracts and moſt merits notice, is the noble edifice of Shoemadoo, or the Golden Supreme. This extraordinary pile of building is erected on a double terrace, one raiſed upon another: the lower and greater terrace is about ten feet above the natural level of the ground, forming an exact parallelogram: the upper and leſſer terrace is ſimilar in ſhape, and riſes about twenty feet above the lower terrace, or thirty above the level of the country. I judged a ſide of the lower terrace to be 1391 feet; of the upper, 684. The walls that ſuſtained the ſides of the terrace, both upper and lower, are in a ruinous ſtate; they were formerly covered with plaſter, wrought into various figures; the area of the lower is ſtrewed with the fragments of ſmall decayed buildings, but the upper is kept free from filth, and is in tolerably good order. There is reaſon to conclude that this building and the fortreſs are coeval; as the earth of which the terraces are compoſed, appears to have been taken from the ditch; there being no other excavation in the city, or in its neighbourhood, that could have afforded a tenth part of the quantity.

"The terraces are aſcended by flights of ſtone ſteps, which are now broken and neglected; on each ſide are dwellings of the Rhahaans, raiſed on timbers four or five feet from the ground; theſe houſes conſiſt only of a large hall; the wooden pillars that ſupport them are turned with neatneſs; the roofs are covered with tiles, and the ſides are made of boards; there are a number of bare benches in every houſe, on which the Rhahaans ſleep: we ſaw no other furniture.

"Shoemadoo is a pyramidical building, compoſed of brick and mortar, without excavation or aperture of any ſort; octagonal at the baſe, and ſpiral at top; each ſide of the baſe meaſures 162 feet; this immenſe breadth diminiſhes abruptly, and a ſimilar building has not unaptly been compared in ſhape to a large ſpeaking-trumpet.

"Six feet from the ground there is a wide projection that ſurrounds the baſe, on the plane of which are fifty-ſeven ſmall ſpires of equal ſize, and equidiſtant; one of them meaſured twenty-ſeven feet in height, and forty in circumference at the bottom. On a higher ledge there is another row, conſiſting of fifty-three ſpires of ſimilar ſhape and meaſurement.

"A great variety of mouldings encircle the building, and ornaments ſomewhat reſembling the fleur-de-lys ſurround the lower part of the ſpire: circular mouldings likewiſe girt it to a conſiderable height, above which there are ornaments in ſtucco, not unlike the leaves of a Corinthian capital; and the whole is crowned by a *Tee*, or umbrella, of open iron-work, from which riſes a rod with a gilded pennant.

"The tee or umbrella is to be ſeen on every ſacred building that is of a ſpiral form: the raiſing and conſecration of this laſt and indiſpenſable appendage, is an act of high religious ſolemnity, and a ſeaſon of feſtivity and relaxation. The preſent king beſtowed the tee that covers Shoemadoo. It was made at the capital: many of the principal nobility came down from Ummerapoora to be preſent at the ceremony of its elevation.

"The circumference of the tee is fifty-ſix feet; it reſts on an iron axis fixed in the building, and is farther ſecured by large chains ſtrongly rivetted to the ſpire. Round the lower rim of the tee are appended a number of bells, which, agitated by the wind, make a continual jingling.

"The tee is gilt, and it is ſaid to be the intention of the King to gild the whole of the ſpire. All the leſſer pagodas are ornamented with proportionable umbrellas of ſimilar workmanſhip, which are likewiſe encircled by ſmall bells.

"The extreme height of the edifice, from the level of the country, is 361 feet, and above the interior terrace, 331 feet.

"On the ſouth-eaſt angle of the upper terrace there are two handſome ſaloons, or kioums, lately erected, the roofs compoſed of different ſtages, ſupported by pillars; we judged the length of each to be about ſixty feet, and the breadth thirty: the ceiling of one is already embelliſhed with gold leaf, and the pillars are lackered; the decoration of the other is not yet completed. They are made entirely

of

of wood; the carving on the outſide is laborious and minute: we ſaw ſeveral unfiniſhed figures of animals and men, in groteſque attitudes, which were deſigned as ornaments for different parts of the building. Some images of Gaudma, the ſupreme object of Birman adoration, lay ſcattered around.

"At each angle of the interior and higher terrace, there is a temple ſixty-ſeven feet high, reſembling, in miniature, the great temple; in front of that, in the ſouth-weſt corner, are four gigantic repreſentations, in maſonry, of Palloo, or the evil genius, half beaſt, half human, ſeated on their hams, each with a large club on the right ſhoulder. The Pundit, who accompanied me, ſaid that they reſembled the Rakuſs of the Hindoos. Theſe are guardians of the temple.

"Nearly in the centre of the eaſt face of the area are two human figures in ſtucco, beneath a gilded umbrella; one, ſtanding, repreſents a man with a book before him, and a pen in his hand; he is called Thaſiamee, the recorder of mortal merits and mortal miſdeeds; the other, a female figure kneeling, is Mahaſumdera, the proteſtreſs of the univerſe, ſo long as the univerſe is doomed to laſt; but when the time of general diſſolution arrives, by her hand the world is to be overwhelmed and everlaſtingly deſtroyed.

"A ſmall brick building near the north-eaſt angle contains an upright marble ſlab, four feet high, and three feet wide: there is a long legible inſcription on it. I was told it was an account of the donations of pilgrims of only a recent date.

"Along the whole extent of the north face of the upper terrace, there is a wooden ſhed for the convenience of devotees who come from a diſtant part of the country. On the north ſide of the temple are three large bells of good workmanſhip, ſuſpended nigh the ground, between pillars; ſeveral deers' horns lie ſtrewed around; thoſe who come to pay their devotions firſt take up one of the horns, and ſtrike the bell three times, giving an alternate ſtroke to the ground: this act, I was told, is to announce to the ſpirit of Gaudma the approach of a ſuppliant. There are ſeveral low benches near the foot of the temple, on which the perſon who comes to pray, places his offering, commonly conſiſting of boiled rice, a plate of ſweetmeats, or cocoa-nut fried in oil; when it is given, the devotee cares not what becomes of it; the crows and wild dogs often devour it in preſence of the donor, who never attempts to diſturb the animals. I ſaw ſeveral plates of victuals diſpoſed of in this manner, and underſtood it was the caſe with all that was brought.

"There are many ſmall temples on the areas of both terraces, which are neglected, and ſuffered to fall into decay. Numberleſs images of Gaudma lie indiſcriminately ſcattered. A pious Birman, who purchaſes an idol, firſt procures the ceremony of conſecration to be performed by the Rhahaans; he then takes his purchaſe to whatever ſacred building is moſt convenient, and there places it within the ſhelter of a kioum, or on the open ground before the temple; nor does he ever again ſeem to have any anxiety about its preſervation, but leaves the divinity to ſhift for itſelf. Some of thoſe idols are made of marble that is found in the neighbourhood of the capital of the Birman dominions, and admits of a very fine poliſh; many are formed of wood, and gilded, and a few are of ſilver; the latter, however, are not uſually expoſed and neglected like the others. Silver and gold is rarely uſed, except in the compoſition of houſehold gods.

"On both the terraces are a number of white cylindrical flags, rated on bamboo poles; theſe flags are peculiar to the Rhahaans, and are conſidered as emblematic of purity, and of their ſacred function. On the top of the ſtaff there is a henza, or gooſe, the ſymbol both of the Birman and Pegue nations.

"From the upper projection that ſurrounds the baſe of Shoemadoo, the proſpect of the circumjacent country is extenſive and picturesque; but it is a proſpect of nature in her rudeſt ſtate; there are few inhabitants, and ſcarcely any cultivation. The hills of Martaban riſe to the eaſtward, and the Sitang river, winding along the plains, gives an interrupted view of its waters. To the north-weſt, about forty miles, are the Galladzet hills, whence the Pegue river takes its riſe; hills remarkable only for the noiſome effects of their atmoſphere. In every other direction the eye looks over a boundleſs plain, checquered by a wild intermixture of wood and water.

"Not being able to procure any ſatisfactory information reſpecting the antiquity of Shoemadoo, I paid a viſit to the Siredaw, or ſuperior Rhahaan of the country; his abode was ſituated in a ſhady grove of tamarind-trees, above five miles ſouth-eaſt of the city; every object ſeemed to correſpond with the years and dignity of the poſſeſſor. The trees were lofty; a bamboo railing protected his dwelling from the attack of wild beaſts: a neat reſervoir contained clear water, a little garden ſupplied roots, and his retreat was well ſtocked with fruit-trees; ſome young Rahaans lived with him, and adminiſtered to his wants with pious reſpect. Though much emaciated, he ſeemed lively, and in full poſſeſſion of his mental faculties; he ſaid his age was eighty-ſeven. The Rahaans, although ſubſiſting on charity, never ſolicit alms, or accept of money; I therefore preſented this venerable prelate of the order with a piece of cloth, which was repaid by a grateful benediction. He told me, that in the convulſions of the Pegue empire, moſt of their valuable records had been deſtroyed, but it was traditionally believed that the temple of Shoemadoo was founded 2300 years ago, by two merchants, brothers, who came to Pegue from Tallowmeou, a diſtrict one day's journey eaſt of Martaban. Theſe pious traders at firſt raiſed a temple one Birman cubit * in height; Sigeamee, or the ſpirit that preſides over the elements, and directs the thunder and lightning, in the ſpace of one night increaſed the ſize of the temple to two cubits; the merchants then added another cubit, which Sigeamee doubled in the ſame ſhort time; the building thus attained the magnitude of twelve cubits, when the merchants deſiſted; that the temple was afterwards gradually increaſed by ſucceſſive monarchs of Pegue, the regiſters of whoſe names, with the amount of their contributions, had been loſt in the general ruin; nor could he inform me of any authentic archives that eſcaped the wreck." *P.* 186.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS——CONVENTS OF THE RHAHAANS.

"THE Birmans, like all the natives of the Eaſt, are fond of proceſſions; ſcarce a week paſſes that there is not a religious diſplay in Rangoon; either a funeral of ſome perſon who leaves ſufficient to defray the expenſe of a pompous public burning, or the ceremony of admitting youths into the convents of the Rhahaans; on the latter occaſion parents vie with each other, and ſpare no coſt: the principal charge conſiſts in entertainments, and the cuſtomary preſents to the Rahaans. The age of induction is generally from eight to twelve years. When a boy is to be introduced into a convent, either as a temporary reſident, or with a view to future conſecration, his friends prepare their offerings of cloth, rice, preſerves, fruit, fans, cuſhions, mats, and houſehold utenſils. On an appointed day he parades the ſtreets, dreſſed in yellow, and mounted on a horſe richly capariſoned, led by two ſervants: a band of muſic goes before, and a party of Rhahaans encircle him: his male friends follow in a troop, and the females of their families bring up the rear, the latter carrying on their heads the offerings meant for the Rhahaans. Thus they proceed to the convent of which the novice is to become a member, where he is preſented in form to the ſenior of the brotherhood. This ceremony is repeated three times, and at each perambulation freſh preſents are to be provided.

"The kioums or convents of the Rhahaans are different in their ſtructure from common houſes, and much reſemble the architecture of the Chineſe; they are made entirely of wood; the roof is compoſed of different ſtages, ſupported by ſtrong pillars; the inſide comprehends one large hall; the whole houſe is open at the ſides: ſome are curiouſly carved with various ſymbolic repreſentations of the divinity. There are no apartments for the private recreation of the Rhahaans; publicity is the prevailing ſyſtem of Birman conduct; they admit of no ſecrets either in church or ſtate.

"From the many convents in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, the number of Rhahaans and Phonghis † muſt be very conſiderable; I was told it exceeded fifteen thouſand. This eſtimate muſt include thoſe in their novitiate. Like the Carmelites, they go barefooted, and have their heads cloſe-

* "Twenty-two inches."

† "The inferior order of prieſts, vulgarly called Tallapoins."

ſhaven,

haven, on which they never wear any covering.

"Yellow is the only colour worn by the priesthood; they have a long loose cloak, which they wrap round them so as to cover most part of the body: they profess celibacy, and abstain from every sensual indulgence. The prescribed punishment for a Rhahaan detected in an act of incontinence, is expulsion, and public disgrace; the delinquent is seated on an ass, and his face daubed with black paint, interspersed with spots of white; he is thus led through the streets, with a drum beating before him, and afterwards turned out of the city: but such instances of degradation are very rare. The juniors are restricted from wandering about licentiously, either by day or night. There is a prior in every convent, who has a discretionary power to grant permission to go abroad.

"The Rhahaans never dress their own victuals, holding it an abuse of time to perform any of the common functions of life, which, so long as they occupy, must divert them from the abstract contemplation of the divine essence. They receive the contributions of the laity, ready cooked, and prefer cold food to hot. At the dawn of the morning they begin to perambulate the town, to collect supplies for the day: each convent sends forth a certain number of its members, who walk at a quick pace through the streets, supporting with the right arm a blue lackered box, in which the donations are deposited; these usually consist of boiled rice, mixed with oil, dried and pickled fish, sweetmeats, fruit, &c. During their walk they never cast their eyes to the right or to the left, but keep them fixed on the ground; they do not stop to solicit, and seldom even look at the donors, who appear more desirous to bestow, than the others to receive. The Rhahaans eat but once a day, at the hour of noon. A much larger quantity of provision being commonly procured than suffices for the members of the convent, the surplus is disposed of as charitably as it was given, to the needy stranger, or the poor scholars who daily attend them, to be instructed in letters, and taught their moral and religious duties.

"In the various commotions of the empire, I never heard that the Rhahaans had taken any active share, or publicly interfered in politics, or engaged in war: by this prudent conduct they excited no resentment: the Birmans and Peguers professing the same religion, who ever were conquerors, equally respected the ministers of their faith." *P.* 209.

VISIT FROM THE CHINESE DEPUTIES.

"THE Chinese minister sent me a polite message, expressing his regret that he had it not in his power to visit me in person, but that his two colleagues would wait on me whenever I should be at leisure to receive them; I returned my acknowledgments, and appointed the following day.

"It is customary among nations eastward of Bengal, when a public deputation is sent to a foreign court, to nominate three members, who constitute a council; although the president or chief of these is invested with all the power, and controls the proceedings of the rest, yet the distinction between them is not so wide as to preclude the juniors from a high degree of consequence being attached to their stations; and in case of the demise of the principal, the senior survivor executes all diplomatic functions, thus wisely guarding against any impediment which a casualty might throw in the way of negotiation.

"The two junior members of the Chinese deputation came at the appointed hour, accompanied by seven or eight attendants. There is no personage on earth so solemn and ceremonious as a Chinese officer of state; his dignity is preserved by profound silence, unless when occasion renders it necessary to exercise the faculty of speech, which is always slow, monotonous, and dull; even gentlemen in the familiarity of private life, seldom depart from their gravity, or relax into a smile. On entering a room where there is company, good breeding is evinced by a modest but pertinacious refusal to sit down till the master of the house is first seated, which would be an equal violation of decorum on his part. This custom, I was told, sometimes produces a very ludicrous scene, and the guests are not unfrequently obliged to be dragged to their chairs, and placed in them almost by compulsion. My house being about to undergo some alteration, I had caused a suite of tents, which I had brought

brought with me, to be pitched for our temporary accommodation; in these I made arrangements to receive my visitors, who were exact to their time. On entering the door of the marquee they both made an abrupt stop, and resisted all solicitation to advance to chairs that had been prepared for them, until I should first be seated. In this dilemma Dr. Buchanan, who had visited China, advised me what was to be done; I immediately seized on the foremost, whilst the Doctor himself grappled with the second: thus we soon fixed them to their seats, both parties, during the struggle, repeating Chin, Chin, Chin Chin, the Chinese term of salutation. The conversation was not at all lively or interesting; for though I sat between them, our words had to make a wide circuit before they reached each other's comprehension. I spoke in the language of Hindostan to a Mussulman who understood Birman; he delivered it to a Birman who spoke Chinese; this Birman gave it to the first official domestic, who repeated it to his master in the Chinese tongue. Our wines, port, claret, and Madeira, all excellent of their kind, were served up; these, however, were too cold for Chinese palates; my visitants did not seem to relish them; but when cherry brandy was introduced, their approbation was manifested by the satisfaction with which each of them swallowed a large glass full of the liquor: they tasted our tea, and, before they departed, politely presented me with some fans, two or three pieces of silk, two small boxes of tea, and three bottles of shouchou, a very fiery spirit distilled from rice, of which the Chinese are extremely fond. I returned the visit on the following day, and was received with as much pomp and ostentation as circumstances would admit; in front of the house a silk ensign waved, on which was embroidered the imperial dragon of China, and at their gate were suspended whips and chains, importing the power which the owner possessed to inflict corporal punishment. The two junior members met me at the threshold of their habitation, apologized for the unavoidable absence of the chief personage, and introduced me into a hall, the walls of which were concealed by screens of silk, and the chairs covered with loose pieces of satin. This interview was rendered more interesting than the former, by a spontaneous question on the part of the senior Chinese, to know whether I had heard of the safe arrival of Lord Macartney in England. His Lordship having left China only the preceding year, it was not possible to have had accounts of his reaching England, and the issue of his Lordship's negotiations was at that time wholly unknown; consequently, being unacquainted both with the objects and event of that splendid mission, I felt myself rather on delicate ground in regard to the inquiries which I, on my part, wished to make. In order to draw some conclusion from their discourse, I encouraged them to pursue the topic, by asking how his Lordship's health had borne the vicissitudes of climate; they replied, that they only know of the embassy from report, and seemed reluctant to enter into particulars, with which, it is probable, they were entirely unacquainted; I did not, therefore, press the subject farther; but I was not suffered to remain long in doubt what their sentiments were. Chinese vanity scarcely yields to that of the Birmans; here was an opportunity, by exaggeration and misrepresentation, of indulging their own pride at the expense of the English nation, which, in the accounts circulated by them at Ummerapoora respecting the embassy to China, they did not neglect. They treated us with tea and sweetmeats, and smoked their long pipes with unrelaxed solemnity. I repaid their civilities by giving them some broad-cloth and brandy, and took my leave." *P.* 193.

(To be continued.)

XXVIII. *Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia*; in Reply to some Passages in Brown's Travels through Egypt, Africa, and Syria. To which is added, a comparative View of Life and Happiness in Europe and in Caffraria. By RICHARD WHARTON, Esq. 4to. pp. 84. 5s.—Newcastle upon Tyne printed; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

EXTRACTS.

"I SHALL confine my attention to passages in which Mr. Bruce is individually cited, and cited as blameable for mistake, misrepresentation, or falsehood.

falſehood: and I ſhall reduce what I find of this nature to four heads. Firſt, Mr. Bruce did not, according to Mr. Brown, reach the ſource of the Abyſſinian river: ſecondly, Mr. Bruce is groſsly miſtaken in calling the Abyſſinian river, the Nile: thirdly, Mr. Bruce exaggerates or invents the danger ariſing from the moving ſands in Africa: fourthly, Mr. Bruce miſtakes a fact, in averring that he made his drawings of the Theban Harpers, on the ſpot.

"Firſt, Mr. Bruce did not reach the ſource of the Abyſſinian river. This evidently appears to be the opinion of Mr. Brown, and he founds it on the concurrent information of a Bergoo, named Hadgi Hamad, and of an Armenian merchant. Both theſe perſons ſtated themſelves to have known Mr. Bruce, under the name of Yakub, in Abyſſinia: both agreed, in confirming his own account of the favour he enjoyed at Gondar, and of his obtaining the ſuperintendance of a province called Ras el Fil: and the Armenian 'narrated of his own accord' the ſtory told by Bruce of his ſhooting a wax candle through ſeven ſhields. The Armenian alſo repreſented the Abyſſins as a groſs ignorant people, who ate raw fleſh; but both theſe men denied that Mr. Bruce had ever viſited, what in that country are deemed the ſources of the Nile.

"I do not think it is aſſuming too much, to ſuppoſe, that if Mr. Bruce had publiſhed an account of his travels to, and diſcovery of, the ſource of the Nile, without inſerting any paſſages tending to exalt his own perſonal character, and without reciting any circumſtances relative to the manners of the Abyſſinians, abhorrent from European cuſtoms, his credit would not have been impeached; and the courſe of the Nile would have been as much determined by the teſtimony of Bruce, as that of the Maragnon by the authority of Condamine. It is therefore material to conſider thoſe paſſages, which, from their improbability, have rendered the general veracity of Mr. Bruce ſuſpected; and to inquire how far they are, in point of fact, authenticated or refuted by other evidence.

"The firſt outcry which was raiſed againſt Mr. Bruce, on the ſcore of his pretended diet, had but little effect: and the teſtimony of other writers, relative to the practice of eating the fleſh of wild beaſts, among ſavage nations, is not neceſſary to defend his aſſertion in this inſtance: we muſt allow that a man may ſo far accommodate his ſtomach to the cuſtoms of thoſe, whom his curioſity prompts him to viſit, as to ſubſiſt on diet yet more repugnant to his feelings than the ſimple fleſh of lions. But that it ſhould be a prevalent habit in any nation to eat, not only raw fleſh, but fleſh yet trembling from the muſcle of a living animal, is ſo adverſe to all our ideas of delicacy, humanity, or even poſſibility, that I believe many perſons to this moment abſolutely diſcredit what Mr. Bruce has related of the Abyſſinians in that reſpect. I ſhall not enter into the poſſibility of the fact; but only deſire thoſe who are ſceptical on that ground, to read Mr. Bruce's account of the manner in which the thing is effected, calmly; and then aſk the opinion of their ſurgeon, whether it be or be not poſſible. With reſpect to the probability of ſuch a cuſtom, we muſt judge by collateral circumſtances.

"The country in which theſe brutal manners are ſtated to prevail, is ſo little known to us, that the information relative to its uſages muſt of courſe be ſcanty. But ſuch as that information is, it invariably confirms the teſtimony of Mr. Bruce: even the intelligence gleaned by Mr. Brown from his Armenian friend may have ſome degree of weight in *generals*, though I ſhall preſently have occaſion to ſet it aſide as to *particulars*. If he ever had in fact been in Abyſſinia, ſo ſtrange a cuſtom as that of eating raw fleſh could not fail to make an impreſſion on him: and accordingly we find it is one of the circumſtances which he communicated to Mr. Brown.

"I am not however willing to repoſe very great confidence in the reports of ſuch perſons as this Armenian, whether they favour my opinion or no. We have it from other authority beſides that of Mr. Brown, that ſuch people as the Armenian and the Bergoo factor, as well as the Jelabs, are not very ſolicitous about the truth of their relation, provided they can find out the object and bias of thoſe with whom they confer, and render their ſtory ſatisfactory to them. Therefore, ſince it is a fair inference from Mr. Brown's words, that the incident of the ſeven ſhields was the only one which the Armenian 'narrated of his

'own accord;' and conſequently, that the reſidue of what he ſaid, was in anſwer to queſtions; it may well be thought to have aſſumed the colour of thoſe queſtions, and, of courſe, not to be indiſputably authentic. But the accuracy of the late Sir W. Jones has furniſhed us with a document, on this ſubject, of which the validity cannot be impeached: it is to be found in the firſt volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches, and contains the ſubſtance of an account of Abyſſinia, given to Sir William Jones at Calcutta, by an Armenian merchant then in Bengal. I may boldly ſay, that the known character of Sir William Jones precludes any ſuſpicion of unfairneſs* in his examination of this man: and I am therefore at liberty to conſider the account given by him, as far as it goes, in the light of an unbiaſſed repreſentation. We are not indeed to expect in it a full deſcription of Abyſſinian manners, or a detail of the hiſtory, polity, and geography of that country; but what is to be found in it, on any of thoſe topics, may be implicitly relied on. In this paper, the brutal cuſtom of eating the raw fleſh of living animals, is mentioned as prevalent among the ſoldiery and peaſants, though not as univerſal, in Abyſſinia." P. 21.

"Secondly; 'Mr. Bruce is miſtaken 'in calling the Abyſſinian river the 'Nile.' In order to diſcuſs this propoſition, I ſhall firſt conſider what grounds Mr. Bruce had for the opinion which led him to call it ſo; and afterwards, what grounds Mr. Brown ſeems to have proceeded on, in ſetting that opinion aſide.

"The object of Mr. Bruce, as he expreſsly tells us, was to accompliſh what had been in vain attempted in former times; what had been the deſideratum of monarchs, as well as of philoſophers; but had, during a long ſucceſſion of ages, uniformly baffled the ſkill and enterpriſe of antiquity. He wiſhed to view the fountains of that river, *which the Greek and Roman writers had called the Nile.*

"Now, had he been at liberty to chooſe his own branch of the Egyptian river, and beſtow the name of *Nile* on that which was moſt eaſy to inveſtigate; he would have had a leſs difficult matter to compaſs, than he did in fact propoſe to himſelf; and probably would have cloſed his labours a very little way beyond Axum. But as his object was to complete what the ancients were unable to perform; to explore that region, which Diodorus had pronounced to be not only unknown but inacceſſible; it was requiſite that he ſhould take for his guide the writings of the ancients, and look for the ſources of his Nile, where they conceived the fountains of theirs to exiſt. Other rivers might indeed be more inviting, from their magnitude; or from the tract of country watered by them, being leſs obſtructed by phyſical and moral impediments; but if it appeared that they purſued a direction which could not be reconciled with the old topography, he would not have been juſtified in profeſſing himſelf to have cleared up the grand deſideratum of ancient geography, by tracing ſuch rivers to their ſources.

"If, therefore, Mr. Bruce did in fact arrive at the ſource of that river, which had been the object of former ſearch; and which the ancients, after diſtinguiſhing it by various appellations in different parts of its courſe, ſuppoſed to be the ſame ſtream that in Egypt was called the *Nile*; he certainly effected his purpoſe; and he is warranted in treating the river of which he reached the fountains, as *the real Nile*; notwithſtanding Mr. Brown may have perſuaded himſelf to differ both from ancients and moderns, and beſtow that name on the Bahr el Abiad.

"Mr. Bruce diſcovered the fountains of a river, which, riſing in the ſouthern extremity of Abyſſinia, flowed through a large lake with ſo ſtrong a current, as to preſerve the colour of its waters diſtinct from that of thoſe through which it paſſed; then taking a circuit, ſouth-eaſterly, it turned again towards the weſt, and paſſing nearer to the equator than its ſource, aſſumed a northerly direction; then traverſing Fazuclo, Sennaar, and Nubia, it joined

* "*Suſpicion of unfairneſs.* The examination alluded to took place ſome years before Mr. Bruce publiſhed his work, though long after his return from Abyſſinia; conſequently Sir William Jones had no leading grounds whereon to form his queſtions, had he been diſpoſed to obtain the deſired intelligence in that way: for little had been told, and leſs was believed, relative to Abyſſinia, prior to the publication of Mr. Bruce."

two

two large rivers; the Bahr el Abiad, which ran from the ſouth-weſt; and afterwards the Tacazze, which flowed from the eaſtern parts of Abyſſinia, contiguous to Adel: then, keeping the great deſert, towards Suakem, on its right, it paſſed on by Dongola to Syene." *P.* 27.

"Mr. Brown tells us, that he was induced to think 'the river, of which 'Mr. Bruce deſcribes the ſource, is 'not the true Nile, from conviction 'ſufficiently clear, ariſing both from 'reading and the ſentiments of thoſe 'who were beſt informed on the ſub-'ject.' It is to be regretted, that he has not informed us from what books in particular, and from what perſons of ſuperior intelligence, his conviction aroſe. There is indeed *one* hint from whence it has been derived; and that is, his remark in the preface to his book, 'that the Bahr el Abiad has 'been ſeen by no European.'

"It is poſſible too, that Mr. Brown's conviction may have been ſtrengthened by a belief, that, in ſize, the Bahr el Afrek yields to the Bahr el Abiad; and that the latter, being the largeſt, muſt of courſe be the more celebrated river. I cannot however fully accede to this propoſition: admitting the Bahr el Abiad to be larger than the Bahr el Afrek; before we can admit alſo that it is the Nile of the ancients, we muſt be ſatisfied that, prior to its entrance into Egypt, it embraces one ſide of an inſular or peninſular tract which may anſwer to the Meroe of antiquity; that it is ſubject to periodical inundation; and that it deſcribes a circuitous line in its courſe, correſponding with the deſcription of Diodorus already cited: nay, before *our* conviction that Mr. Brown is right, can be as clear as *his own*, we muſt bring the Bahr el Abiad to the teſt of Arrian's topography, and prove that its direction above Elephantine, declining from the eaſt, might juſtify Alexander in ſuppoſing the Indus to be a continuation of the Nile. Mr. Brown may ſay, that we are not certified of the contrary of all theſe particulars: I will aſk him, why he cannot leave us in poſſeſſion of a river, of which *we do* know the circumſtances analogous to the old Nile; until, in another more ſucceſsful journey, he ſhall have diſcovered that the ſame are true alſo in reſpect to the Bahr el Abiad? Let him remember the proverb, *a bird in the hand is worth two in the buſh*: if we relinquiſh the Nile we have, and Mr. Brown cannot find us another, what ſhall we ſay to him?" *P.* 40.

"Thirdly, Mr. Brown ſays, 'During the whole of my route I had rea-'ſon to ſuſpect that the accounts in 'books of travels, which have gene-'rated ſuch terrific notions of the 'moving ſands of Africa, are greatly 'exaggerated.' And he adds, what I conceive to be his inducement for forming ſuch a concluſion, as follows: 'While we remained at Leghea, indeed, 'a violent gale ſprang up from the 'north-weſt, and raiſed a cloud of 'ſand: at that time I placed a wooden 'bowl, capable of containing about 'two gallons, in the open air: thirty 'minutes had elapſed when it appeared 'completely filled with ſand.' In another place he ſays, 'While we re-'mained here' (ſc. at Leghea) 'we felt 'much inconvenience from a ſuffocat-'ing wind which blew from the ſouth, 'and raiſed the ſand in clouds.' So that it was not one wind only which had this effect. It alſo (I think) appears from Mr. Brown's expreſſions, that the conductors of caravans find great difficulty in ſteering acroſs theſe deſerts, from the fluctuations of ſand, and the different appearances aſſumed in conſequence by the country, as well as from the frequent loſs of erected marks, which are in thoſe fluctuations overwhelmed.

"Now, from theſe circumſtances, any man, thinking in the dull, ordinary way, would conceive the ſame idea of the nature of African ſands, and of the dangers to be apprehended from them, as we find in fact other travellers have entertained, and have uniformly communicated to us. No penetration, but that of ſuch a genius as Mr. Brown, could deduce from the obſervations made by him at Leghea, and from the intelligence communicated by his fellow-travellers, ſuch a concluſion, as that all accounts of African ſands are exaggerated. It ſeems by the map, that his courſe lay through a very confined waſte; the weſtern range of Egyptian mountains extending very near it all the way on the left; the kingdom of Bornou (even ſuppoſing no intermediate mountains like thoſe of Hadahid to be ſtill more contiguous) being within a few degrees of longitude towards the weſt; and five days journey, being the utmoſt reach of deſert ever

ever paſſed by him, without the interruption of ſome cultivated land, from north to ſouth. I think, therefore, it is more extraordinary that Mr. Brown ſhould have an opportunity of ſeeing *any ſuch* phenomena, as others, who have croſſed wider waſtes, deſcribe, than that what fell within his obſervation ſhould not be ſo very magnificent or ſo very alarming as the appearances which are mentioned by Mr. Bruce. I ſay, by Mr. Bruce, for the general term 'Books of Travels,' uſed by Mr. Brown, certainly comprehends, and I think as certainly points at, that traveller: and I believe that the animated picture he has given us, of the moving columns of ſand *, which terrified him between Goos and Aſſuan, is, in this paſſage of Mr. Brown's book, the ſecret object of animadverſion. The deſert which Mr. Bruce traverſed on his return from Abyſſinia, is, in direct extent, above five degrees of latitude; in width, there is nothing to break the force of the wind or prevent the accumulation of ſand, over a ſpace of above ſix degrees of longitude. And yet Mr. Brown maintains his own experience in the little tracts of ſand between Aſſiut and Fur, to be concluſive as to what phenomena exiſt in any deſert! The hiſtories relative to Cambyſes and the fate of his army, I take it for granted, he ſets aſide; but he does not tell us, and therefore I will not ſuppoſe, that he diſbelieves the account given by Mr. Park of what he had a melancholy occaſion of obſerving in the Sahara.

"Would not Mr. Brown think me very unjuſt, was I to deny it to be poſſible, that in thirty minutes a two-gallon bowl ſhould be filled by the moving ſands of Leghea? He certainly would; yet he ſhould conſider, that I never witneſſed any thing of the kind, though I have traverſed the ſandieſt parts of Sherwood Foreſt; nay, though I have been more than once in very extenſive rabbit-warrens, where no vegetable ſoil is viſible. I certainly am as much authorized to impute exaggeration to him, as he is in doubting the ſtatements of other travellers on this ſubject.

"But I do not diſpute the fact he mentions. Every duſty road ſhows me, that pulverized earth or ſand can be raiſed and borne along by the wind; and I will therefore admit, that where the quantity of ſand is vaſt, and the tract of country over which it is carried, of great extent, it may aſſume even the appearance of a cloud; and if *I* will go ſo far, *he*, who has witneſſed the latter phenomenon in the corner of a deſert, ought to be equally candid in admitting that the ſame means amplified, may produce a very ſerious increaſe of the ſame inconveniences. It would be no greater ſtretch in his credulity, than mine undergoes in ſubſcribing to his ſtory of the bowl, to allow that in Barabra the agitated ſands may exhibit the appearance of moving columns; that they may have overwhelmed the army of Cambyſes; or have obliterated every veſtige of Ammon's temple †.

"Fourthly, 'Mr. Bruce miſtates 'the fact of his having made drawings of the Theban Harpers, on the 'ſpot.'

"This is a ſerious charge; and in it, by the context, another charge is implicated; namely, that Mr. Bruce did not, *himſelf*, execute thoſe drawings at all. Mr. Brown ſays, 'I particularly obſerved the two harpers de-

* "*Columns of ſand.* That agitated ſand will ſometimes aſſume a *columnar* appearance, Mr. Brown himſelf bears witneſs. 'One day,' he ſays, in p. 282, 'while I was ſitting in the market-place at Cobbè, I obſerved a ſingular appear-'ance in the air, which ſoon diſcovered itſelf to be a *column of ſand*, raiſed from 'the deſert by a whirlwind.' He ſubjoins, however, that 'this phenomenon 'had nothing of the tremendous appearance of the columns of ſand deſcribed 'by Bruce, as riſing between Aſſuan and Chendi; being merely a light cloud 'of ſand.' Mr. Brown cannot be ſure what this column might have been in the centre of the deſert; nor does Mr. Bruce tell us how far thoſe which alarmed him might have been waſted, when they had completely traverſed the region which gave them birth."

† "*Ammon's temple.* Many people have thought that Mr. Brown did, in point of fact, reach that temple, though he did not know it when he found it. There is reaſon to hope, that the reſearches of Mr. Hornman will throw great light on the hitherto defective accounts we have received of the Libyan Oaſes."

'ſcribed

'ſcribed by Bruce; but his engraved 'figures *ſeem* to be from memory.' And he adds; 'The French mer-'chants at Kahira informed me, that 'he brought with him *two* Italian 'artiſts.' What? *two* artiſts?—one was ſurely ſufficient either to anſwer the purpoſe of Mr. Bruce, if he did uſe ſuch aſſiſtance; or that of Mr. Brown, whether he did or no. But by proving too much, a caſe is often injured: theſe French merchants might have perſuaded Mr. Brown, perhaps, that Bruce had in his train a complete ſet of artiſts for every branch of deſign: and Mr. Brown's own experience might not extend far enough to evince the difficulty, if not the impoſſibility, of tranſporting ſuch a ſuite. But, if we give Mr. Bruce credit for common underſtanding, which even Mr. Brown will hardly withhold from him, we ſhall not ſuppoſe that he would incumber himſelf with two followers, when one would have been ſufficient to anſwer his purpoſe; and we ſhall be led to wonder, that we hear not any tidings of theſe Italian ſavants, either from Sir William Jones's informant, or from the Armenian and Bergoo factors, on whom Mr. Brown repoſed his confidence.

"It is much to be lamented, that Mr. Brown did not favour the public with a correct and accurate drawing of theſe figures, in order to have enabled his readers to enter into the reaſons which may have induced him to doubt the veracity of Mr. Bruce in this inſtance. Perhaps Mr. Brown is not a draftſman; and if ſo, we muſt doubly regret the monopolizing ſpirit of his anteceſſor, in not leaving either Zucchi or Balugani to decorate his more neceſſitous pages. Had we found a repreſentation of the Theban Harpers in the work of Brown, as well as in that of Bruce, the character of each, in reſpect to fidelity, would have reſted on the greater or leſs degree of authority enjoyed by the authors of them reſpectively: it would have been a fair and equal match: both had viſited the place, both would have given engravings of the figures, and both would have averred they had made them on the ſpot. So that we ſhould have given credit to the one or the other, according to the general impreſſion we might have received of their ſeveral merits.

"But the caſe is otherwiſe now: Mr. Bruce has publiſhed an engraving, and has told us that he made his drawing on the ſpot. Mr. Brown has publiſhed no engraving; but telling us that he did obſerve the harpers deſcribed by Bruce (and thereby admitting the likeneſs of that gentleman's repreſentation), he adds, 'That his 'engraved figures *ſeem* to be from 'memory.' Therefore, if we diſbelieve Mr. Bruce, we muſt not only give his antagoniſt credit for ſuperior veracity; but for a degree of intuition ſufficient to enable him to pronounce on the place where any drawing may have been made.

"I am afraid, however, that even this great preponderance of authority muſt be allowed to Mr. Brown. Though he may have been miſtaken as to the Bahr el Abiad; though he may have doubted the fact of Mr. Bruce's reaching the Abyſſinian ſources, on grounds rather too ſlight; and though, from natural intrepidity, he may have too much undervalued the dangers of an African deſert; yet all that I have ventured to remark in this eſſay, is ſo concluſive as to the abilities, the enterpriſe, the candour, the impartiality, and the general qualifications of Mr. Brown, that we cannot ſuffer the authority of any other perſon to weigh againſt his lighteſt dictum.

"Mr. Brown has a capacious mind, and embraced a very wide field of diſcovery; his intentions were noble; he ſeems to have been deſirous of illuſtrating every obſcurity under which African geography now labours; nor indeed is any thing wanting to eſtabliſh him as the moſt meritorious of modern travellers; unleſs it be, that none of his intentions were carried into effect; and that, notwithſtanding his public ſpirit, and his wonderful aptitude for ſuch undertakings, he has not been able to obviate any one of thoſe difficulties he was bold enough to encounter. The plan of Mr. Bruce, on the contrary, was very limited; ſcarcely, perhaps, coextenſive with his very limited powers. Therefore, his weight in the literary world muſt be trifling in proportion; and in eſtimating the reſpective authorities of theſe travellers, we muſt reflect with gratitude, that Mr. Brown ſet out with a reſolution of ſeeing and deſcribing to us every thing that was unknown in Africa; whereas Mr. Bruce never

proposed, in his study, to confer a greater benefit on literature than it now enjoys from his actual achievements. The result is obvious: Mr. Bruce is just so much inferior in excellence to Mr. Brown, as mere mechanical execution falls short of the more sublime merit of intention." *P.* 43.

XXIX. *Planta's History of the Helvetic Confederacy.* (Concluded from p. 86.)

EXPEDITION OF COUCY, 1375.

"INGELRAM de Coucy, Count of Soissons and Earl of Bedford*, came with a powerful host to the Rhine, to claim the marriage portion of his mother Catharine, daughter of Duke Leopold of Austria, who was defeated at Morgarten, which had been assigned her upon various districts and castles in the Argau and Alsace, and which the Austrian princes were unwilling to forego. Coucy's fame in England drew round his standard great numbers of the English warriors, who, in the old age of King Edward, and the declining health of his heroic son, were now without opportunities of exerting the martial spirit of which they had given so many splendid proofs in their late successful wars. Although joined by many from Flanders and Upper Burgundy, they were, however, called the English bands; the pre-eminence being given not only to numbers, but also to the renown already acquired in arms. Coucy, in the prime of life, full of ardour and resentment, at the head of fifteen hundred helmets, and of an army which often amounted to forty thousand men, seemed irresistible. Jevan ap Eynion ap Griffith, a descendant of the British chiefs who, nine centuries before, had withdrawn over Snowdon from the treachery of the Saxons, Jevan ap Velcalb another Cambrian, de Frant, and other warriors of eminent renown, commanded under him. The English, upwards of six thousand in number, shone in bright armour, gilt helmets, and high-crowned hats of iron†: they were well mounted, richly clad, and splendidly equipped; they committed no ravages, took nothing from the peasants except bread and wine, gave safe conduct to all who applied for it, enforced strict discipline among their inferior attendants, and, except to fathers and husbands, who had to lament the effects of their gallantry, they gave no just cause of complaint to the people who felt their power.

"Duke Leopold, terrified at this unexpected inroad, laid waste the country around him, shut himself up at Brisach, and sent to the Confederates for assistance. These held a diet, in which the men of Schwitz declared, that they saw no reason for exposing themselves in the cause of the Duke, who had never shown them any kindness, against a distant leader who had never done them an injury: that they trusted they would be able to repel the attack of either party, should it offer to molest them. The deputies of Zuric and Berne, on the other hand, maintained that as the war, which would probably reach the Argau, would necessarily endanger their open frontiers, they ought, in order to secure those frontiers, to afford assistance to the Duke. The truce of Thorberg was upon this renewed; and Berne, in particular, armed with great speed and alacrity. Such divided councils were contrary to the spirit of the Confederacy, of which unanimity was the soul and essence; and the defence of the whole ought ever to have been considered as the indispensable duty of every component part.

"Coucy reached the walls of Basle; the banner of Zuric advanced to the village of Sur in the Argau, and a strong body of Berners joined Peter de Thorberg, governor of the Duke's hereditary dominions in these parts at Hetzogenbuchsee: but the number and prowess of the invaders, who had now reached the Aar, having struck terror into all the inhabitants of the open country; the troops also declined the contest, and returned to their re-

* "One of the first nobles of Normandy: he had been sent into England a hostage for King John, where his eminent qualities soon ingratiated him with the court of Edward the Third, who conferred on him the titles of Soissons and Bedford, and gave him his eldest daughter, Isabella, in marriage."

† "The Germans called them *Guggle hats*, whence the whole army obtained the name of *Gugglers*."

spect-

ſpective homes. Even the Duke, deſpairing of perſonal ſafety, fled from the dangerous conflict. Coucy marched by Soleure, and occupied many of the ample villages on the Aar, between Buren and Olten. Rudolph Count of Nidau, the ward of Erlach, met him at Buren, and offered reſiſtance; but having raiſed his helmet, he received a ſhot, which at once terminated his life and his illuſtrious race. Coucy removed his head-quarters to the abbey of St. Urban: his men, hard preſſed for ſuſtenance, were now reduced to the neceſſity of committing depredations. Helvetia was then, as it will ever be, unable to maintain a foreign army. They demoliſhed many caſtles, and ravaged the open country from the lake of Neuchattel to the gates of Zuric, and the inlets of the foreſt cantons. A famine enſued; and ſuch was the general deſolation, that towns not of the leaſt order, were not ſecure againſt the attacks of ravenous wolves.

"Among the mountains that decline from the higher Alps towards the Argau, are two contiguous diſtricts, the Ruſſwyl and the Entlibuch; the inhabitants of which, a tall, robuſt, ſprightly, and courageous race, were once ſubjects of the Baron of Wollhauſen, who afterwards alienated them to the Houſe of Auſtria, from whom Peter de Thorberg had lately obtained Entlibuch as a mortgage. The ſhepherds of this latter diſtrict, which borders on Underwalden, one of the moſt remarkable among the Helvetian tribes for primitive truth, vigour, and induſtry, were the only part of the Duke's ſubjects who made an effectual ſtand againſt the inroads of theſe aſſailants. Their undaunted firmneſs called forth many adventurers from the foreſt cantons; and at Lucern, the gates of which were ſhut, many jumped over the walls, and haſtened to the collecting band. Three thouſand of the invaders had advanced far into the valley of Ruſſwyl, ſpreading deſolation round them, when they were met by ſix hundred of the ſhepherds, who, being well acquainted with all the advantageous poſts of the country, ſoon routed them; not, however, without a ſevere conflict, and a heavy loſs on their part. They rode back triumphant to their huts, on Engliſh ſteeds, and clad in the bright armour of their ſlaughtered foes*. A baron, who from his lofty caſtle ſaw the march, exclaimed, 'Alas! that peaſants ſhould 'now wear the arms of ſuch illuſtrious 'warriors.' A ſhepherd anſwered, 'It is becauſe we have this day mingled 'the blood of illuſtrious warriors with 'that of horſes.'

"The Berners, aware that the increaſing famine would ſoon compel the hoſtile bands to approach their city, at length took vigorous ſteps to ſecure themſelves. The nature of the country, the length and darkneſs of the nights, the inclemency of the ſeaſon, all ſeconded their meaſures. On the evening of Chriſtmas day, they fell upon a party commanded by Frant, and put them to the rout. Two days after, ap Griffith, who lay with three thouſand men in the convent of Frau-brunnen between Berne and Soleure, was rouſed out of his ſleep two hours before daybreak, and a bloody conflict took place in the cloiſters. The chief, and Velcaib by his ſide, fought with deſperate fury. The convent took fire, and the din of arms was heard through the thick ſmoke and raging flames, until the conflagration, confounding friends and foes, put a ſtop to the combat. Eight hundred Engliſh fell, and Jevan retired. The Berners, who had paid dear for this advantage, returned home, loaded with ſpoils, and three captured banners, gaily chanting their war ſong.

"Coucy, now equally urged by hunger and cold, and ſeeing his formidable opponents gathering on all ſides around him, gave up the conteſt, and withdrew into the milder plains of Alſace: his troops, exaſperated by ill ſucceſs, became rapacious and unruly. Ingelram was brave; ſkilful in ſtate affairs, and magnanimous far beyond what could be expected from human frailty: but a general, who carries war into this country, if the people unanimouſly reſiſt him, and eſpecially in the imperfect ſtate of the tactics of thoſe times, muſt be endowed with talents, and a fund of local knowledge, which fall to the ſhare of few, and which Coucy did not poſſeſs. With forces more numerous than thoſe which Alexander led into Aſia, all Coucy

* "This engagement took place near a wood called the Buttiſholz. A mound, called the Engliſh Barrow, is to this day a memorial of the event."

obtained was the two ſeigneuries of Buren and Nidau, which the Duke, having purchaſed them from the houſe of Kyburg, made over to him, in full ſatisfaction for his claim on account of his mother's portion." *Vol.* i. *p.* 184.

OSTRACISM OF THE MACE.

"THE mode in which the authors of the commotion (the war of Raron, 1418) effected their purpoſe, is ſingular, though analogous to what popular leaders ever practiſe in order to concentrate the various grievances complained of into one ſingle image, word, or ſentence. They produced a club, on which a human face was rudely ſculptured, and tied it to a young birch-tree, which they plucked up by the root. This they called *The* [illegible], and ſet it up as an emblem of the injured people. The figure was aſked who it had chiefly to complain of? and the names of the principal families being called over, when that of the perſon aimed at was mentioned, it was made to bow profoundly, in token of humiliation and earneſt entreaty for relief. All thoſe who took compaſſion on it drove a nob-nail into the trunk of the tree, thereby denoting their number and firm reſolve, without betraying their names. When the number was thought ſufficient, this pageant was carried through the country, and placed before ſuch houſes and caſtles as were doomed to deſtruction. Whoever reprobated the violences committed by the inſurgents was threatened with the Mace; and the perſon who was the principal object of the conſpiracy, had no option but that of flying the country." *Vol.* i. *p.* 385.

THE SCALADE OF GENEVA.

"THE determined purpoſe of the Princes of Savoy to gain poſſeſſion of the moſt important ſtation on their frontiers, had urged them to ſeize every opportunity which afforded the leaſt proſpect of enabling them to make themſelves maſters of Geneva; but their various attempts, ſome of which have been briefly noticed (and among the reſt, the operation of the Boromean league, which, with other important objects, had this reduction likewiſe in view), had all of them proved hitherto abortive. Under the auſpices of France, treaties had lately been made, which had lulled the citizens into perfect ſecurity: and Charles Emanuel, having been admoniſhed by the Pope to exert all his might againſt his heretical neighbours, and confiding in the aſſiſtance of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan forces which he had been promiſed, now reſolved to avail himſelf of this ſecurity. Under pretence of obſerving the motions of the French Marſhal de Lavardin, who had a command in theſe parts, he found means, without giving umbrage, to ſtation a body of about two thouſand men near the gates of the city; and the neceſſary implements having been procured, the night between the eleventh and twelfth of December, old ſtyle, being the winter ſolſtice, was fixed upon for ſcaling the ramparts, and reducing the town by ſurpriſe. The ſcaling-ladders had been painted black, to prevent their being perceived in the dark: they were ſo conſtructed as to fold into a ſmall compaſs, and to admit of being lengthened or ſhortened as occaſion might require; they had ſpikes at the lower ends, and rollers at the top covered with cloth, to prevent all noiſe on moving them. The command of the enterpriſe was given to the Sieur d'Albigny, by whom it had been originally planned: and the Duke, confident of ſucceſs, came in perſon over the mountains, but under an aſſumed name. The citizens had, indeed, received ſome intimation of a plot that was meditating againſt them; but the Preſident Rochette had been ſent by the Duke a few days before, to quiet their apprehenſions by poſitive aſſurances of his peaceful and even friendly diſpoſition.

"The troops advanced at the appointed time from la Roche, Bonneville, and Bonne. Brunaulieu commanded the party that was deſtined for the ſcalade. Father Alexander, a Scottiſh Jeſuit, confeſſed the men at the foot of the ladders, and encouraged them by promiſes of both temporal and eternal rewards. At one o'clock, after midnight, they aſcended: two hundred reached the top of the rampart unobſerved, and laid themſelves down, or drew up cloſe to the houſes of the Corraterie, waiting for the hour of four, when the general aſſault was to be given. A few walked through the ſtreets, and found in all of them the moſt profound tranquillity.

lity. At about two, however, a ſentry, ſtationed at the tower of the mint, heard ſome noiſe in the ditch, and fired his muſket. Brunaulieu upon this, ſeeing himſelf diſcovered, reſolved to anticipate the attack. He ſent detachments to different parts of the town, and haſtened with the remainder of his force to the new gate, which, as had been preconcerted, he propoſed to burſt open with a petard. The guard at this gate, conſiſting of thirteen men, fired their pieces, and concealed themſelves; while one of them climbed to the top of the building, let down the portcullis, and thus prevented the fixing of the petard. The citizens being now alarmed, ran to their arms, and barricaded the principal avenues. A cannon was fired, which flanked the ditch where the ladders ſtood, and daſhed moſt of them to pieces. The aſſailants without the walls having miſtaken the report of the cannon for the exploſion of the petard, haſtened towards the new gate, eſtimating with certain confidence the rich booty they were about to gain. Being arrived at the gate, and finding it cloſe ſhut, they made what haſte they could towards the ladders; but finding them unfit for uſe, and a ſecond diſcharge of the cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot, having killed ſome and wounded many others, they ſaw themſelves compelled to a precipitate retreat. Thoſe within the city found themſelves now haraſſed on every ſide; they were fired at from the windows, and annoyed with ſtones from the tops of the houſes; and no opportunity was afforded them of either offenſive or defenſive operations. About fifty of them having been felled to the ground, the remainder ran to the ſpot where they had fixed their ladders; but finding none that could be of ſervice, many threw themſelves down the rampart, and one of them falling on father Alexander, who ſtill kept his ſtation in the ditch, ſeverely wounded him. Thirteen of them, who could not prevail on themſelves to hazard the dangerous leap, were made priſoners. Cannon were immediately levelled at the quarters of the enemy in the ſuburbs at and near Plein-Palais, and the whole of their horſe and foot were, after a few diſcharges, thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. D'Albigny, greatly abaſhed at this diſgraceful iſſue of his favourite enterpriſe, ordered a retreat. The troops, periſhing with cold, and depreſſed by fear and diſappointment, haſtened towards Bonne, where the Duke received from their own mouths the tidings of the failure of the expedition. The Duke, after giving a gentle, though not a delicate rebuke, to d'Albigny [1], inſtantly ſet out, and returned over the mountains.

"The thirteen Savoyards who were taken on the rampart, were immediately hanged in the city; the ſenate alleging, that, as they had not come as open enemies, but as thieves and aſſaſſins, in violation of exiſting treaties which had been confirmed by ſolemn oaths, they had no right to be conſidered as priſoners of war. Their heads, together with thoſe of fifty-four of their companions who had been found dead in the ſtreets, were ranged on the rampart near the place of the ſcalade, and the bodies of all of them were caſt into the Rhone. The whole number of the enemy that periſhed in this inglorious attempt, amounted to about two hundred. Seventeen Geneveſe were killed; and their bodies were interred with great funeral ſolemnity in the church of St. Gervais: thirty were wounded, among whom was the Ex-ſyndic Fabri, and the Senator Baudichon. Theodore Beza, who was ſtill living, is ſaid to have heard nothing of the tumult, and to have been greatly ſurpriſed in the morning, when he was told the circumſtances, and ſhown the effects of the treacherous attack. He had long ceaſed to preach; but on this occaſion he mounted the pulpit, and cauſed the hundred and twenty-fourth pſalm to be ſung: this pſalm has ever ſince been chanted at the anniverſary, which uſed to be celebrated with great ſolemnity, until the republic, in our days, ſurrendered its glory and independence. Suſpicions were entertained againſt Philip Blondel, the junior ſyndic, on account of the remiſſneſs of the guards during that awful night. He ſucceeded indeed in clearing himſelf of the charge; but his ſubſequent conduct proved that he was not a man who could be ſafely truſted. The fortifications of Geneva were now repaired and augmented; and ſome auxili-

[1] "*Vous avez fait la une belle Cagade*; were the words he uſed."

aries from Berne were added to the garriſon. The Duke of Saxony ſent the Count of Tournon to Berne, to extenuate the offence; but all the anſwer this apologiſt received was, an earneſt admonition to quit the canton without delay, leſt he ſhould be inſulted by the enraged multitude. All the neighbouring ſtates, particularly the cantons, the King of France, and even the Spaniſh governor of Milan, uſed their endeavours to bring about an accommodation. The neutral cantons were called upon to frame the treaty, which, under the name of 'the 'mode of living *,' was concluded on the eleventh of July 1603. This treaty reſtored commerce and free intercourſe between Savoy and Geneva, and ſtipulated, that the Duke ſhould raiſe no fortifications, nor ſtation any troops, within ſixteen miles of the city †." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 174.

XXX. *Remarks and Obſervations on the Plain of Troy*, made during an Excurſion in June 1799. By WILLIAM FRANCKLIN, Captain in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, and Author of a Tour to Perſia, &c. 4to. pp. 53. (With a Map of the Plain of Troy.) 3s.6d. *Faulder.*

EXTRACTS.

SITE OF ANCIENT TROY.

"THE modern village of Bunarbaſhi, and ſite of ancient Troy, is ſituated on an eminence at the upper part of the plain, and riſes gradually from the ſources of the Scamander, at the diſtance of half a mile. If a traveller be deſirous of viewing to advantage the ſituation of ancient Troy, he will place himſelf midway betwixt the ſprings and the city, and near to where formerly ſtood the Scæan gate. The city of Troy appears to have been bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by Mount Ida, and north and weſt by the Simois, and the plain. From behind the village of Bunarbaſhi the hills riſe gradually, and at the diſtance of two miles from the agha's houſe are terminated by the lofty ſtations of the tomb of Hector, and other high ground.

"It is here that the appellation of Ιλιον πνειμβοισαν, or *wind-ſwept Ilium*, occurs to the mind of the ſpectator in full force when the Levanters blow: the flurries coming over the broken ridges of Ida, muſt here be experienced in their utmoſt violence.—Placed on this eminence, it requires no great ſtretch of imagination, to bring in review the tranſactions of the war, and the fate of Ilium, as ſung by the divine bard.

"The ſeveral barrows are all in view, all in the poſitions they ought to occupy: and as they impreſſed on my own mind, with ſo full a conviction as not to leave the ſmalleſt doubt remaining, but that I ſtood on the very ſite of Troy, or near it; ſo I cannot think it poſſible that any one can perſonally view the evidence afforded by the diſpoſition of the country round, and theſe monuments in particular, without complete ſatisfaction in his mind, that Homer deſcribed this ſcene from characters that are indelible. Barrows, it is true, are common to other countries, but that we ſhould have a riſing ground for the poſition of the city, a plain ſuited to the conflicts of the armies, ſweeping down to the Helleſpont, two rivers, one on each ſide this plain, joining at no great diſtance from the ſea, added to the different barrows, all in the very places where they ought to be, cannot be the effect of chance, and are circumſtances ſo various, that no country could produce them all, unleſs it were the very ſpot deſigned. Had I ever been ſo ſceptical (and doubts I certainly had), I could not ſee two barrows, one large, and one ſmaller, at Sigæum, without confeſſing that ſuch they ought to be according to the Iliad, and ſuch their place. I could not ſee the Rhœteum marked by another barrow, without reflecting that Ajax was encamped on the left of the line, and that on the left he ought to have been buried. I could

* "*Mode de vivre.*"

† "Spon, in his Hiſtory of Geneva, t. i. p. 421—440, has given a very circumſtantial account of this memorable event, with the detail of which every Geneveſe was familiarized in his early youth, and of which they at all times ſpoke with fervent gratitude and exultation."

now

not view the barrow of Æſyetes, marked out by Strabo, and fixed at the moſt advantageous point for reconnoitring, without recalling the aſſignment made of it by Homer to this purpoſe: but above all this, when I ſaw the barrow of Hector at the back of Troy, ſtill marked by the pile of ſtones which Homer allots to this, and this only, I could not help thanking Mr. Morritt for pointing out this peculiarly to my notice, and I muſt add my teſtimony to his, that ſuch is the fact; the ſtones are piled as his drawing repreſents them, and their appearance is not exaggerated. Now that all theſe circumſtances ſhould be united in the ſpace of a few miles by accident, and that they ſhould all correſpond with Homer, is beyond the power of calculation, if the fact were not true; no other ſpot in the world could be accommodated to the deſcription, or anſwer to the particulars required; and if this ſpot does anſwer with ſo much preciſion, both generally and ſpecially, here and no where elſe muſt we look for Troy."—*P.* 14.

TOMBS OF ACHILLES AND PATROCLUS.

"AT the ſwell of the promontory (on the ſhores of the Helleſpont), and juſt as it begins to riſe, is the barrow of Achilles, conſpicuous for its ſize and elevation, afar off at ſea. It is a vaſt mound of earth, heaped up in the form of a cone; the elevation of its eaſtern aſpect is about one hundred and twenty feet, and the circumference ſix hundred. The earth has been uncommonly well beaten, and bids fair to remain as free from the ravages of time, as it has already done: the ſummit of the cone has been ſmoothed off, and contains a ſmall mud building erected by a Mahometan Derviſh, who, by a whimſical ſingularity of diſpoſition, has converted the tomb of Achilles into a repoſitory for his own aſhes, and thoſe of his brethren: two other Muſſulmans already repoſe in the cemetery of Achilles. This barrow, as has been already remarked, was opened a few years ſince, by Signor Gormazino, at the inſtance of Count Choiſeul Gouffier.

"However other perſons may have thought upon the ſubject of the relics found in this barrow, I ſhall with deference preſume to ſubmit my own opinion, as it aroſe whilſt ſtanding on the ſpot, which inclines to credit their being the aſhes of Achilles and Patroclus; and for this reaſon, that if the poſition of the tumulus be eſtabliſhed as I conceive it to be beyond all doubt by the teſtimony of Homer himſelf, why may we not attach equal credit to the diſcoveries made in it?

"The funeral of Achilles is detailed by Homer in ſo circumſtantial a manner, and contains moreover ſo curious a picture of the rites of antiquity, that I ſhall beg leave to produce it as an additional inſtance of the accuracy of the great poet, whoſe works afforded us ſo much amuſement in our progreſs through the Troad.

"In the 24th book of the Odyſſey, the ſhade of Agamemnon addreſſes that of Achilles in the following manner:

'Full ſeventeen days, we day and night deplor'd
'Thy death, both Gods in heav'n and men below,
'But on the eighteenth day we gave thy corſe
'Its burning, and fat ſheep around thee ſlew
'Numerous, with many a paſtur'd ox moon-horn'd;
'We burn'd thee cloth'd in veſture of the Gods,
'With honey and with oil feeding the flames
'Abundant, while Achaia's heroes arm'd,
'Both horſe and foot, encompaſſing the pile,
'Claſh'd on their ſhields, and deaf'ning was the din.
'But when the fires of Vulcan had at length
'Conſum'd thee, at the dawn we ſtor'd thy bones
'In unguent and in undiluted wine;
'For Thetis gave to us a golden vaſe,
'Twin-ear'd, which ſhe profeſs'd to have receiv'd
'From Bacchus, work divine of Vulcan's hand;
Within that vaſe, Achilles! treaſur'd lie
'Thine and the bones of thy departed friend
'Patroclus; but a ſeparate urn we gave
'To thoſe of brave Antilochus, who moſt
'Of all thy friends at Ilium, ſhar'd thy love

'And

'And thy respect, thy friend Patroclus slain.
'*Around both urns we plac'd a noble pile,*
'*We warriors of the sacred Argive race,*
'*On a tall promontory shooting far*
'*Into the spacious Hellespont, that all*
'*Who live and who shall yet be born may view*
'*Thy record even from the distant wave**.'

"Here then, at the distance of three thousand years, we have a detail so circumstantial, such a coincidence of facts, and so analogous with the recent discoveries, that it must surely amount to conviction: not an item in the above lines but in some shape or other tends to corroborate and identify the tomb of Achilles. The funeral pile, the respect of the army, the vase, the separation of the ashes of Achilles and Patroclus from those of Antilochus, and lastly the *record* in the erection of a noble pile, still speaking in indelible characters, all together form a chain of minute circumstances, which are, in my opinion, irrefragable; and I must confess I do not envy the feelings of him who is not convinced.

"At no great distance from the tomb of Achilles is that of his friend Patroclus on the beach; it is situated in the enclosure of a vineyard on the plain, circular in form, low, and flat at the top. It might naturally be supposed that the barrow of a person so highly esteemed and so much beloved as Patroclus was by Achilles, would have been of a larger size; but for this we must recur to Homer, who will solve the difficulty. First, he was buried † on the plain, or level of the sea shore, ἐν ἀκτῇ, as appears from the 23d Iliad: after collecting a sufficient quantity of wood from Mount Ida, the people returned to the sea side, and there

'Each man his log,
'For so the armour-bearer of the king
'Of Crete, Meriones, had them enjoin'd,
'Bore after them, and each his burden cast
'Down on the beach regular.'

——And again in the same book, after the corpse was burnt,

'Designing next the compass of the tomb,
'They mark'd its boundary with stone, then fill'd
'The wide enclosure *basilx* with earth,
'And, having heap'd it to its height, return'd.' COWPER's Iliad.

"The present appearance of this tumulus exhibits every mark of an hasty erection and unfinished rites. We know from Homer that Achilles had always designed that, after death, his own ashes should be mingled with those of Patroclus; therefore there was no occasion for making the tumulus so extensive at that time, because, says he in the same book, 'afterwards the 'Greeks who shall be left in the ships 'after my death shall construct one 'broader and loftier.'

"In Ψ, 245, he says,

Τύμβον δ' οὐ μάλα πολλὸν ἐγὼ πονέεσθαι ἄνωγα
Ἀλλ' ὑπερέχειν τοῖον, &c.

'There let him rest, with decent honour laid,
'Till I shall follow to th' infernal shade;
'Meantime erect the tomb, with pious hands,
'A *common structure* on the humble sands.
'Hereafter Greece some nobler work may raise,
'And late posterity record our praise.'
POPE's Iliad, Book 23, line 304.

How striking then does this passage assimilate with the present appearance of both tombs, the one lofty and complete, stretching out from a tall promontory far into the spacious Hellespont, the other low and humble, down on the beach in an unfinished state!

* Ἀμφ' αὐτοῖσι δ' ἑστεῖλα μέγαν καὶ ἀμυμόνα τύμβον
Χυνεμεν Ἀργείων ἱερὸς στρατὸς αἰχμητάων
Ἀκτῇ ἐπὶ προχοάων ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἑλλησπόντῳ.
Ὡς κεν τηλεφανὴς ἐκ πόντου φαίνηται ἀνδράσιν εἰῦ
Τοῖς οἳ νῦν γεγάασι καὶ οἳ μετόπισθεν ἔσονται.
Odyssey, Ω. 80.

† "Of both these barrows a very accurate view has been taken by Mr. Hope's painter, which it is to be hoped that gentleman will publish when he returns to England from his interesting journey."

Before I conclude these slight remarks upon the Troad, it will be necessary, and an act of justice, to bear testimony to the excellent work of Mr. Morritt, and to his general accuracy, though he has in one or two points been erroneous, which I attribute to his leaning upon Chevalier; but his ingenious conjectures, as well as spirited and manly arguments in his controversy with Mr. Bryant, will ever place him in the light of one of the ablest vindicators of Homer, and defender of the existence of Troy." *P.* 45.

XXI. *The Meditations of a Recluse:* chiefly on religious Subjects. By JOHN BREWSTER, M. A. Vicar of Stockton upon Tees, and Greatham, in the County of Durham. Small 8vo. pp. 363. 5s. *Rivington, Clarke,* New Bond Street.

CONTENTS.

NO. I. Reflections on Retirement. —II. Religious Retirement—Moral and religious Virtue.—III. Inefficacy of moral Virtue independent of Religion.—IV. Reflections on Atheism.—V. On the Death of the Atheist.—VI. Reflections on Deism.—VII. Influence of a future State on Man as an accountable Creature; applying to his Hopes.—VIII. Influence of a future State on Man as an accountable Creature; applying to his Fears.—IX. Influence of a future State on Man as a Member of Society.—X. Influence of a future State on Man as an Individual.—XI. On the Authenticity of the Scriptures. —XII. Evidences that Jesus came from God.—XIII. Concurring Evidences for the Truth of Christianity. —XIV. On the inward Evidence of the Gospel.—XV. On the Necessity and Duty of Baptism.—XVI. Effects of Religion on the Heart.—XVII. Effects of Religion in subduing the irregular Inclinations.—XVIII. Means offered by Religion for that Purpose. —XIX. Effects of Religion on the Disposition of the Mind.—XX. On Peace of Soul, and a religious Mind. —XXI. On religious Meditation.—XXII. On Prayer.—XXIII. On habitual Devotion.—XXIV. On the Redemption of Man, commemorated in the Lord's Supper.—XXV. On Books of Piety.—XXVI. On religious Friendship.—XXVII. On the Love of our Enemies.—XXVIII. On the Christian Sabbath.—XXIX. On the Death of the righteous.—XXX. Recapitulation.

EXTRACTS.

ON BOOKS OF PIETY.

"IN enumerating the blessings of retirement, it will not be thought extraordinary, that *many books* should be added to the agreeable catalogue of comforts. Friends are not excluded, because the soul of the good man is most susceptible of the consolations of friendship; and books, those silent friends, are admitted, to improve those hours which are dedicated to peace and tranquillity. I mean not to decide the controverted point, whether happiness be more complete amidst the *busy hum of men*, or in that calm retreat where every one *hath live his own*. I may be allowed, however, to subscribe to the sentiment of the poet without dictating to the opinion of others.

'The tide of life, swift always in its course,
'May run in cities with a brisker force,
'But no where with a current so serene,
'Or half so clear, as in the rural scene.'
COWPER.

"But as man is not formed for one purpose only of society, he must mix in various situations. His mind and his habit must accommodate themselves to that useful occupation which Providence assigns him; yet even in the most busy scenes of life he will find it an indispensable duty to form a temporary retirement for himself, lest the continued hurry of living should indispose him for the performance of those higher obligations which he owes to heaven. And after all, it must be remembered, that it is not the situation, but the proper enjoyment of the situation, which produces comfort. If friends and books are introduced into the sequestered cot or fragrant garden, 'midst

'Zephyr's wholesome breath,
'And sighs embalm'd, which new-born flowers unfold *,'

* "Drummond of Hawthornden."

they

they muſt, as Cowley ſays, be *both wiſe and both delightful.* The ſame muſt be the choice, if the ſelection be made in towns, 'where merchants moſt do 'congregate.' It is true that we are moſt ſubject to the intruſion of vice in populous ſituations, but ſolitude is not without its dangers. 'As it is with 'freedom,' ſays a modern writer, 'ſo 'it is with ſolitude: it ennobles none 'but the noble; it increaſes the vice 'of the vicious. Tiberius reſigned 'himſelf in his ſolitude to his luſts, 'and his miſanthropy †.'

"It becomes us, therefore, to guard, *in every ſtate*, by the moſt obvious and important means, againſt the dangers peculiar to it. It becomes us alſo to fill up our department in life in the moſt acceptable manner; which cannot be done without the aſſiſtance promiſed in the goſpel. It has been the object of theſe Meditations to enforce this truth. Moral conduct, independent of the goſpel, has no ſtable foundation. Moral writings are in the ſame ſituation. They may, it is true, help to civilize the human heart; but unleſs the motives of revelation complete the ſtudy, it will not bring forth the plentiful fruits of righteouſneſs.

"Far be it from me to depreciate the channels of knowledge. On the contrary, every branch of uſeful learning deſerves encouragement; inaſmuch as it is a part of that wide overſpreading tree 'whoſe leaves are for the 'healing of the nations.' The further we extend rational ſervice, the more we promote the ends of our creation; and the deeper we penetrate into the mine of wiſdom, the more valuable are the treaſures we diſcover. It is the ſuperficial philoſopher only, who looks not on the world with a microſcopic eye. He is contented with viewing the ſurface, while the diamond lies far beneath. The reaſonings of the modern ſceptic may make diſciples of an intereſted few—alas! his influence may, and has extended over many; but it is an eternal truth, that the revelation of the goſpel riſes triumphant over all his reaſonings. New arguments are diſcovered, new proofs produced; if thoſe may be called *new* which have only been concealed for want of inquiry.

"Among other objects of attack from this quarter, books of piety and religion, thoſe inſtructors of the ignorant, and ſolace of the miſerable, come in for no inconſiderable ſhare. 'Books,' ſays a modern philoſopher of this ſchool (and he ſpeaks only the language of the Voltaires, D'Alemberts, and Diderots of the day), 'have been 'handed down from generation to ge-'neration as the true teachers of piety 'and the love of God, that repreſent 'him as ſo mercileſs and tyrannical a 'deſpot, that if they were conſidered 'otherwiſe than through the medium 'of prejudice, they would inſpire no-'thing but hatred *.' This general cenſure of books of piety ought to have truth for its foundation, or elſe it is—*verba et præterea nihil.* Whether it glances at the beſt of books, I pretend not to determine. If it does not, it ought to have made this exception; for if all other books were extinct, this would ſupply the fountain of knowledge, and make us *wiſe unto ſalvation.* If it reflects only on ſome miſguided melancholy minds, it is equally undeſerving of a reply; for there is no profeſſion of ſcience, much leſs of religion, where ſome eccentic artiſt, ſome ignorant enthuſiaſt, will not broach doctrines, which could not meet the approbation of men of deeper reſearch in the arts, men of ſounder faith in theology." *P.* 272.

"In our language, and conformable to the profeſſion of religion in the church of England, there are many excellent aſſiſtances to our private meditations. The latter end of the laſt century, and the beginning of this, produced ſeveral of this deſcription. The fanatical compoſitions of the commonwealth, ſucceeded by the immoralities of King Charles the Second's reign, excited the devotion of many learned and pious men: and, thanks to their labours! under the providence of God, their works ſtill edify the church. But the progreſs of letters, in the courſe of this century, rendered ſomething more neceſſary to arreſt the attention of a more poliſhed age; and the country has been enriched, though perhaps not in the ſame ſtrain of plain unaffected piety, but by the publication of many excellent diſcourſes from the pulpit. In ſome inſtances, it may be a tame morality has been inculcated

† "Baron Stolberg's Trav. vol. ii. p. 95."

* "Godwin's Enquirer, p. 135."

inſtea

instead of the abundant doctrines of the gospel. This has been more the error of the times than of the preacher; who, in endeavouring to avoid the exuberance of gospel expressions, rendered suspicious by the use which was made of them under the administration of Cromwell, fell into the opposite extreme, and did not discern the rational piety to be met with in the writings of the first reformers.

"However excellent *ancient books* may be, they will not be generally received, because they differ in form and manner from those in present use. Let it not, therefore, be an object of censure, that old truths are repeated in new language. The constitution of the world requires that it should be so. And while we peruse the writings of a Porteus, a Wilberforce, a Gisborne, &c. we shall be satisfied that the present age does not want strenuous supporters of the religion of Christ, who have expressed themselves either in an elegance of style adapted to the refinements of an improved state of literature, or with a strength of words well calculated to enforce the importance of the subject.

"When the interests of religion are properly discussed, it will be found that they are as far as possible from gloomy apprehensions or morbid melancholy. Wit and learning, cheerfulness and good-humour, ought all to be the associates of pure christianity. In many instances we have seen them connected: in some, constitutional terrors too much encroached upon a sense of duty. Addison is an instance of one, Johnson of the other; yet both contributed highly, by their lives and writings, to the improvement of piety. I shall use the language of the latter when he discusses the merits of the former, and beg to be understood as applying the expressions equally to both. The latter part of the sentence is, in my mind, a true description of what a book of piety ought to be.—'Addison not only made the proper 'use of wit himself, but taught it to 'others; and from his time it has 'been generally subservient to the 'cause of reason and of truth. He 'has dissipated the prejudice which 'had long connected gaiety with vice, 'and easiness of manners with laxity 'of principles. He has restored virtue 'to its dignity, and taught innocence 'not to be ashamed. This is an elevation of literary character, "above 'all Greek, above all Roman fame." 'No greater felicity can genius attain 'than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from 'indecency, and wit from licentiousness; of having taught a succession 'of writers to bring elegance and 'gaiety to the aid of goodness; and, 'if I may use expressions yet more 'awful, of having *turned many to righteousness* *'." P. 280.

XXXII. *Memoirs relative to Egypt*; written in that Country during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte, in the Years 1798 and 1799, by the learned and scientific Men who accompanied the French Expedition. Published in Paris by Authority. 8vo. pp. 459. 8s. 6d. *Phillips, Hurst.*

MAPS.

CHART of the Lake Menzaleh.

Map of the Expedition to explore the Valley of the Natron Lakes and the Dry River.

CONTENTS.

FORMATION of the Institute of Egypt—List of the Members of the Institute—Summary of the Proceedings of the Institute—A Report relative to the Manufacture of the Saltpetre and Gunpowder of Egypt, by Citizen Andreossy—Description of the Route from Cairo to Salehhyeh, by Citizen Shulkouski—Circular Letter from Citizen Desgenettes to the medical Men of the Army of the East, for drawing up a physico-medical Topography of Egypt—Report relative to Pompey's Column, by Citizen Norry—Memoir relative to the optical Phenomenon known by the Name of Mirage, by Citizen Gaspard Monge—Observations on the Wing of the Ostrich, by Citizen Geoffroy—Observations on the Arabian Horses of the Desert—Account of the prevailing Ophthalmia of Egypt,

* "Johnson's Life of Addison."

by Citizen Bruant, Phyſician in Ordinary to the Army—A Letter from Adjutant-general Julien to Citizen Geoffroy, Member of the Inſtitute of Egypt—Deſcription of a new Species of Nymphæa, by Citizen Savigny—Remarks on the Topography of Menouf, in the Delta, by Citizen Carrie, Phyſician in Ordinary to the Army—An Arabian Ode on the Conqueſt of Egypt, by Citizen J. J. Marcel—Report of the Commiſſioners charged with the Examination of a Monument near the grand Aqueduct of Cairo, by Citizen Denon, read in the Sitting of the Inſtitute, 26th Vendemaire, Year 7—Obſervations on the Colours of the Sea, by Citizen Coſtaz—Plan of a School for Deſigns, read by Citizen Dutertre at the Sitting of the Inſtitute, 6th Vendemaire, Year 7—Plan of an Agricultural Eſtabliſhment in Egypt, by Citizen Nectoux, read before the Inſtitute, 16th Vendemaire, Year 7—Extract of Obſervations, by Citizen Cereſole, Phyſician in Ordinary to the Army, during a Journey along the weſtern Banks of the Nile, from Cairo to Siout—An Attempt to tranſlate a Fragment of the Koran into Verſe, by Citizen Marcel—On the Dying of Cotton and Flax, by Means of the Carthamus—Memoir relative to the Lake Menzaleh, in conſequence of the Knowledge obtained, in Vendemaire, 7th Year, by Andreoſſy, General of Artillery—Memoir on a Journey made on the Tanitſque Branch of the Nile, by Citizen Malus—Particulars concerning the Valley of the Natron Lakes, and that of the old Bed of the River, by Andreoſſy, General of Artillery—Topography of the Dry River—Of the Sands—Concerning the Coptic Monaſteries—Of the Djeouaby Arabs, and the Bedouins—Obſervations on the Natron, by Citizen Berthollet—Obſervations on the dying Properties of the Hhenne, by Citizens Deſcotiles and Berthollet—Eudéometrical Obſervations, by ditto—Obſervations on certain Proceſſes for correcting the Defects of particular Kinds of Steel and caſt Iron, by Citizen Leon le Vavaſeur, Chief of Brigade, Director of Artillery, &c.—Report on the Oaſes—Remarks on the Uſe of Oil in the Plague, by Citizen Deſgenettes, Chief Phyſician to the Army—Obſervations made to determine the geographical Poſition of Alexandria, and the Direction, Variation, and Dip of the magnetic Needle, by Citizen Nouet—Analyſis of the Slime of the Nile, by Citizen Regnault—Remarks on the Management and Produce of the Land in the Province of Damietta, by Citizen Girard—Obſervations on the Fountain of Moſes, by Citizen Gaſpard Monge—Extracts from the Geography of Abd-er-raſhid El-Bakouy on the Deſcription of Egypt, by Citizen Marcel—Diſcourſe of Citizen Denon, to be read at the Inſtitute of Cairo, on his Return from Upper Egypt.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACT FROM A MEMOIR, RELATIVE TO THE OPTICAL PHENOMENON KNOWN BY THE NAME OF MIRAGE*. BY CITIZEN GASPARD MONGE.

"DURING the march of the French army through the deſert, from Alexandria to Cairo, we had an opportunity of obſerving a phenomenon daily, that muſt be conſidered extraordinary by the greater part of the inhabitants of France. It is neceſſary for its production, that the ſpectator ſhould be placed in an extenſive plain, wholly, or at leaſt nearly, level; that this plain ſhould be prolonged to the limits of the horizon, and that the ſoil, by expoſure to the ſun, ſhould have acquired a very high degree of temperature. It is ſuppoſable that theſe three circumſtances may be united in the *flats* of Bourdeaux; for their level, like that of Lower Egypt, is nearly horizontal; they are not terminated

* "This is uſually denominated a fog-bank by the Engliſh navigators, and is very common in the warm latitudes." Tr.

by

by any mountain, at leaſt in the direction from eaſt to weſt; and it is probable, that, during our long ſummer days, the arid ſoil of which they are formed may acquire a ſufficient temperature. It is, therefore, not wholly improbable, but that this phenomenon may be known to the inhabitants of that department; it is familiar to mariners, who obſerve it frequently at ſea, and have given it the name of *mirage*.

"In truth, the cauſe which occaſions *the mirage* in the ocean, may be very different from that which produces it at land; but the effect being the ſame in both caſes, I have not deemed it proper to introduce a new word. I ſhall firſt deſcribe the phenomenon, and afterwards endeavour to give an explanation of it.

"The country of Lower Egypt is nearly a level plain, which loſes itſelf, like the ſea, in the clouds at the extremity of the horizon: its uniformity is only interrupted by a few eminences, either natural or factitious, on which are ſituated the villages, thus kept out of the reach of the inundations of the Nile; and theſe eminences, leſs uſual on the ſkirts of the deſert, more frequently to be ſeen on the ſide of the Delta, and which appear like a dark line on a very tranſparent ſky, are rendered ſtill further viſible by the date-trees and ſycamores, oftener to be met with in ſuch ſituations than elſewhere.

"Both morning and evening the aſpect of the country is exactly as it ought to be; and between you and the laſt villages which preſent themſelves, you perceive nothing but land; but when the ſurface of the earth is ſufficiently heated by the rays of the ſun, and indeed until it begins to get cold towards the evening, the land no longer ſeems to have the ſame extenſion, but to be terminated, to within the diſtance of about a league, by a general inundation.

"The villages placed beyond that, appear like ſo many iſlands ſtationed in the midſt of a great lake, from which the ſpectator is ſeparated by an extent of land, more or leſs conſiderable, according to circumſtances. You then behold the image of each of theſe villages reflected exactly as if it were exhibited on a clear ſurface of water, with only this difference, that as the repreſentation is at a conſiderable diſtance, the ſmaller objects are inviſible, and the maſſes alone diſtinct; in addition to this, the edges of the reverſed image are rather ill defined, and ſuch as they would be if the ſurface of the reflecting medium happened to be a little agitated.

"In proportion as one approaches a village, which appears to be placed in the midſt of an inundation, the margin of the water ſeems to recede; and the arm of the ſea, ſeparating you as it were from the village, ſhrinks back by degrees: it at length diſappears entirely, and the phenomenon, which now ceaſes in reſpect to the firſt village, is inſtantly reproduced by a new one, which you diſcover at a due diſtance in the rear. Thus every thing contributes to complete an illuſion, which is ſometimes cruel, more eſpecially in the deſert, becauſe it tantalizes you with the appearance of water, at a time when you experience the greateſt want of that element.

"The explanation which I propoſe to give of the *mirage*, is founded on ſome of the principles of optics, that, indeed, apply equally to all the elements, but which it may be, perhaps, proper to explain here.

"When a ray of light traverſes a tranſparent and uniform medium, its direction is in a ſtraight line. When a ray paſſes from a tranſparent medium into another, the denſity of which is greater, if its direction in the firſt be perpendicular to the ſurface that ſeparates it from the two *media*, this direction will not experience any alteration, that is to ſay, ſo long as the right line which the ray forms in the ſecond medium, is a prolongation of that followed in the firſt. But if the direction of the incidental ray makes an angle with the perpendicular at the ſurface:

"1°. The ray will divide in its paſſage in ſuch a manner, that the angle which it forms with the perpendicular in the ſecond medium, becomes ſmaller: And,

"2°. In reſpect to the two *media*, whatever may be the extent of the angle which the incidental ray forms with the perpendicular, the ſinus of this angle, and that of the angle of the refracted ray, are always in a correſpondent *ratio*.

"But the ſinus of a large angle does not increaſe ſo rapidly as that of a ſmall one. When the angle, there-

baſe crime, becomes a legitimate act of vengeance, which is purſued by the relations of the ſufferer from generation to generation.

"Theſe murders conſtantly foment warfare between different tribes, or between the wandering tribes and the villages. It is then called *having blood between them.*

"Sometimes, to *ranſom the blood* and to reſtore peace, a payment is made as a compromiſe; but this is accounted ſhameful, and thus the weak or puſillanimous become doubly tributary to the ſtronger.

"The villages that refuſe to pay, are liable to be pillaged three times. Theſe plunders ſtrike the country with terror, and make the inhabitants regard the Arabs as ſome of the moſt formidable ſcourges with which they are afflicted. I aſked a ſheik if he had had the plague this year in his village? 'We have had,' ſaid he, 'the plague and the Arabs'." *P.* 288.

"The Arabs have a great dread of the ſmall-pox and the plague: thoſe who have not had theſe diſeaſes take great pains to avoid thoſe that are ſuffering under them. The ſmall-pox leaves very conſiderable pitting in their faces. Notwithſtanding the prejudices of religion, the bodies of thoſe dead of the plague are burnt with the greateſt care.

"The ages of their children are dated from certain events or periods: thus thoſe born in this year will date from the entry of the French into Egypt. The Arabs have a kind of chronicle, which comprehends about ten years. They have no public regiſters. The date of the birth of their children is written on a ſlip of paper over a page of the Koran, and that of the children of the village on the gates or walls of the houſes.

"The want of chirurgical inſtruments gives riſe to a very ſingular cuſtom in gun-ſhot wounds, the intention of which (however fulfilled) is to ſupply the place of forceps to extract the ball when it has only made a fleſh-wound. This cuſtom is to make an inciſion in the hinder parts of a frog, of a correſponding ſize with the lips of the wound, and unite the whole with a good ligature. They pretend that this proceſs, and the convulſive movement of the dying animal, draws to the ſurface the ball that made the wound. They then dreſs the wound with oil or butter, and burn it with verdigriſe, to hinder it from cloſing too ſoon. It is for the ſame purpoſe, and in order to promote ſuppuration, that they put in the wound a ſmall ſtone, which is the ſame with the cautery which is employed in Europe.

"The Arabs always carry with them that which makes the greater part of their riches, and with which they proviſion their dwelling camps. They preſerve their chopped ſtraw and their grain in large pits dug under ground. The neighbourhood of a well of freſh water, a few ſlips of land of ſcanty product, or ſalt lakes that can be worked with ſome profit, determine the ſite of theſe encampments. The Arabs poſſeſs beſides, at four or five leagues from the margin of cultivated countries, ſtore-houſes kept faſt cloſed, and further on in the deſert depoſits under the ſand known by ſome outward marks to the proprietors only.

"The Djeouabys, in order to eſcape being pillaged by the wandering tribes, are obliged to receive them into their camps, and furniſh them with proviſions, and barley for their horſes. The Arabs of the deſert are a lawleſs predatory race, and had been in a ſtate of conſtant warfare with the Mamelukes, who, however, kept them in ſome kind of awe. On the firſt arrival of the French, the women of the Hennadys* chanted,

"'Succeſs to the people who have driven Mourad from Cairo.

"'Succeſs to the people who have brought us into the villages.

"'Succeſs to the people who have fed us with *fouthyer*†.'

"Since, however, we have repreſſed their incurſions by vigorous meaſures, they have ceaſed to celebrate our arrival. The ſame diſtruſt ought to be entertained of theſe Arabs as of robbers and aſſaſſins: they are but

* "Monſa-Abu-Ali is the chief of the principal tribe of Hennadys. They poſſeſs about three or four hundred horſes, and with their allies can muſter from 900 to 1000 cavalry. The Hennadys are the moſt ancient of the Libyan tribes that are known in Egypt."

† "A kind of cake ſpread over with butter, which is eaten with honey, or more commonly with molaſſes."

little

little formidable as a military force, except where they experience no oppoſition; and the expeditions of the French in purſuit of them penetrating into the centre of their arid ſands and their deſerts, which were eſteemed inacceſſible, will, no doubt, be attended with the happieſt effects.

"The principal weapon of the Arabs is a pike ‡, which they wield and throw with great dexterity. They manage their horſes with equal ſkill, and pay the greateſt attention to them; nevertheleſs, one of their practices appears to an European, at leaſt, very injudicious; it is that of checking the horſe on full ſpeed, and making him rear on his hind legs. The Arabs never attack in line, but always like foragers, uttering at the ſame time loud cries and invectives; their ſtyle of fighting being merely that of light troops.

"The horſes of the Arabs are very ſwift, and they puſh them to their full ſpeed; at the ſame time, and without letting go the reins, which they hold in their left hand, they charge an enemy in front. If ſucceſsful, they ſtrip him, and ſometimes cut off his head, which they bear in triumph at the end of a pike. When they miſs their blow they return to the charge by a half wheel to right or left, or endeavour to gain the vantage ground.

"The Arabs are in general but ill equipped. Their fire-arms and powder are very bad; their balls are not well caſt; the powder is granulated in an unartificial manner, and is for the moſt part charcoal; they carry it in a wooden flaſk, and the balls ſeparately in a leathern bag, ſeldom charging their pieces with cartouches.

"The Arabs bordering on Egypt were in the habit of ſending ſpies to Boulak, diſguiſed as huſbandmen, in order to learn the kind and number of the troops about to march againſt them from Cairo. As ſoon as their ſpies returned, the tribe broke up camp, and ſent far into the deſert their wives and children, and all their valuables. The men themſelves made a few days march to fatigue their enemies, and in the mean time, being joined by the confederate tribes, they either commenced hoſtilities or received the attack.

"Every camp has advanced guards on the neighbouring heights, who carry their turbans on the point of their lances. If the camp is to advance, the vedettes march on the ſame ſide as the enemy, or the prey which they propoſe to carry off; if on the contrary, the vedettes return towards the camp.

"As ſoon as the Arabs are apprehenſive of an attack, they ſeparate into ſeveral ſmall camps at a great diſtance from each other, and tie their camels to the tents, ſo as to be able to move off at a moment's notice.

"When one tribe is engaged with another, the women come within ſight of the combatants, playing on the tambourine, and ſinging ſtrains powerful to excite their courage: the wounded are taken care of by their wives or miſtreſſes. The women hold valour in great eſtimation, and a chief covered with ſcars is the boaſt of the whole tribe: thus the ſupport of empires is the band of union among theſe miſerable hordes of robbers.

"A combat in which twenty or twenty-five men are killed, is reckoned a bloody battle, the date of which forms an important era.

"It is neceſſary when marching during night in the deſert, againſt the Arabs, to be aware of a circumſtance, which would otherwiſe often give a needleſs alarm of the preſence of the enemy: this is the light of the horizontal ſtars, which here, as well as at ſea, are very apt to be miſtaken for fires.

"The natural increaſe of mankind impoſes on them the neceſſity of ſeeking for ſubſiſtence; hence the forty thouſand Arabs that border upon Egypt, finding no reſource in their arid ſands, conſider this country as their own domain, and, under this pretext, are perpetually making predatory incurſions. The government has often ineffectually, and never with more than partial ſucceſs, endeavoured to repreſs

‡ "The pike conſiſts of a ſquared iron head, terminated by a ſharp point, and fixed to a pole from four to five metres long. The wounds made by this weapon are not ſo deep as thoſe of the lance, the head of which is compreſſed; but their conſequences are generally more ſerious, not unfrequently terminating in a locked jaw. The Arabs eaſt of the Nile have, almoſt all of them, daces or lances; but thoſe of Libya carry fire-arms."

this

this miſchief: in the mean time the unhappy cultivator was expoſed to the vexatious oppreſſion of the agents of government, and the devaſtation and cruelty of the Arabs. Such was the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; it is greatly to be wiſhed that it may henceforth be ameliorated." *P.* 295.

XXXIII. *An Eſſay on the Nature of Engliſh Verſe*, with Directions for reading Poetry. By the Author of the "Eſſay on Punctuation." 12mo. pp. 134. 2s. 6d. *Walter.*

CONTENTS.

ON the Meaſure of Engliſh Verſe —Perſonification—On the Epic Poem—Of the ancient dramatic Authors—Of the Origin of modern Theatres—On the Subject and Style of Paſtoral Poetry—On the Subject and Style of Elegy—On the Subject and Style of Lyric Poetry—Of Satire —A ſmall Alteration propoſed at the Concluſion of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt —Nature.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"AN eaſy and familiar treatiſe on the nature of the Engliſh verſe, with practical directions for reading poetry, has been long wanted for the uſe of ſchools, and thoſe, who have formed no regular ideas on the ſubject.

"Some learned writers * would perſuade us, that our verſes are compoſed of iambics, trochees, ſpondees, pyrrhics, dactyls, &c. or a mechanical arrangement of long and ſhort ſyllables. This notion has involved the ſubject in darkneſs and perplexity. In the following Eſſay, the author has rejected all thoſe ſcholaſtic terms, which have been uſed in Greek and Latin proſody, and conſidered the Engliſh verſification as founded, not on Greek and Roman feet; but on a certain order and ſucceſſion of accented and unaccented ſyllables. This order depends on the nature of the poem; and wherever it is violated, he does not attempt to vindicate ſuch an irregularity by claſſical authority, or the principles of a foreign language, with which it has no concern; but, though he allows, that ſuch a violation of an eſtabliſhed rule may ſometimes be admitted, with a deſign to make the ſound an echo to the ſenſe, he preſumes, that it is more frequently owing to the negligence of the poet, and ſometimes to his want of taſte for the harmony of numbers.

"A ſmall liſt of poetical names of gods, goddeſſes, heroes, cities, &c. is ſubjoined, in order to give young ſtudents ſome idea of the accuracy and uniformity, with which the Greek and Latin poets have aſcertained the quantity of their ſyllables †; and to enable them to avoid thoſe groſs and vulgar errors in pronunciation, which betray the ignorance of the ſpeaker.

"It is to be lamented, that many of our Engliſh poets have run into needleſs deviations from the legitimate pronunciation of ancient names, merely becauſe the accentuation they choſe to adopt, was more eaſily accommodated to the meaſure of their verſe.

"We ſmile at the foppery of the French for uſing ſuch ſinical appellations, as Herodote, Ariſtote, Polybe, Denys d'Halicarnaſſe, Etienne de Byzance, Tite Live, Suetone, Macrobe, Quinte Curce, Stace, Pline, and Aulu-Gelle; but, let us not ourſelves diſtort, mangle, and murder the

* "Foſter on Accent and Quantity, ch. iii. &c."

† "It is very remarkable, that the ancient Greek and Roman poets ſhould agree in fixing the quantity of almoſt every ſyllable, in their reſpective languages, even in caſes where no modern reader can poſſibly aſcertain the length of a ſyllable by any reaſons, *à priori*. The Greeks paid the moſt ſcrupulous attention to their numbers. And Cicero informs us, that if a Roman actor made the ſmalleſt miſtake in the meaſure of a verſe, or the quantity of a ſyllable, he was hiſſed off the ſtage. Hiſtrio, ſi paulum ſe movit extra numerum, aut verſus pronuntiatus eſt ſyllabâ unâ brevior aut longior, exſibilatur, et explditur, Cic. Parad. iii. To an Engliſhman, who pretends to claſſical learning it is a diſgrace to violate the rules of proſody, and to have leſs taſte and diſcernment than the common auditors of a Roman theatre."

‡ "Who knows, but that hereafter, the name of Macrobius may be written, by a farther abbreviation, in the Scotch faſhion, M'Robe?".

nera

ſterable names of claſſical antiquity, with the ſame ridiculous licentiouſneſs." *P.* iii.

EXTRACT.

NATURE.

"NATURE, the ſupreme pattern of imitation in poetry, and in all other arts and ſciences.

"'*Naturam intuecamur, hanc ſequamur.*'
Quint. viii. 3.

"'First follow Nature, and your judgment frame
'By her juſt ſtandard, which is ſtill the ſame:
'Unerring Nature, ſtill divinely bright,
'One clear, unchang'd, and univerſal light,
'Life, force, and beauty, muſt to all impart,
'At once the ſource, and end, and teſt of Art.'
Pope, Eſſ. on Crit. 68.

"When we conſider Nature in all her various operations, we ſhall find her plain, ſimple, and uniform. She never appears in gaudy and fantaſtic ornaments; never embelliſhed with frivolous or meretricious decorations; her air and attitude are graceful; her mien is ſober, grave, and venerable; her language is eaſy, familiar, and unaffected; her works are diſtinguiſhed by their grace, harmony, and proportion; and ſhe never diſplays any of thoſe extravagant images, which frequently characteriſe the productions of art.

"If we caſt our eyes over thoſe numerous objects which conſtitute the great theatre of Nature, we ſhall find in every one of them a beautiful order and ſymmetry.

"The heavens diſplay inimitable examples of magnificence and grandeur, in exact proportion to their real utility. The earth is adorned with an infinite variety of delightful landſcapes and pleaſing objects, which charm the eye, and entertain the imagination by that ſimplicity which always gratifies a ſenſible ſpectator; yet, by ten thouſand repetitions, never creates ſatiety or diſguſt. We riſe from a philoſophical view of Nature with perfect ſatisfaction, and we return to it again with new delight and improvement. We may therefore conclude, that the beſt and the nobleſt pattern of imitation, in every department of human life, in every art and ſcience, is Nature." *P.* 128.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES——AGRICULTURE——ARCHITECTURE.

A NEW Syſtem of Short-hand, by which more may be written in one Hour than in an Hour and a Half by any other Syſtem hitherto publiſhed; which is here fully demonſtrated by a fair Compariſon with one of the beſt Syſtems extant; with a ſhort and eaſy Method, by which any Perſon may determine, even before he learns this Syſtem, whether it will enable him to follow a Speaker. By SAMUEL RICHARDSON. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bound 8s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood, Wallis.*

The Principles of Drawing, Deſign, and Engraving, by Rules formed from Nature and Truth; with the late various Improvements, and ſome new Diſcoveries, never before publiſhed. Being entirely the Reſult of practical Experience and Self-obſervation. By an ARTIST. With Plates. 12mo. 3s. *Vandrant.*

Obſervations on the Formation and Uſes of the natural Frog of the Horſe; with a Deſcription of a Patent artificial Frog, to be applied in the Stable, adapted to common Shoes, and to the Frogs of all Horſes, to prevent and cure contracted Hoofs, Thruſhes, Cankers, and Sandcracks. By EDWARD COLEMAN, Profeſſor of the Veterinary College, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

Curſory Account of the various Methods of ſhoeing Horſes, hitherto practiſed, with incidental Obſervations. By WILLIAM MOORCROFT. 8vo. With Plates 2s. *Nicol, Sewell.*

The Artificer's, Farmer's, and Inland-navigator's Aſſiſtant; ſhowing by Decimal Tables (at Sight) the moſt uſeful Kinds of Admeaſurements at any Length, Breadth, or Depth; likewiſe, an eaſy and practical Me-

thod of Levelling, Surveying, &c. whereby the Farmer may ſurvey, level, ſough, drain, and float his Land, calculate and ſet his Work by the Acre, Rood, Perch, or Yard, &c. inſtead of the tedious Method of working by Arithmetic. It will alſo greatly facilitate the Buſineſs of the Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, &c. &c. Maſons, Carpenters, Navigators, Labourers, &c. (who cannot write) may accurately aſcertain to the thouſandth Part of a Yard, Foot, &c. the Quantity of Work in Embanking, Canal-cutting, Reſervoirs, Aqueducts, Marl-pits, Stone-quarries, &c. &c. By SAMUEL PORTER, Surveyor and Engineer to the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, Henley in Arden, Warwickſhire. 4to. 6s. *Robinſons, Faulder.*

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Huſbandry and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. II. With Plates. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Nicol.*

Eſſays on Gothic Architecture. By the Rev. T. WARTON, Rev. J. BENTHAM, Captain GROSE, and Rev. J. MILNER. Illuſtrated with ten Plates of Ornaments, &c. Selected from ancient Buildings; calculated to exhibit the various Styles of different Periods. Royal 8vo. 8s. 6d. *Taylor.*

Principles of modern Chemiſtry, ſyſtematically arranged. By Dr. FREDERIC CHARLES GREN, late Profeſſor at Halle in Saxony. Tranſlated from the German. With Notes and Additions, concerning later Diſcoveries, by the Tranſlator; and ſome neceſſary Tables. With Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Elements of Chemiſtry and Natural Hiſtory. To which is prefixed, the Philoſophy of Chemiſtry. By A. FOURCROY. Fifth Edition. With Notes by JOHN THOMPSON, Surgeon, Edinburgh. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

An hiſtorical and practical Eſſay on the Culture and Commerce of Tobacco. By WILLIAM TATHAM. With Plates. 8vo. 7s. *Vernor and Hood.*

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Edmund Burke; comprehending an impartial Account of his literary and political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his moſt eminent Aſſociates, Coadjutors, and Opponents. By ROBERT BISSET, L.L.D. A new Edition enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Carnthorn.*

An univerſal biographical Dictionary; containing a faithful Account of the Lives, Actions, and Characters of the moſt eminent Perſons of all Ages and all Countries; alſo the Revolutions of States, and the Succeſſions of ſovereign Princes, ancient and modern. Collected from the beſt Authorities, by JOHN WATKINS, A.M. L.L.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Phillips, Hurſt.*

An accurate Hiſtory of the Life of Pius the Sixth, with Reflections on the Philoſophical Memoirs. 8vo. 4s. *Dulau, L'Homme.*

New Life of Catherine the Second, Empreſs of Ruſſia. By J. CASTERA. Tranſlated from the French. With Portraits. 8vo. 14s. *Stockdale.*

DICTIONARIES.

A Greek and Engliſh Lexicon to the New Teſtament; to which is prefixed, a plain and eaſy Greek Grammar, adapted to the Uſe of Learners, and thoſe who underſtand no other Language than Engliſh. By JOHN PARKHURST, M. A. formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Third Edition, enlarged. Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Robinſons.*

The General Gazetteer; or, compendious Geographical Dictionary. Eleventh Edition, with conſiderable Additions and Improvements. Originally written by R. BROOKES, M.D. Bound 10s. 6d. With coloured Maps 12s.

EDUCATION.

The Governeſs; or, Evening Amuſements, at Boarding School. 24mo. Bound 2s. *Vernor and Hood, Newbery.*

An Introduction to the writing of Greek, in two Parts, for the Uſe of Weſtminſter College. By GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D.D. Warden of Wincheſter College. A new Edition, with conſiderable Additions. 8vo. 6s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Accompliſhed Tutor; or, complete Syſtem of liberal Education: being an Introduction to ſcientifical Knowledge

Knowledge and genteel Accompliſhments; containing the moſt approved Theory and Practice of the following Subjects; Engliſh Grammar and Elocution; Penmanſhip and Shorthand; Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal; Stockholding and Merchants' Accompts; Menſuration and Architecture; Optics; Algebra; the Doctrine of Annuities; Trigonometry; Logarithms; Geography; Aſtronomy; Mechanics; Electricity; Pneumatics; Hydroſtatics; Hydraulics; Drawing, Engraving, and Painting; and other uſeful Matter. By THOMAS HODSON. With 20 Plates and 6 Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. 17s. *Vernor and Hood, Wright.*

Puerilia. Progreſſive Exerciſes, adapted to the Eton Accidence: to be written or repeated whilſt Boys are learning the Nouns and Verbs. To which are added, a few of the moſt obvious Rules, with eaſy Examples, to teach Boys to conſtrue or tranſlate from the Latin. 12mo. 1s. Cheſter printed; *Sael and Co.* London.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century. Tranſlated from an original Manuſcript in his own Poſſeſſion, collated with one preſerved in the Library of Eton College. By Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, Knight, L.L.D. 4to. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

HISTORY—ANTIQUITIES.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland, in the Autumn of 1799. Illuſtrated with a Map of North Holland, and ſeven Views of the principal Places occupied by the Britiſh Forces. By E. WALSH, M. D. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Robinſons.*

Additional Remarks on the Topography of Troy, &c. as given by Homer, Strabo, and the ancient Geographers; in Anſwer to Mr. Bryant's laſt Publications. By J. B. S. MORRITT, Eſq. 4to. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

An Account of ſome Roman Antiquities diſcovered in 1796, at Ribcheſter, in Lancaſhire. By CHARLES TOWNLEY, Eſq. F.R.S. F.S.A. With four Plates, engraved by Baſire. Folio. 1l. 1s. in ſheets.—*Sold by the Society of Antiquaries.*

LAW.

The Office of Sheriff: ſhowing its Hiſtory, Antiquity, Powers, and Duties; the Manner of appointing the High Sheriff, his Under Sheriff, and other Deputies: alſo the Election of the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, with the By-laws of the City relating thereto; and other uſeful Matter. Together with the Nature of Actions by and againſt Sheriffs. Including all the modern Determinations, to the End of Trinity Term laſt; with neceſſary Precedents of Return to Writs, &c. The ſecond Edition, conſiderably improved. To which is added, the Office and Duty of Coroner: with an Appendix of uſeful Precedents. By JOHN IMPEY, of the Inner Temple, Author of the "Modern Pleader," calculated for the Office of an Attorney; and the "Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas." 8vo. 14s. bound. *Butterworth.*

The Trial of John Taylor for Forgery, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Hotham, at Chelmsford Aſſizes, on the 7th of March 1800; correctly taken in Short-hand. 8vo. 1s. *Meggy and Chalk*, Chelmsford; *Newbery, Hurſt.*

The Trial of Jane Leigh Perrot, Wife of James Leigh Perrot, Eſq. charged with ſtealing a Card of Lace in the Shop of Elizabeth Gregory, Haberdaſher and Milliner, at Bath; before Sir Soulden Lawrence, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench: at Taunton Aſſizes, on Saturday, the 29th Day of March 1800. Taken in Court by JOHN PINCHARD, Attorney, of Taunton. 8vo. 2s. *Norris*, Taunton; *Carpenter, Hurſt*, London.

The Trial of Mrs. Leigh Perrot; with marginal Notes. By WM. LEGGE, Eſq. of the Temple. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Croſby and Letterman.*

MISCELLANIES.

Moderation is Salvation: addreſſed to the People of England at the preſent Scarcity. By a PLAIN MAN. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard, Sewell.*

Lavater's Looking-glaſs; or, Eſſays on the Face of animated Nature, from Man to Plants. By LAVATER, SUE, and Co. With a Frontiſpiece. 8vo. 5s. *Richardſon, Symonds.*

The critical and miſcellaneous Proſe Works of JOHN DRYDEN, now firſt collected, with Notes and Illuſtrations; an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, grounded on original and authentic Documents: and a Collection of his Letters, the greater Part of which has never before been publiſhed. By EDMOND MALONE, Eſq. 4 vols. large 8vo. 2l. 2s. Fine Paper 3l. *Cadell and Davies.*

A Diſſertation, moral and political, on the Influence of Luxury and Refinement on Nations; with Reflections on the Manners of the Age at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century. By ADAM SIBBITT, A. B. Rector of Clarendon in the Iſland of Jamaica. 8vo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Phyſiognomical Travels, preceded by a phyſiognomical Journal. Tranſlated from the German of J. C. A. MUSÆUS, by ANNE PLUMPTRE. To which is prefixed, a ſhort Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author, by his Pupil Kotzebue. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Progreſs of the Pilgrim Good-Intent, in Jacobinical Times. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

Effectual Means of providing, according to the Exigencies of the Evil, againſt the Diſtreſs apprehended from the Scarcity and high Prices of different Articles of Food. By GEO. EDWARDS, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*

Etiologia; or, an Anſwer to the Queſtion, When does the Nineteenth Century commence? 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*

Obſervations on the Claims of the Carriers, as oppoſed by the wholeſale Tea Dealers, &c. 8vo. 1s. *Brown.*

An Eſſay on the Nature of the Engliſh Verſe, with Directions for reading Poetry. By the AUTHOR of the "Eſſay on Punctuation." 12mo. 2s. 6d. (See p. 152.) *Walter.*

A Letter to S. F. Waddington, Eſq. in Reply to an Appeal to the Britiſh Hop Planters. 8vo. 1s. *Grant.*

The Will of the late General George Waſhington, from the authenticated American Edition; with the Oration annexed, delivered on the Occaſion of his Death, by Major General Lee, at the Requeſt of Congreſs. 8vo. 1s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

A Short Story; interſperſed with Poetry. By a YOUNG LADY. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Cawthorn, Symonds.*

The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar, for the Year 1800; containing a Liſt of the reſpective Colleges and their preſent Members; with all the Fellowſhips, Scholarſhips, Exhibitions, Patronage, &c.; the preſent Profeſſors and Officers; Copies of the Tripoſes for near fifty Years paſt; Medalliſts and Prize-men from their firſt Inſtitution; with a Table of Univerſity Honours obtained by the ſeveral Colleges; particular Days obſerved by the Univerſity, &c. By a MEMBER of Trinity Hall. 12mo. 3s. *Nicholſon*, Cambridge; *Rivingtons, Hatchard*, London.

A Defence of the Profeſſion of an Actor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Miller.*

Reflections on the relative Situations of Maſters and Servants, hiſtorically and politically conſidered; the Irregularities of Servants; the Employment of Foreigners; and the general Inconvenience reſulting from the Want of proper Regulations. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Miller.*

Scattered Thoughts, No. I. Price only 6d. that all may buy who wiſh to read. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Leonard and Gertrude: a popular Story, written originally in German; tranſlated into French, and now attempted in Engliſh with the Hope of its being uſeful to the lower Order of Society. 3s. *Hazard*, Bath; *Cadell and Davies.*

The Spectator of the Stage: addreſſed to the King. 8vo. 1s. *(To be occaſionally continued.) Symonds.*

Letters from his Excellency General GEO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America, to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. on agricultural and other intereſting Topics. Engraved from the original Letters, ſo as to be an exact Fac Simile of the Hand-writing of that celebrated Character. *Nicol, Sewell.*

Thoughts on Non-reſidence, Tithes, Encloſures, rare Landlords, rich Tenants, regimental Chaplains, &c. By the AUTHOR. 8vo. 2s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Memoirs of modern Philoſophers. 3 vols. 8vo. 15s. *Robinſons.*

The Journals of the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain. 8vo. No. I. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

Flora Britannica. Auctore JACOBO EDVARDO SMITH, M. D. 2 tom. 8vo. 16s. *White.*

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Exhibitions of the Heart: a Novel. By Miſs HUTCHINSON. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Kearſley.*

The Child of Hope; or, Infidelity puniſhed: a Novel. By a LADY. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

The Neighbourhood: a Tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. *Black and Parry.*

Edwardina: a Novel. By CATHERINE HARRIS. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane.*

Valley of Collares; or, the Cavern of Horrors: a Romance. Tranſlated from the Portugueſe. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Lane.*

Eliza, a Novel. By Mrs. YATES, Daughter of the late Holland Cookſey, Eſq. of Braces Leigh, in the County of Worceſter. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Tibſon, Kerby.*

The Three Spaniards. By G. WALKER. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. *Walker, Hurſt.*

Zimao, the African. With Frontiſpiece. 12mo. 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

An Eſſay on the moſt rational Means of preſerving Health, and of attaining to an advanced Age; to which are added, Anecdotes of Longevity. 12mo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*

Conſiderations regarding Pulmonary Conſumptions. By THOMAS SUTTON, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to the Forces. 8vo. 3s. *Robinſons.*

A Memorial addreſſed to the Honourable the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, containing practical Obſervations reſpecting the Treatment of Fevers in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and America; with a ſhort Explanation of the Doctrine of ſollunar Influence. By FRANCIS BALFOUR, M. D. ſenior head Surgeon in Bengal. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Lloyd.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Beaumaris Bay, a Poem: with Notes deſcriptive and explanatory; particularly of the Druids, Founders of ſome of the fifteen Tribes of North Wales, the Families deſcended from them, and Quotations from the Bards. With an Appendix, containing an Account of the Battle of Beaumaris in 1648, and the taking of the Caſtle. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Chelter printed: *Sael and Co.* London.

Poems on various Subjects. By the Rev. SAMUEL BISHOP, A. M. late Head Maſter of Merchant Taylors' School. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. Second Edition. *Cadell and Davies, Robſon.*

Poems on various Subjects, ſelected to enforce the Practice of Virtue, and with a View to compriſe, in one Volume, the Beauties of Engliſh Poetry. By C. TOMKINS: an improved Edition. 12mo. 3s. bound. *Croſby and Letterman.*

Poems original and tranſlated; with Remarks critical and explanatory on the different Species of Poetry. By the Rev. WILLIAM COLLIER, ſenior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. *Cadell and Davies, Robſon.*

Poems by ANNE BANNERMAN. Small 8vo. 5s. *Mundell,* Edinburgh; *Longman and Rees, Wright,* London.

A Poetical Review of Miſs Hannah More's Strictures on Female Education: in a Series of Anapeſtic Epiſtles. By SAPPHO SEARGH. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hurſt.*

Britannia's Tears, a Viſion. By A. PETERKIN. 4to. 1s. *Hurſt.*

The Siege of Cuzco, a Tragedy, in five Acts. By WILLIAM SOTHEBY, Eſq. F. R. S. and A. S. S. 8vo. 2s. *Wright.*

Speed the Plough, a Comedy, in five Acts, as performed with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By THOMAS MORTON, Eſq. 8vo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Farmer, in two Acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1787. By JOHN O'KEEFFE, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. *Longman and Rees.*

A compendious Hiſtory of the Engliſh Stage, from the earlieſt Period to the preſent Time; containing a candid Analyſis of all Dramatic Writings; a liberal and impartial Criticiſm of the Merits of theatrical Performers, and a Sketch of the Lives of ſuch as have been eminent in their Profeſſion, &c. &c. By WALDRON, DIBDIN, &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Jordan.*

The

The Orphans; or, Generous Lovers: an Opera. By H. SHEPHERD, Esq. Captain in the 49th Regiment. 8vo. 3s. *Egerton.*

The Piccolomini; or, the First Part of Wallenstein: a Drama, in five Acts; translated from the German of Frederick Schiller. By S. T. COLERIDGE. 8vo. 4s. *Longman and Rees.*

Theodora; or, the Spanish Daughter: a Tragedy. By the AUTHORESS of the Thybriad, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Leigh and Sotheby.*

British Theatre (small Pocket Edition); with Plates, from Designs by Craig. No. I. 6d. Fine paper 9d. *(To be published every Fortnight.) Dean*, Manchester; *Sael and Co.* London.

The Egyptian Festival; an Opera, in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Written by A. FRANKLIN, Esq. 8vo. 2s. *Ridgway.*

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Political and Military Memoirs of Europe during the Year 1799; Part the First. By T. E. RITCHIE (with a Map of the Seat of War in Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland): 8vo. 6s. *Crosby and Letterman.*

The Speech of Thomas Goold, Esq. in the Irish House of Commons, February 14th, 1800, on the Subject of an Incorporate Union of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

The State of the Nation, comprised in the Reports of the Committee of Finance, appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into its Revenues and Disbursements. Vol. IV. 8vo. 7s. *Symonds, Clarke*, Portugal Street.

Considerations concerning Peace. By a FELLOW of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

Letters from Paris to the Citizens of the United States of America, on the Policy lately pursued by their Government, and on their commercial Intercourse with Great Britain and France, &c. By JOEL BARLOW. 8vo. 3s. *Ridgway.*

Statistical Tables, exhibiting a View of all the States of Europe; stating, with the greatest Accuracy, their Population, military and marine Strength, Revenue and Expenditure; Form of Government; with their Seas, Rivers, and Mountains; Climate, Soil, and Productions; Divisions of each Country, chief Towns, Situation, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, historical Occurrences, &c.: translated from the German of J. G. BUETTICHER, of Koenigsberg. With a Supplementary Table, showing the Changes since the Commencement of the present War. By W. PLAYFAIR. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Stockdale.*

A Letter to the Earl of Lauderdale; containing Strictures on his Lordship's Letters to the Peers of Scotland, and proving, from authentic Documents, that the French were the Aggressors in the present War. With an original Letter from the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke to the Author, explaining the much perverted Expression of "The Swinish Multitude;" and a Preface including some brief Reflections on Mr. Sheridan's late Attack on the Revolution in 1688; and on the Omission of the customary Sermon at Westminster, on the 30th of January 1800. 8vo. 4s. *Longman and Rees.*

Preface to a Book on the Affairs of Ireland. By JOHN WILDE, Esq. Advocate, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Protestant Ascendancy and Catholic Emancipation reconciled by a Legislative Union. With a View of the Transactions of 1782, relative to the Independence of the Irish Parliament, and the present political State of Ireland, as dependant on the Crown, and connected with the Parliament of Great Britain. With an Appendix. 8vo. 3s. *Wright.*

Union, Prosperity, and Aggrandizement. 8vo. 2s. *West and Hughes, Wright.*

SERMONS.

Select Sermons, translated from the French of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux. To which is prefixed, an Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England. 3m. 8vo. 3s. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

The Sinfulness of withholding Corn. A Sermon preached at Great Ouseborne,

borne, on Sunday, March 16th, 1800. By the Rev. SAMUEL CLAPHAM, M. A. Vicar of Great Ouseborne, near Knaresborough. 12mo. 3d. or 42 for 2s. 6d. *Glendinning, Rivingtons.*

Christian Liberty, a Sermon on the History and Principles of the Nonconformists; preached at a monthly Meeting of the Independents in London. With Remarks on Mr. Daubeny's Guide to the Church. 12mo. 6d. or 5s. per dozen. *Conder.*

THEOLOGY.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History. By G. CAMPBELL, D. D. Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. By the Rev. G. S. KEITH. With a Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Johnson.*

A Summary of the principal Evidences for the Truth and divine Origin of the Christian Revelation; designed chiefly for the Use of young Persons, more particularly of those who have lately been confirmed in the Diocese of London. By BEILBY, Lord Bishop of London. 12mo. 3s. *Cadell and Davies, Rivingtons.*

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, in Reply to some Passages in Brown's Travels through Egypt, Africa, and Syria. To which is added, a comparative View of Life and Happiness in Europe and Caffraria. By RICHARD WHARTON, Esq. 4to. 5s. (See p. 130.) *Charnley*, Newcastle upon Tyne; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Remarks and Observations on the Plain of Troy, made during an Excursion in June 1799. By WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Captain in the Service of the East India Company, and Author of a Tour to Persia, &c. 4to. 3s. 6d. (See p. 140.) *Faulder.*

Journal of a Route to Nagpore, by the Way of Cuttae, Burrosumber, Dongur Ghur, and the Southern Bunjare Ghaut, in the Year 1790. With an Account of Nagpore, and a Journal from that Place to Benares, by the Soohagee Pass. By DANIEL ROBINSON LECKIE, Esq. With a Map. 4to. 7s. *Stockdale.*

BOOKS OF PRINTS.

Angus's Views of Seats. No. XII. 5s. *(This Number concludes the first Volume). Angus.*

Angus's Views of Seats. No. XIII. Containing Basildon House, Sir Francis Sykes's; Fonthill, William Beckford's, Esq.; Pelling Place, Mr. Bonnell's. 5s. *Angus.*

Portraits after Holbein, of the Court of Henry VIII. Published by J. CHAMBERLAYNE, F. S. A. No. XIII. and last. Folio. 2l. 2s. *Nicol.*

The British Sportsman. 72 Plates. Drawn and engraved by S. HOWITT. 4to. 3l. 15s. *Wigstead.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians; with Remarks on the Plague, &c. By JOHN ANTES. 4to.

Voyage to the East Indies and China, from 1774 to 1781. Translated from the French of M. SONNERAT. 2 vols. 4to. With 140 Plates.

A Greek and English Lexicon. By GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse, fait par Ordre de l'Assemblée Constituante, pendant les Années 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1re et la 2e Année de la Republique François. Par le Cit. LA BILLARDIERE, Correspondant de la cidevant Academie des Sciences de Paris, Membre de la Societé d'Histoire Naturelle, et l'un des Naturalistes de l'Expedition. 2 tom. 8vo. avec planches en folio. 3l. 3s. 2 tom. 4to. 6l. 6s. Paris. An 8.

Voyage dans le Finisterre, ou Etat de ce Departement en 1794 et 1795. 3 tom. 8vo. Avec fig.

The Logographic Emblematical French Spelling Book; or a Method by which any Child, four or five Years old, and of ever so slow an Apprehension, although perfectly unacquainted with his Letters, will, in a few Months, be enabled to read French

French fluently, and pronounce it with as pure an Accent as if he were a Pariſian born. By M. LENOIR. 8vo. 5s. or 1l. 1s. with the Apparatus. *Dulau and Co. Boſey.*

BOOKS PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY DULAU AND CO. SOHO SQUARE, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Metaſtaſio Opere Scelte. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

*** *This edition contains the Sacred Dramas omitted in preceding editions.*

Scelta di Lettere Italiane Apologhi e Favole, ſcelte dagli piu celebri Autori. 12mo. 3s.

Saggi di Lingua e Literatura Italiana. 6 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Traité des Sons de la Langue Françaiſe, ſuivi du Traité de l'Ortographie et de celui de la Prononciation. Par L'ABBE DE LEVIZAC. 12mo. 2s.

Tableau d'Hiſtoire Naturelle, ou Notice abregée des Productions les plus utiles des trois Regnes de la Nature, ſuivie d'une Table de Matieres, avec les Mots les plus eſſentiels, en Françaiſe et en Anglais. Par M. DE MONTAIGU. 12mo. 3s.

Lettres d'un Voyageur à l'Abbé Barruel; ou nouveaux Documens pour ſes Memoires; nouvelles Decouvertes faites en Allemagne; Anecdotes ſur quelques grands Perſonnages de ce Pays; Chronique de la Secte. 8vo. 4s.

Sens Prophetique de l'Exurgat Deus, ou le Pſeaume 67, ſuivant la Vulgate, preſentant l'Hiſtoire de l'Egliſe de J. C. avec une Idée generale des Hieroglyphes, des Lettres Hebraiques, &c. &c. Par l'ABBE CAPERAN, Auteur de pluſieurs Articles inſerés dans la Collection Orientale de W. Ouſeley. 5s.

Collection de Poeſias Caſtellanas extrahidas de los mal celebres Eſcritores Eſpanoles, e particularmente de Garcilaſſo de la Vega, con el Reſumen de ſu Vida. Por GAETANO RAVIZOTTI, Autor de una Gramatica Ingleſe e Italiana. 8vo. 6s.

Conjuration contre Veniſe. Par ST. REAL. 8vo. Fine vellum paper. 7s.

Grammaire Françoiſe et Italienne de Veneroni, contenant tout ce qui eſt néceſſaire pour apprendre facilement la Langue Italienne. Revu, corrigé et augmenté par R. ZOTTI, Profeſſeur de Langue Italienne. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

BOOKS IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DULAU AND CO. AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Horatii Opera. Folio. With 12 Vignettes. 10l. 10s. *Proof Impreſſions*, 12l. 12s. *Didot*, Paris.

Stereotype Editions of Virgil, C. Nepos, Phœdrus, Racine, Telemaque, Boileau, J. B. Rouſſeau, La Fontaine, Moliere.

Inſtructions ſur les Poids et Meſures, comparés aux Meſures et Poids anciens. Par BRISSON. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Année du Jardinage. Par J. FR. BASTIEN, Auteur de la Nouvelle Maiſon ruſtique. 2 tom. 8vo. 14s.

La Pruſſe et ſa Neutralité. Par l'AUTEUR de l'Antidote au Congrès de Raſtadt. 8vo. 6s.

In the Preſs.

Aminta del Taſſo. 8vo. Vellum paper.

Il Paſtor Fido. do.

Opere di Dante. With ſelect Notes, and Plates by BARTOLOZZI, &c.

Propoſed by Subſcription.

Recherches ſur les Principes de l'Etymologie ou le Mechaniſme des Langues conſidéré dans les Racines des Mots developpé d'après l'Hebreu. 2 tom. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Nouveaux Entretiens ſur la Phyſique, deſtinés à l'Inſtruction des Jeunes Perſonnes. Par A. DE PRUNES. 2 tom. 8vo. 12s.

Bibliotheque Portative des Ecrivains François à l'Imitation des *Elegant Extracts*. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Subſcriptions received by the Compiler, *M. Moyſant*, No. 3, Little Vine Street, Piccadilly; *Dulau and Co.* Soho Square; and *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

ERRATA.

P. 75. Memoirs relative to Egypt, for 8*s.* read 8*s.* 6*d.*
P. 117. Burdon's Examination, for 2*s.* read 3*s.*
P. 118. Farmer's Boy, for 15*s.* read 18*s.*

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For MAY 1800.

XXXIV. *An Account of an Embaſſy to the Court of the Teſhoo Lama, in Tibet;* containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and Part of Tibet. By Captain SAMUEL TURNER. To which are added, Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and Obſervations botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders. 4to. pp. 473. 2l. 2s. large Paper 3l. 3s. *Nicol.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Drawn by Lieutenant Davis, engraved by Baſire.

1. *SURVEY of the Road from Buxadewar to Taſſiſudon in Bootan; and from Taſſiſudon to Teſhoo Loomboo, in Tibet.*
2. *View of Buxadewar.*
3. *The Caſcade of Menzapeezo.*
4. *Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Bridge of Chains at Chuka.*
5. *Chuka.*
6. *The Valley near Taſſiſudon, with a Proceſſion of the Religious to their Ablutions.*
7. *The Palace of Taſſiſudon.*
8. *The Reſidence of Lam' Ghaſſatoo.*
9. *The Caſtle of Wandipore.*
10. *The Palace of Punukka.*
11. *The Yak of Tartary, from a Picture by Stubbs.*
12. *The Mauſoleum of Teſhoo Lama.*
13. *The Dwelling of Teſſaling Lama, with the religious Edifice ſtyled Kugopea.*
14. *Specimens of the Umir, and of the Uchen Characters, in the Language of Tibet.*

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAP. I. Leave Calcutta—Moorſhedabad—Rungpore—Tuffoon, or tremendous Hurricane—Bungalo—Wild Elephants—Inroads of the Moguls into Aſſam.—II. Buxadewar—Noxious Quality of the Atmoſphere—Fatal to Captain Jones, &c.—Tangun Horſe, peculiar to theſe Mountains—Viſit the Soobah—Deſcription of a religious Ceremony—Mode of travelling in Bootan.—III. Prodigious Altitude of Peachukom Mountains—Pipes conducting Water for the Accommodation of Travellers—Teezpaut, a Species of Cinnamon—Ingenious Method of conſtructing Roads along the Sides of Precipices—Peculiar Way of paſſing deep Ravines—Chain Bridge and Caſtle of Chuka—Mudwallahs for the Defence of Hill Fortreſſes.—IV. Arrival at the Palace of Taſſiſudon—Peculiar Mode of preparing Tea—A Bootan Repaſt—Order of Gylongs—Rules of the Society.—V. A numerous Eſtabliſhment of Gylongs, and a Temple of Worſhip—Ancient Site of Taſſiſudon—Brahmennee, or ſacred Bull—Paper Manufactory.—VI. Commotions excited by a degraded Chief, &c.—Weak Condition of the Capital—The Rebels defeated

—Military Character of the Booteeas —Uſe of Poiſon—Wandipore inveſted.—VII. Faculty of prolonging the Sound of wind Inſtruments—Tradition concerning the Caſtle of Wandipore—Structure of the Bridge light and beautiful—Mineral Springs —Curious Effects of a ſtrong Current of Wind—Palace of Punukka—Expenſive Decorations—Laborious Services impoſed upon the Female Sex —Narrainee—Ultimate Defeat of the Rebels.—VIII. Return to Taſſiſudon—Viſit the Raja—a Buffoon —Electrical Machine—Fatal Accident to our Camp Equipage—Marvellous Stories of the Raja—Of a gigantic Race of Men—Of People with Tails—Unicorns—Temple of Wandeechy—Bull-fights—The great autumnal Feſtival of the Hindoos.

PART II.

Chap. I. Leave Taſſiſudon—Croſs the Summit of Pomœla—Tibetian Cuſtom of taking Tea—Groſs Superſtition of the Mountaineers—The Yak of Tartary.—II. Boundaries between Bootan and Tibet—Cold Temperature of the Air—Numerous Herds—Ferocity of the Dogs of Tibet.—III. Fatal Effects of the Small Pox—Huge Idol—Woollen Manufactory—Monaſtery of Teſhoo Loomboo.—IV. Congratulations from the Regent and Soopoon Choomboo—Hall of Audience—Lama's Throne—Perſon and Manner of the Regent—Removal of the Lama from Kylee to Terpaling —Homage paid him on the Way.—V. Interior of the Monaſtery—Solemn and myſterious Ceremonies—Mauſoleum of the late Teſhoo Lama. VI. Bengal endeared to the Tibetians by religious Prejudices—Confluence of the Ganges with the Sea —Performance of Pilgrimage by Proxy—Pranpoore; his extraordinary Courſe of Mortifications—Intercourſe between Ruſſia and China —No Tradition extant of an ancient People inhabiting towards the North —Inference drawn from the Similarity of the Sanſcrit and Tibet Alphabet—Science of Palmiſtry.—VII. Uſe of the Symbol of the Lion in Tibet and Egypt—Benares eſteemed the ſacred Seat of all human Learning—Teſhoo Loomboo—Caſhmeer —Berhampooter—Seaſons in Tibet —Value of Sheep.—VIII. Religion of Tibet—Noiſe and Pomp of their religious Ceremonies—Feſtival in honour of the Dead—Calendar of Time—Art of Printing.—IX. Prepare to leave Teſhoo Loomboo—Interview with Teſhoo Lama—Memory of the late Lama venerated—Repaſt, raw Meat—Muſic—Calmuc Tartars.—X. Quit the Monaſtery of Terpaling—Polyandry—Influence on the Manners of the People—Tendency to check the too great Increaſe of Population, and prevent the inhuman Practice known to prevail in China—Marriage Ceremonies—Lake Ramtchieu—Skaiting—Intenſe Severity of the Froſt—Shawl Goats—Rungpore.

PART III.

Report delivered to the Hon. Warren Haſtings, Eſq. Governor-general of Bengal, upon the Reſult of my Miſſion to the Court of Teſhoo Loomboo—A Liſt of the uſual Articles of Commerce between Tibet and the ſurrounding Countries.

PART IV.

Some Account of the vegetable and mineral Productions of Bootan and Tibet.

PART V.

Letter addreſſed to the Hon. John Macpherſon, Eſq. Governor-general of Bengal, containing ſome Particulars relating to the Journey of Poorunghers to Teſhoo Loomboo; the Inauguration of Teſhoo Lama; and the State of Tibet from 1783 to 1785.

PART VI.

Some Account of the Situation of Affairs in Tibet, from 1785 to 1793.

APPENDIX.

No. I. Tranſlation of a Letter from Kienlong, Emperor of China, to Dalai Lama, the Grand Lama of Tibet.—II. Tranſlation of a Letter from

from Changoo Cooſhoo Punjun Irtinnee Neimoheim, Regent of Teſhoo Loomboo, to Warren Haſtings, Eſq. Governor-general, &c. &c.—III. Tranſlation of a Letter from Soopoon Choomboo Mirkin Chaſſa Lama, Miniſter to the late Teſhoo Lama, to Warren Haſtings, Eſq. Governor-general, &c.—IV. Narrative of the Particulars of the Journey of Teſhoo Lama and his Suite, from Tibet to China; from the verbal Report of Poorungheer Goſeen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"IT is not known that any direct communication exiſted between Bengal and Tibet * before the year 1774. A phyſical reaſon might be aſſigned for this, in the enormous height, and vaſt extent, of the mountains which are interpoſed between the two countries, did not an almoſt equal degree of ſtrangeneſs, prevailing between Bengal and Bootan, which lie adjacent to each other, neceſſarily imply a different, or at leaſt ſome concurrent cauſe. The moſt probable one, which the hiſtory of little more than a century can afford us, is to be found in that ſpirit of conqueſt which forms the common character of all Mahometan ſtates, and in that hoſtility which their religion enjoins againſt all who are not its profeſſors. The Booteeas, who, though a ſtrong and hardy race of people, are little verſed in the arts of war, and thinly ſcattered over a mountainous region, derive from their local ſituation the only means of defence againſt invaders; an advantage which they would inevitably loſe, if they were to allow a free paſſage through their territories. It is certain, however, that, at this time, a ſtrong jealouſy of all intercourſe with the inhabitants of Hindoſtan, prevails univerſally among the natives on its northern frontier. From Bootan, indeed, a caravan now annually viſits the diſtrict of Rungpore, in Bengal, bringing with it oranges, walnuts, and the coarſe woollen manufactures of that country, with the horſes that carry them, for ſale; and it returns, after a month's ſtay, with the cotton cloths, ſalt, and other articles, of the produce of Bengal. But the ſame privilege has never been allowed by the government of Bootan to the inhabitants of Bengal. Perhaps a people more enterprizing than the latter, might have contrived to overcome this difficulty, ſince ſome individuals of the religious orders occaſionally find their way both into Bootan and Tibet. One of theſe, named Poorungheer, accompanied the firſt deputation from Tibet to Bengal, in the year 1773, and afterwards attended the Lama on his viſit to Pekin. Something, therefore, co-operating with the political cauſe above aſſigned, to produce the ſame effect, may have ariſen from the difference of manners, and of atmoſphere, of the two countries. It is not poſſible to conceive a greater diſſimilarity between the moſt remote inhabitants of the globe, than that which diſtinguiſhes the feeble-bodied and meek-ſpirited natives of Bengal, and their active and Herculean neighbours, the mountaineers of Bootan. Their religion, which might be ſuppoſed to have a powerful influence on their manners, has totally failed of producing ſimilar effects on the two nations, though it is evidently drawn from the ſame ſource. The province of Bootan is, from its elevation, ſo cold, that few of its ſouthern neighbours could endure its ſeverity; while its natives, clad in woollens, and little accuſtomed to the purifications which prevail ſo univerſally among the former, ſuffer nearly as much from the ſultry and humid atmoſphere of Bengal. Nor do the two countries differ leſs in ſalubrity. To the ſame cauſe, therefore, may be aſcribed the difference in the bodily conſtruction of the two people, and in their moral character, which is, in a great degree, the reſult of that conſtruction.

"The mountains of Bootan form a part of the great chain, which geographers call by the general appellation of Mons Imaus, and of which frequent mention is made in the mythological hiſtories of the Brahmens, by the term of Himâloya. At their feet, a wide and extenſive plain, covered with woods, and ſunk in moraſſes, forms

* "This name in Bengal, as well as Tibet, is pronounced with a duplication of the letter b; but out of reſpect to long-eſtabliſhed orthography, I have written it according to the more uſual mode of ſpelling it in Europe."

a natural diviſion between Bengal and Bootan, being nearly unfit for the ſupport of human life, and almoſt entirely deſtitute of inhabitants. Yet, in the year 1772, the Raja of Bootan, with what plea, or from what provocation, I have not been able to learn, laid claim to the diſtrict of Cooch Bahar, which adjoins to it on the ſide of Bengal; and, meeting with little reſiſtance from the natives, rapidly gained poſſeſſion of it. This appears to have been the firſt inſtance of hoſtility between the two countries; and it had proceeded to its laſt extremity, before the government of Bengal, which had hitherto derived no benefit from the conteſted territory, was well apprized of what had befallen it. The example, however, was dangerous, and a detachment of native infantry, gradually augmented from a few companies to two battalions, was ſent to diſpoſſeſs the invaders, and drive them back to their own frontier.

"The military weapons of the Booteeas are the bow and arrow, a ſhort ſtraight ſword, and a faulchion, reflected like a pruning-knife. Theſe, though wielded by ſtrong hands, and directed by much individual courage, were of little avail againſt the diſcipline, artillery, and muſketry of their antagoniſts, who experienced a much more deſtructive foe in the peſtiferous region through which they continued their purſuit, after having driven the Booteeas from the ſcene of contention into their own confines. There the Raja, weary of the conflict, and alarmed for the ſafety of his own dominions, applied to Teſhoo Lama, and obtained his mediation for a peace." *P.* iii.

The Regent Teſhoo Lama, at the entreaty of the Raja, ſent a deputation to Calcutta, with a letter addreſſed to the Governor, who, without heſitation, yielded to the interceſſion of the Lama. This occurrence affording an opportunity of extending the Britiſh connexion, and of opening new ſources of commerce, an Engliſh gentleman, Mr. George Bogle, was, in May 1774, ſent on a miſſion to the Lama, and received with great kindneſs. In 1779, the Lama, yielding to the repeated ſolicitations of the Emperor of China, viſited Pekin: being deſirous of improving his connexion with the government of Bengal, he obtained the Emperor's permiſſion for Mr. Bogle to join him at the capital. Unfortunately the death of that gentleman, and of the Lama, which happened nearly at the ſame time, completely fruſtrated every expectation which had been formed.

"The ſoul of the late Lama, according to the doctrines of their faith, having paſſed into, and animated the body of an infant, who, on the diſcovery of his identity, by ſuch teſtimonies as their religion preſcribes, was acknowledged and proclaimed by the ſame title and appellation as his predeceſſor.

"Mr. Haſtings, upon the receipt of theſe accounts, propoſed to the Board to ſend a ſecond deputation to Tibet. He did me the honour to recommend me for this ſervice, to which I was accordingly nominated on the 9th of January 1783.

"On my return, I delivered to Mr. Haſtings, whom I met at Patna, a Report on the reſult of my miſſion, which was tranſmitted by him to the Board, and alſo a haſty Narrative of my interview with the young Lama; which latter was, by their order, ſent to the Aſiatic Society, to be inſerted in their Reſearches.

"This I at that time conſidered as the final reſult of my miſſion, and the only part of it which appeared to merit any public or official notice. Nevertheleſs, as I had carefully committed to writing, upon the ſpot, every thing remarkable, which occurred to me in the courſe of my employment on this extraordinary ſervice, I have, ſince my return to England, been induced to flatter myſelf, that my Journal might not be deemed altogether unworthy of the public curioſity. The trite plea of the importunity of friends, would naturally ſuggeſt to me the ridicule which has ſo often and ſo juſtly been caſt upon it, if I had not, in the lateneſs of the publication, an evidence to acquit me, at leaſt of too great forwardneſs to obtrude myſelf on the public notice. I have exceeded the rule laid down by Horace, of *nonum prematur in annum*, if it may be conſtrued to extend to compoſitions of this nature. I may alſo, without preſumption, venture to hope, that, however incompetent I may be to embelliſh my narrative with the dreſs beſt fitted for it to appear in, yet the novelty and curioſity of the ſubject will, in ſome degree, compenſate for my own deficiencies, as an author, of

of which I cannot poſſibly be unconſcious." *P.* xvii.

EXTRACTS.

VISIT THE SOOBAH OF BUXADEWAR —ASSIST AT A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

"AFTER dinner, in the way of converſation, I mentioned that we were deſirous of going to the top of an adjacent hill, towards which I pointed, and aſked him if there was any road. He obſerved to me, that it was a conſecrated place, and that he would chooſe, by all means, to accompany us. I told him, that as I underſtood him to have been lately ill, I was apprehenſive the walk we propoſed to take would fatigue him too much, and begged, therefore, he would not trouble himſelf to accompany us. His anſwer was equally polite and attentive; nor could we diſſuade him from eſcorting us, and he accordingly went home to make ſome preparations.

"I was told, that it was a cuſtom with the Soobah to aſcend this hill every month, when he ſets up a white flag, and performs ſome religious ceremonies to conciliate the favour of a Dewta, or inviſible being, the genius of the place, who is ſaid to hover about the ſummit, diſpenſing at his will, good and evil to every thing around him. I was adviſed to ſet up a flag alſo; and I did not think it prudent to give offence by refuſing to comply with their cuſtoms, however abſurd or ridiculous. In half an hour the ſound of the nowbut* and the trumpet announced the Soobah's return. He came ſurrounded with a numerous crowd, clad in various coloured habits, and we walked together to the bottom of the ſtone ſlope, oppoſite to his houſe, where we mounted our horſes. When the party was arranged in regular order, the cavalcade was by no means contemptible. In front were carried, on bamboo poles, five white flags; two ſtaves immediately followed, on which were faſtened ſhreds of ſilk of various colours, blue, red, yellow, and white, in alternate rows from the top to a foot and a half downward: the bearers kept conſtantly twirling theſe in their hands. Seven young girls with looſe hair went next, chanting, in a ſort of religious tone, as we advanced: they were led with a ſlow and ſolemn pace by the Lama, or chief prieſt, in a deep-crowned cap of clotted wool, and a ſcarlet veſt, riding on a Tangun horſe. Two Zeenkaubs followed, and immediately after came the Soobah, dreſſed in a veſt of blue ſatin, with gold embroidery, and a garnet-coloured ſhawl, one end of which paſſing under his right arm, was thrown negligently with the other over the left ſhoulder. The crown of his hat was ſhaped after the European faſhion, and the brims were three or four inches broad. The top of the hat was decorated with a creſt of yellow metal, which in ſhape bore ſome reſemblance to a leaf. After him rode two prieſts, with caps ſimilar to thoſe of the Lama; I followed next, with Mr. Saunders, and a number of attendants: Mr. Davis was lame, and could not go.

"The road was very ſteep and narrow, and our horſes were frequently obliged to halt to recover their wind, as well as to relax the tone of their muſcles; for it was with the greateſt exertion that they ſcrambled up. When we gained the ſummit, the girls, who had preceded us, were drawn up in a row, and ſung to us after their manner, as we paſſed them, marking the time by a ſlow movement of the hands and feet, which I conſidered as a ſolemn dance, in ſtrict uniſon with the monotony of their muſic. The whole variety of their motions conſiſted in alternately reſting on each foot, as they advanced one before the other; their hands being raiſed about as high as the ſhoulder, and placed a little before them, were perpetually turned with a circular kind of motion that reverſed their backs and palms. On the top of the hill, we found a ſmall level ſpot, which ſituation ſeems to be always preferred for the ſcene of their devotions. Here, againſt a large tree, was placed a kind of altar, elevated about three feet from the ground: the back and two narrow ſides were covered with yellow ſilk, and on the back hung four handkerchiefs, red, blue, yellow, and white; a white handkerchief, faſtened on one ſide, was ſuſpended in front, and falling in an eaſy feſtoon near the top,

* "A kind of kettle-drum, uſed only as an appendage of ſtate by perſons in authority."

was

was ſuſtained by another on the oppoſite ſide. There were three lamps burning upon the altar, with flowers and fruits in plates. Before the altar were ſix perſons, arranged in a row, and in the following order: on the left of the whole ſtood the Lama; next a prieſt, who beat on a large tabor, with a long curved iron inſtead of a ſtick; a prieſt with cymbals; a prieſt with a tabor; and a prieſt blowing an inſtrument made of the ſhin-bone of a man: on the right-hand ſide ſtood two trumpeters.

"We were preſented with a lighted rod of the perfumed compoſition, which we held in our hands. A cup-full of rice was brought to us, with one of the lighted rods ſtuck upright in it: we touched the rice, as did the Soobah alſo, and it was then placed upon the altar. The Soobah ſtood on the left ſide of the altar; we were oppoſite to him, on a riſing ground. The ceremony began with the chanting of the prieſt; the tabors, trumpets, and cymbals, all ſounding: this was continued with ſhort intermiſſions, and but little variation, for ten minutes, when the inſtruments ceaſed, and ſome prayers were repeated with a deep and hollow tone: a ſhort ſilence afterwards enſued. The Soobah tied a white cloth before his face, covering his mouth and noſtrils, and a veſſel of water was brought to him, in which he waſhed his hands. A white pelong handkerchief was then preſented, one end of which we held as we approached the altar, a prieſt holding the other: we releaſed it, and it was waved over the ſmoke of the lighted rods. The prayers continued; ſome rice was ſcattered about by the prieſts, and the pelong handkerchief was then faſtened on a ſtaff. The Soobah had now come over to the ſide on which we ſtood: ſome cowry ſhells* intermixed with rice were brought; the flags were all fixed, and the conſecrated rice and fruits that ſtood upon the altar were thrown down, and eagerly gathered up by the poorer ſpectators. The Soobah had a quantity of the rice and ſhells, ſome of which were given to us; and we, following his example, every now and then ſcattered it about, while the performers were chanting and ſounding their inſtruments. When the whole was diſtributed, the prieſt ſtopped and drank tea: a plate of Jack† fruit was brought to the Soobah, which he touched and taſted; we did the ſame, and then the whole was divided among the prieſts and performers: the girls now advanced, dancing, and the ceremony was ended with loud acclamations.

"We turned and deſcended the hill on foot (as the declivity was too ſteep for us to ride), in the midſt of loud ſhrieks and ſhouts. We found, on our return, a large mat ſpread before the Soobah's houſe, with a bench placed in the middle of it; and we went and ſtood upon the mat, while the prieſts chanted ſome prayers. A paper, containing ſhells and rice, was put into the Soobah's hand, ſome of which he gave me, and we ſcattered them about: the cowries were quickly collected by the girls. A large veſſel of liquor was before us: a ladle-full of it was brought to the Soobah: he touched it; I did the ſame; and it was afterwards diſtributed among the people. We then adjourned to the Soobah's apartment, drank tea and liquors, and were preſented with fruits and proviſions.

"The Soobah told me, that this religious ceremony had been performed becauſe we were juſt arrived in Bootan; and it was proper to invoke their deity to grant us protection, and a proſperous journey through their country, that we might return in ſafety to our own. This was a duty, he ſaid, which they owed to the Engliſh Company, and the Daeb would be pleaſed to know that it had been performed. They were happy, he added, that we had joined in this act of devotion; and it was his wiſh that on our return we might reviſit this abode, and again perform together the ſame ceremonies. We then took leave, and retired to our tents." *P.* 30.

CURIOUS ETYMOLOGY OF BUXADEWAR.

"BUXADEWAR, as it is termed by the people in the low-lands, derives its name from a very whimſical circumſtance. It was formerly a cuſ-

* "Porcellana, *Linnæi*, found among the Nicobar Iſlands in the Bay of Bengal, and current in Hindoſtan and Bengal as money."

† "Jack fruit, Artocarpus integrifolia, *Linn.* Kuttul, *Ind.*

tom

ten with the Bootan horſe-dealers, before they quitted this paſs of the mountains, and deſcended with their caravan into the low lands, to cut off the tails of their Tangun horſes almoſt cloſe to the rump, which greatly diſfigured their appearance, and depreciated their value. When the Engliſh eſtabliſhed a fixed ſtation at Rungpore (the mart of Bootan commerce), diſguſted at this cruel treatment, they intereſted themſelves with the dealers to obtain a diſcontinuance of the practice, offering *buckſhiſh*, that is, a liberal reward, if they would permit the poor animals to keep their tails. They liſtened with extreme unwillingneſs to a propoſal that militated againſt immemorial uſage, for which, however, they had no better argument to advance, than the truly Aſiatic plea againſt all ſorts of innovation; 'it was 'the *duſtoor*,' or cuſtom: but the love of money being ſuperior to the force of prejudice, at the enſuing ſeaſon, ſome of the horſes made their appearance at the fair unmutilated. Theſe found ſo quick a ſale, and gained ſo high a price, that the ſame dealers were induced the following year to repeat the experiment, and with ſimilar ſucceſs. They who were anxious for a good market, ſoon found it their intereſt to follow the example; and thus at length that cruel cuſtom was totally aboliſhed, which deprived a noble animal of a member no leſs uſeful than ornamental; and ever ſince that time Tangun horſes have been permitted to deſcend by this paſs, without the loſs of their tails. Hence it was ſtyled Buxalewar, *the bounteous paſs*, and the commandant of the poſt, *Buxa Soobah*; but otherwiſe, in the Bootan language, it is named Paſſaka, and Paſſa Geaong. Thus I take my leave of etymologies." *P.* 40.

PAPER MANUFACTORY AT TASSISUDON.

"IN our perambulations down the alley, I often reſted at the place where the chief manufacture of paper is eſtabliſhed, which was made, I found, by a very eaſy and unexpenſive proceſs, of the bark of a tree, here called Deah, which grows in great abundance upon the mountains near Taſſiſudon, but is not produced on thoſe immediately bordering on Bengal. The method of preparing this material, as well as I could learn, is as follows: When a ſufficient quantity of bark is collected to employ the labourer, it is divided into ſmall ſhreds, and ſteeped and boiled in a lixivium of wood aſhes; it is then taken up, and laid in a heap to drain; after which it is beaten upon a ſtone, with a wooden mallet, until it is reduced to an impalpable pulp; it is then thrown into a reſervoir of water, where, being well ſtirred about, and cleanſed from the coarſe and dirty part, which floats upon the ſurface, it is ſtill further depurated in another large reſervoir of clean water. When the preparation is complete, the parts are finely broken, and that which ſinks in the water, appears mucilaginous to the touch. All that now remains is to form it into ſheets, which is done upon ſmall reeds ſet in frames. The labourer dips the frame in the water, and raiſes up a quantity of the pulp, which, by moving the frame in the water, he ſpreads, until it entirely and equally covers the ſurface of the reeds; he then raiſes the frame perpendicularly, the water drains off, and the frame is hung up till the ſheet is nearly dry: it is then taken off, and ſuſpended upon lines. The paper thus prepared is of a much ſtronger texture than that of any other country with which I am acquainted, as it is capable of being woven, when gilt by way of ornament, into the texture of ſilk and ſatins, to which uſe I have ſeen it frequently applied in the manufactures of China." *P.* 99.

(To be continued.)

XXXV. *The Critical and Miſcellaneous Works of John Dryden*, now firſt collected: with Notes and Illuſtrations; an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, grounded on original and authentic Documents; and a Collection of his Letters, the greater Part of which has never before been publiſhed. By EDMOND MALONE, Eſq. 4 vols. 8vo. pp. 2149. 2l. 2s. Fine Paper 3l. 3s. *Cadell and Davies.*

FRONTISPIECE.—Three Portraits of Dryden, painted in his

32d Year, 1664; *about* 1690; *and by Kneller*, 1698; *engraved by Evans.*

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.—PART I.

ADVERTISEMENT—Life of Dryden—Appendix to the Life—Numb. I. Dryden's Patent.—II. Contract concerning the Fables, &c.—III. Ruſſel's Bill of Charges for his Funeral.—IV. Epitaph in Tichmarſh Church, on Dryden and his Anceſtors.—V. Liſt of Perſons in whoſe Cabinets Letters written by Dryden probably may be found.

VOL. I.—PART II.

Forty-five Letters to ſeveral Perſons, viz. Madam Honor Dryden—John Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter—Rev. Dr. Buſby—Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter—Jacob Tonſon—The Author's Sons—Mr. and Mrs. Steward—Samuel Pepys, Eſq.—Right Hon. Charles Montague—Mrs. Eliza Thomas, Jun.—Additions and Emendations—Prolegomena—Dedication of the Rival Ladies to Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery—Preface to Sir Robert Howard's Plays—Dedication of the Eſſay of Dramatic Poeſy to Charles, Lord Buckhurſt—Eſſay of Dramatic Poeſy—Defence of the Eſſay of Dramatic Poeſy—Preface to the Mock Aſtrologer—Eſſay of Heroic Plays—Defence of the Epilogue to the Second Part of the Conqueſt of Granada—The Grounds of Criticiſm in Tragedy—Heads of an Anſwer to Rymer's Treatiſe on the Tragedies of the laſt Age—Preface to the Wild Gallant—Dedication of the Indian Emperor to Anne Scott, Dutcheſs of Monmouth—Preface to Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen—Preface to the Tempeſt—Dedication of the Mock Aſtrologer to William Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle—Dedication of Tyrannic Love, or the Royal Martyr, to James, Duke of Monmouth—Preface to the ſame Play—Dedication of the Firſt Part of the Conqueſt of Granada to James, Duke of York—Dedication of Marriage A-la-Mode to John Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter—Dedication of the Aſſignation to Sir Charles Sidley, Baronet—Dedication of Amboyna to Thomas, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh—Dedication of the State of Innocence to Mary of Eſte, Dutcheſs of York—Preface to the State of Innocence—Dedication of Aureng Zebe to John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.

VOL. II.

Dedication of All for Love to Thomas Oſborne, Earl of Danby—Preface to All for Love—Dedication of Limberham to John, Lord Vaughan—Preface to Oedipus—Dedication of Troilus and Creſſida to Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland—Dedication of the Spaniſh Friar to John Holles, Lord Houghton—Dedication of the Duke of Guiſe to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter—Vindication of the Duke of Guiſe—Preface to Albion and Albanius—Dedication of Don Sebaſtian to Philip Sydney, Earl of Leiceſter—Preface to Don Sebaſtian—Dedication of Amphitryon to Sir William Leveſon Gower, Baronet—Dedication of King Arthur to George Saville, Marquis of Halifax—Dedication of Cleomenes to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter—Preface to Cleomenes—Dedication of Love Triumphant to James Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury—Preface to the Huſband his own Cuckold—Dedication of Annus Mirabilis to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London—Account of Annus Mirabilis, addreſſed to Sir Robert Howard—Preface to the Remarks on the Empreſs of Morocco—Extract from the Remarks—Preface to Abſalom and Achitophel—Dedication of the Medal to the Whigs—Preface to Religio Laici—Dedication of Plutarch's Lives to James Butler, the firſt Duke of Ormond—The Life of Plutarch—Dedication of the Hiſtory of the League to King Charles II.—Poſtſcript to the Hiſtory of the League—Defence of Anne Hyde, Dutcheſs of York—Preface to the Hind and the Panther—Dedication of the Life of St. Francis Xavier.

VOL. III.

PREFACE to the Tranſlation of Ovid's Epiſtles—Preface to the Second Miſcellany—Preface to Walſh's Dialogue concerning Women—Dedication of Eleonora to James Bertie, Earl of Abington—Character of St. Evremont—Diſcourſe on the Origin and Progreſs of Satire, addreſſed to Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorſet—Character of Polybius—Dedication of the Third Miſcellany to Francis Radcliffe, Lord Radcliffe—A Parallel of Poetry and Painting—The Life of Lucian—Dedication of Virgil's Paſtorals to Hugh, Lord Clifford—Dedication of the Georgics of Virgil to Philip Stanhope, the ſecond Earl of Cheſterfield—Diſcourſe on Epic Poetry; addreſſed to John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby—Poſtſcript to the Tranſlation of Virgil—Dedication of Fables, Ancient and Modern, to James Butler, the ſecond Duke of Ormond—Preface to the Fables.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE great author of the following works has long had the honour of being ranked in the firſt claſs of Engliſh Poets; for to the names of Shakſpeare, Spencer, and Milton, we have now for near a century been in the habit of annexing thoſe of Dryden, and his ſcholar, Pope. The preſent publication will ſhow, that he is equally entitled to our admiration as a writer of proſe; and that among his various merits, that of having cultivated, refined, and improved our language, is not the leaſt. In making, therefore, this collection of his Critical and Miſcellaneous Eſſays, which are found diſperſed in a great variety of books, many of them now not eaſily to be procured, I truſt that, while I have done an acceptable ſervice to good letters and to the public, I have at the ſame time in ſome degree contributed to the fame of the author; a conſiderable portion of whoſe valuable writings will thus become acceſſible and familiar to a more numerous claſs of readers than the votaries of the Muſes, and whoſe reputation, high as it is at preſent, will conſequently be extended to a ſtill wider circle than that within which it has hitherto been confined." *P.* i.

"Of Dryden's Letters, very few of which have ever been printed, I wiſhed to form as ample a collection as could be procured; and am highly indebted to William Baker, Eſq. Repreſentative in Parliament for the county of Hertford, who moſt obligingly has furniſhed me with all the correſpondence, now extant, which paſſed between our author and his bookſeller, Jacob Tonſon, from whom theſe papers deſcended to that gentleman: which, beſide exhibiting a lively portrait of this great poet, contain ſome curious documents reſpecting the price of his works, and ſome other intereſting particulars concerning them. To this ſeries I have added a letter written in his youth to Mrs. Honor Dryden, from the original in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Blakeway, of Shrewſbury; a letter to John Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter, from a manuſcript copy in the Muſeum; one to Samuel Pepys, Eſq. from the original in the Pepyſian Collection in Magdalene College, Cambridge; one to Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, from the original in my poſſeſſion; and ſixteen letters addreſſed, at a late period of life, to his kinſwoman, Mrs. Steward, or her huſband; which have been obligingly communicated to me by her granddaughter, Mrs. Gwillim, of Whitchurch, near Roſs, in Herefordſhire, by the hands of Mrs. Ord, of Queen Anne Street. Some others have been found ſcattered in miſcellaneous volumes; and many more, I have no doubt, are in the poſſeſſion of various perſons, which might eaſily be diſcovered, if they would but ſearch their family papers." *P.* iii.

"The proſe of Dryden has been ſo long and ſo juſtly admired for its copiouſneſs, harmony, richneſs, and variety, that to adduce any teſtimony in its favour ſeems unneceſſary. To the high eulogy of Congreve on this head, and the printed encomiums of Dr. Warton, Mr. Maſon, and Dr. Beattie, I may, however, add the authority of the late Mr. Burke, who had very diligently read all his miſcellaneous Eſſays, which he held in high eſtimation, not only for the inſtruction which they contain, but on account of the rich and numerous proſe in which that inſtruction is conveyed. On the lan-

guage of Dryden, on which, perhaps, his own ſtyle was originally in ſome meaſure formed, I have often heard him expatiate with great admiration; and if the works of Burke be examined with this view, he will, I believe, be found more nearly to reſemble this great author than any other Engliſh writer." *P.* vi.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE.

"OUR author received the firſt rudiments of learning at Tichmarſh, Northamptonſhire, and probably was indebted for part of his education to the ſchool at Oundle, in the ſame county; from one or the other of which places he was removed to Weſtminſter ſchool, where he was admitted a King's ſcholar, but at what age I have not been able to aſcertain; probably, however, about the time of the civil war's breaking out, when he was near eleven years old. After remaining ſome years at that excellent ſeminary, of which the celebrated Dr. Buſby had been appointed maſter in 1638, he was elected to one of the ſcholarſhips of Trinity College, in Cambridge, where he was admitted, May 11th, 1650, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Templer, and was matriculated on the 6th of July following.

"At this early period he commenced poet, not only by the Elegy on the death of Lord Haſtings (1649), mentioned by all his biographers, but by commendatory verſes prefixed to the Poems of John Hoddeſdon, in 1650; neither of which afforded any indication of that genius by which he was afterwards ſo highly diſtinguiſhed.

"Of his ſchool performances we only know, that he tranſlated the third ſatire of Perſius, for a Thurſday-night's exerciſe impoſed by his maſter, whoſe high opinion of his talents is ſtrongly evinced by preſcribing ſuch a taſk; and he has himſelf told us, that he believed it and many other exerciſes of this nature were, in 1693, in the hands of Dr. Buſby; but whither they have ſince wandered, I have not been able to learn.

"The only notice I have been able to recover concerning his early college days, is the following order, which was made about two years after his admiſſion:

"'July 19, 1652. Agreed, then, 'that Dryden be put out of Comons, 'for a forthnight at leaſt, and that he 'goe not out of the colledg, during 'the time aforeſaid, excepting to ſer-'mons, without expreſs leave from 'the Maſter or Vice-maſter; and that 'at the end of the forthnight he read a 'confeſſion of his crime in the hall at 'dinner-time, at the three - - - - fel-'lowes table.

"'His crime was, his diſobedience 'to the Vice-maſter, and his contu-'macy in taking his puniſhment in-'flicted by him.'

"What degree of reputation he obtained in his academic courſe, it is now extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſcertain. It has been mentioned as extraordinary, that his name is not found in any of the Cambridge Verſes compoſed in his time on public occaſions; that he took no degree in the univerſity; and that he did not obtain a fellowſhip in his college. From whatever cauſe it may have proceeded, he certainly was not a fellow: but one of the other ſubjects of ſurpriſe has not been accurately ſtated; for he took the degree of Bachelor at the regular time, in January 1653-4, and in 1657 was made Maſter of Arts, though in the univerſity Regiſter, owing perhaps to the irregularity of that turbulent time, his name is unaccountably omitted.

"The only general collection of either gay or lugubrious verſe, that was iſſued out by the univerſity of Cambridge during the unfortunate and diſgraceful period of Dryden's being a member of it, appeared in 1654, under the title of Oliva Pacis*, &c. in honour of the peace concluded between

* "The full title is—Olivia Pacis *ad Illuſtriſſimum Celſiſſimumque* Oliverum, Reipub. Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Dominum Protectorem, de Pace cum fœderatis Belgis feliciter ſancita, Carmen Cantabrigienſe. 4to. 1654. On the death of the Uſurper, the Cantabrigians hailed his ſon, Richard, in a ſecond collection (now extremely ſcarce), entitled, Muſarum Cantabrigienſium Luctus et Gratulatio: ille in funere Oliveri Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Protectoris; hæc de Ricardi *ſucceſſione feliciſſima* ad eundem. 4to. 1658. As an adopted ſon, I am proud to add, that the univerſity of Oxford eſcaped this laſt

tween England and Holland on the 15th of April, and ratified May 2d of that year. To this volume he might naturally be expected to have been a contributor, being then of four years' ſtanding in the univerſity, having already commenced a poet, and one of his near relations being intimately connected with Cromwell: and here, doubtleſs, among the fanatic ſongſters of Trinity College* his name would have been found, but for an event which happened at this time, and in all likelihood detached him from the univerſity for ſome months. In June 1654, his father, who was then, I conjecture, about ſixty-ſix years old, died †, and on the 18th of that month was buried at Tichmarſh. By his illneſs our author was probably called away from Cambridge, in May, at the very time when his contemporary gownſmen began to 'build the lofty 'rhyme;' and their incenſe, it may be preſumed, was preſented to the Uſurper in Auguſt or September, before our author's return. The ſettlement of his father's affairs, and the attention due to his mother and her very numerous family, muſt have occupied him wholly from June till after the commencement of the long vacation; and as at that ſeaſon all who can, uſually leave the univerſity, his reſidence at Tichmarſh was probably protracted to the following October, when his gratulations, however ardent or harmonious, could have found no place in the academic anthology." *Vol.* i. *p.* 12.

"In the year 1673 he produced the tragedy of Amboyna, which, he ſays, was 'written in haſte, but with 'an Engliſh heart,' for the temporary purpoſe of inflaming the nation againſt the Dutch, with whom we were then at war. The greater part of this piece, which was entered in the Stationers' Regiſter, June 26, 1673, and publiſhed ſoon afterwards, is written in proſe; and what is not proſe is blank verſe. Though 'contrived and writ-'ten in a month' (as the author tells us), 'the ſubject barren, the perſons 'low, and the writing not height-'ened with many laboured ſcenes,' laſt diſgrace; but in 1654 ſhe was not leſs obſequious to ill-gotten power than her ſiſter, and the banks of the Iſis, like thoſe of the Cam, reſounded with encomiaſtic minſtrelſy. Her ſongs of gratulation were printed in that year under the title of Muſarum Oxonienſium 'ΕΛΑΙΟΦΟΡΙΑ, ſive ob Fœdera, auſpiciis Sereniſſimi Oliveri Reipub. Ang. Scot. et Hiber. Domini Protectoris, inter Rempub. Britannicam et Ordines fœderatos Belgii feliciter ſtabilita, Gentis togatæ ad Vada Iſidis Celeuſma Metricum. It was uſhered to the public by a Latin dedication to the *moſt ſerene* Oliver, by Dr. Owen, the uſurping Dean of Chriſt Church, then Vice-chancellor; in which he apologizes for the Oxonians having been ſomewhat tardy in their encomiums. It is painful to obſerve, among the contributors to this collection, the names of Ralph Bathurſt, of Trinity College; and Robert South, and John Locke, of Chriſt Church. Locke (at this time near twenty-two years old) paid his homage in a copy of Engliſh as well as Latin verſes."

* "The contributors from Trinity College were, Dr. Joſeph Arrowſmith, the Maſter; Mr. James Duport, G. L. P.; three of the Fellows, G. Lynnett, A. M. John Wray (ſo he then wrote his name), A. M. the celebrated traveller and botaniſt, and a third, of whoſe names the initial letters (I. V.) only are given. One, under-graduate of the ſame college, concealed himſelf under the ſignature, R. C."

† "By the inqueſt of office taken at Warwick, 28 June 1632, on the death of Sir Eraſmus Driden, (Eſq. 8. Car. p. 3. n. 31.) it was found that his eldeſt ſon, John Driden, was at the time of his father's death, on the 30th of May preceding, thirty years old, and *upwards*. From this ſtatement it ſhould ſeem that he was born about the year 1600; and that our poet's father was born in 1602 or 1603. But the father of Sir Eraſmus in his will, made in 1584, mentions his grandſon *John*, the ſon of Eraſmus: and if this John be the perſon who ſucceeded to the title, he muſt have been born in or before 1584, and in 1632 muſt have been at leaſt *forty-eight*. Our poet's father, therefore, being the third ſon of Sir Eraſmus, even if a daughter or two intervened, may be preſumed to have been born in 1588. I expected to have found the entry of his baptiſm in the old Regiſter of Canons-Aſhby; but that, like many other ancient regiſters, is loſt."

it appears to have been acted with ſucceſs.

"After this production, Dryden appears for ſome time to have ſuſpended his dramatic labours; for the State of Innocence, which was publiſhed in 1674, could not have been intended for a ſtage-exhibition, though he has entitled it an opera. Mr. Aubrey, who was perſonally acquainted with Dryden, informs us, that on this occaſion he waited on the blind bard, with whom it may be preſumed he was on friendly terms, and previous to entering on his taſk, aſked his permiſſion to put his great poem into rhyme. 'Ay,' ſaid Milton, 'you may 'tag my verſes if you will.' Dennis, who was an enthuſiaſtic admirer of Milton's poem, mentions a circumſtance relative to this piece worth recording. 'Dryden' (he obſerves), 'in 'his preface before the State of Innocence, appears to have been the firſt, 'thoſe gentlemen excepted whoſe 'verſes are before Milton's poem, 'who diſcovered in ſo public a manner an extraordinary opinion of Milton's extraordinary merit. And yet 'Mr. Dryden at that time knew not 'half the extent of his excellence, 'as more than twenty years after'wards he confeſſed to me, and is 'pretty plain from his writing the 'State of Innocence.' Had he known the full extent of Milton's excellence, Dennis thought he would not have ventured on this undertaking unleſs he deſigned to be a foil to him: 'but 'they,' he adds, 'who knew Mr. 'Dryden, know very well that he 'was not of a temper to deſign to be a 'foil to any one *.'

"So little at this time was Milton's great work known or admired, that Rymer, who promiſed in 1678 to publiſh ſome ſtrictures upon it (a promiſe which he never fulfilled), ſpeaks of it with extreme contempt, as a worthleſs piece, *which ſome are pleaſed to call a poem*; nor was it much attended to till about fourteen years after it had been converted into an opera. Our author, however, with equal candour, modeſty, and good taſte, thus highly extols it: 'I cannot, without injury 'to the deceaſed author of Paradiſe 'Loſt, but acknowledge that this poem' [the State of Innocence] 'has received 'its entire foundation, part of the deſign, and many of the ornaments, 'from him. What I have borrowed 'will be ſo eaſily diſcerned from my 'mean productions, that I ſhall not 'need to point the reader to the places. 'And truly I ſhould be ſorry, for my 'own ſake, that any one ſhould take 'the pains to compare them together, 'the original being undoubtedly one 'of the greateſt, moſt noble, and ſublime poems, which either this age or 'nation has produced.'

"In conſequence of ſome manuſcript copies of this opera having got abroad, it ſeems to have been attacked before it had yet appeared in print; for he tells us that 'Milton had been 'taxed by ſome falſe critics for chooſing a ſupernatural argument;' and he quotes four of his own lines, which he ſays, had been 'ſufficiently can'vaſſed by his ill-natured cenſurers:'

'Cherub and Seraph, careleſs of their
charge,
'And wanton in full eaſe now live at
large;
'Unguarded leave the paſſes of the
ſky,
'And all diſſolv'd in hallelujahs lie.'

The critical pamphlet which contains theſe remarks, I have never ſeen." *Vol.* i. *p.* 108.

"Swift has cenſured Dryden for dedicating this work † to three different patrons, as if that were a novel practice, firſt introduced by our author. He might have been told of Spencer, of Chapman, of Fuller, and others, who were equally 'laviſh and diſcreet,' long before the publication of the Engliſh Virgil; and in modern times, Garth, Young, and Thomſon, have not diſdained to follow Dryden's example. Swift, though his kinſman, ſeems to have hated him, and has taken every opportunity of depreciating him. 'I do affirm' (ſays he, in the Dedication of the Tale of a Tub, to Prince Poſterity), 'upon the word 'of a ſincere man, that there is now 'actually in being a certain poet called 'John Dryden, whoſe tranſlation of 'Virgil was lately printed in a large 'folio well-bound; and if diligent 'ſearch were made, for aught I know, 'is yet to be ſeen.' In his Battle of the Books, he again ſpeaks of this tranſlation with equal contempt; and

* "Dennis's Letters, vol. i. p. 75, 8vo. 1721."

† His tranſlation of Virgil.

in his Rhapſody on Poetry, he undervalues Dryden's critical labours.

" However pleaſant and uſeful it may be to live ſometimes with the laughers, we muſt not greatly rely on them for accuracy of ſtatement; for if they can but produce a lively repreſentation, they are not always nicely ſcrupulous concerning truth. The greater part of Dryden's Prefaces are prefixed to his plays, which were ſold at the ſtated price of all other plays, and did not produce to the author any additional emolument in conſequence of a prefatory appendage: nor would his Virgil, I believe, have brought him one ſhilling the leſs, though it had been given to the world without either preface or dedication of any kind. The origin of all this malignity was, Swift's having ſubmitted to Dryden, for his peruſal and judgment (probably about the year 1692), a parcel of Pindaric Odes, which the old bard returned ſome time afterwards, ſaying, '*Couſin* Swift, *you will never be a poet.*' Three of theſe Odes have ſince been publiſhed, and are ſuch miſerable performances, that they fully juſtify the judgment which Dryden *then* formed of his kinſman. I may add, that it is not ſurpriſing that Dryden's declaration,—while he was ſtruggling with want, and oppreſſed by ſickneſs,—that 'he thanked God that he poſſeſſed his 'ſoul in patience,' ſhould be ſneered at by him, the greater part of whoſe life was embittered by diſappointed ambition, and who has himſelf told us, that in the grave alone he expected freedom from the exacerbations of anger and diſguſt, which for a long ſeries of years had lacerated his boſom." *Vol.* i. *p.* 237.

" To the numerous encomiaſtic addreſſes which are found in his works, ſome of his friends, and his eldeſt ſon, ſeem to have wiſhed that he ſhould have added one more, by dedicating his Virgil to King William. This propoſal it is much to his honour that he rejected; for, attached as he had been for many years, however erroneouſly, to the abdicated monarch, he could not have addreſſed a panegyric to his ſucceſſor, though unqueſtionably worthy of the higheſt praiſe, without forfeiting all pretenſions to conſiſtency and dignity of character. Tonſon, his bookſeller, was ſo deſirous of procuring this dedication, which he probably imagined would promote the ſale of the book, that, in retouching the plates, he made the engraver throughout the work always repreſent Æneas with a hooked noſe, that he might reſemble the illuſtrious prince then on the throne." *Vol.* i. *p.* 246.

" From the month of Auguſt 1689, to the time of his death, a period of near eleven years, we muſt, it appears, conſider Dryden poſſeſſed of no other income but that which was derived from his own ſmall eſtate, aided by the occaſional bounty of his noble friends, and his own literary exertions. In this period he brought out five plays, the profits of which amounted probably to five hundred pounds: the author's third night producing uſually about ſeventy pounds, and the play itſelf being ſold to the bookſeller for thirty guineas. Nothing, perhaps, more ſtrongly ſhows the great fertility of his mind, than his having written near one hundred prologues and epilogues, for the moſt part of extraordinary excellence; having never been aſſiſted by a friend with this kind of decoration to any of his own plays, except in two inſtances; and having ſupplied the contemporary dramatiſts with above forty pieces of this difficult ſpecies of compoſition. His price for a prologue or epilogue is ſaid by Dr. Warburton to have been originally four guineas; till being aſked by Southerne to write one, he required ſix; 'Not,' ſaid he, 'young man, out of diſreſpect to you, 'but the players have had my goods 'too cheap.' This ſtory, Warburton ſays, was told by Southerne to him and Pope, nearly at the ſame time. In the Life of Southerne, however, publiſhed ſhortly afterwards by Shiels and the younger Cibber, on the teſtimony of a gentleman who had been perſonally acquainted with that poet, the ſums are ſaid to have been *five* and *ten* guineas; and Dr. Johnſon, with more probability, ſuppoſes, that Dryden's original price for a prologue was *two* guineas, and that from Southerne he demanded *three*: ſo difficult is it to elicit truth from any traditional tale.

" By his tranſlation of Virgil, he got at the leaſt twelve hundred pounds. Of his other works it is not eaſy to aſcertain the price; but from the letters which paſſed between him and his bookſeller, it may be collected, that he uſually received fifty guineas for about fifteen hundred lines.

" Tonſon, who ſeems to have conſidered

ſidered the making of verſes as much a manufacture as the making of paper,

Each word and ſyllable brought to the ſcale,
And valued to a ſcruple in the ſale;

for on one occaſion we find him complaining bitterly, that he had not enough for his money. 'If,' ſays he, 'the matter of fact as I ſtate it be true '(and, upon my word, what I mention I can ſhow you in your letter), 'then pray, Sir, conſider how much 'dearer I pay than you offered it to 'the other bookſeller; for he might 'have had to the end of the ſtory of 'Daphnis [Daphne] for twenty gui'neas, which is, in your tranſlation, '759 lines; and then, ſuppoſe twenty 'guineas more for the ſame number '(759 lines), that makes for forty gui'neas 1518 lines; and all that I have 'for fifty guineas are but 1446: ſo 'that, if I have no more, I pay ten 'guineas above forty, and have *ſeventy-two* lines leſs for fifty, in proportion, 'than the other bookſeller ſhould have 'had for forty!' Degrading as it may appear to our author, we muſt, therefore, now eſtimate his works, not by their value, but their bulk. At the rate already mentioned, his tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius, to which he contributed about 3500 verſes, would not have produced more than 12*l.*; but in conſideration of the excellence of the original, as well as the tranſlation, and that the latter was not a detached but an entire work, 150*l.* may perhaps be eſtimated as the profit of that undertaking. From the Fables, we know, he derived but 268*l.* 15*s.* (though afterwards, on that contract, a further ſum became due to his repreſentatives); and for the two volumes of Miſcellanies publiſhed within this period, the verſions of Du Freſnoy, and the firſt book of Tacitus, various Dedications, and ſome other productions, 300*l.* more may be allowed. To theſe ſeveral ſums, which amount to 2418*l.* 15*s.* we may add, perhaps, a ſum of 1000*l.* derived probably from the munificence of Lord Dorſet, the Marquis of Normanby, the Dutcheſs of Ormond, and his wealthy kinſman of Cheſterton, whoſe *noble preſent*, in return for the epiſtle addreſſed to him, he received about a month before his death; and whoſe liberality at a former period he alſo acknowledges, in a letter which has come to my hands ſince ſome of the preceding ſheets were printed. At an average, therefore, ſuppoſing theſe ſtatements to be correct, his annual income from all theſe ſources, including his private eſtate, even during this diſtreſsful period of eleven years, was above 400*l. per annum*. Yet his complaints were not without ground; for let it be remembered, that his three ſons were now grown to man's eſtate, without any proſpect of future proviſion, except what his little patrimony afforded; that when he made theſe complaints, he had no *certain revenue* but about 120*l. per annum*; and that the principal ſupport of his family was obtained by unceaſing toil, rendered ſtill more irkſome by age and infirmities. 'This 'is a buſineſs,' ſays he, in a letter to Tonſon, in 1697, 'of the greateſt con'ſequence in the world; for you know 'how I love Charles; and therefore I 'write to you with all the earneſtneſs 'of a father. *If I muſt die of over-'ſtudy*, I cannot ſpend my life better 'than in ſaving his.' Nor was the conſtant labour by which theſe ſums were acquired, his only grievance: the greater part of his income being occaſional and caſual, was no ſmall evil, and he muſt have experienced much embarraſſment from the uncertainty of his revenue; in affluence, perhaps, for half the year, and during the other half often without a guinea. Inſtead of ſuffering him to earn a precarious and uncertain livelihood by laborious and inceſſant literary exertions, it ſurely would have been more noble in the miniſters of King William to have ſettled on him a penſion equal in value to the ſalary of the offices which he had conſcientiouſly relinquiſhed; overlooking his former ſatires, and his preſent political and religious attachments, which latter, if at all attended to, entitled him to reſpect; and conſidering him only as one of the greateſt poets which England had produced in many centuries; who, on that ground alone, at ſuch an advanced period of life, had an indiſputable claim to eaſe and independence. William, however, was no patron of poets*: and Dryden received no favour whatſo-

* "King William," ſays Lord Orford, "had ſo little leiſure to attend to, or ſo little diſpoſition to, men of wit, that when St. Evremont was introduced to him, the King ſaid coldly, 'I think you were a Major-general in the French 'ſervice.'" *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 113.

ever,

ſrer, either from the prince on the throne, or thoſe to whom the diſpenſation of the royal bounty was entruſted: and while he was thus neglected, he had the mortification to ſee the infamous and perjured Titus Oates countenanced by the court, and rewarded with a penſion of three hundred pounds a year, which he enjoyed to the time of his death *.

"During this calamitous ſeaſon of his life, it ſhould be remembered to his honour, that his ſpirit was unbroken; and however he may have complained of diſtreſs and embarraſſments, no regard to his intereſt could induce him to abandon his religious or political opinions; as is evinced by a paper written but ſix months before his death, in which he ſpeaks of his ſituation and proſpects with great dignity and fortitude. What has hindered me from writing to you (ſays he, in a letter to a kinſwoman), was neither ill health, nor a worſe thing, ingratitude; but a flood of little buſineſſes, which yet are neceſſary to my ſubſiſtence, and of which I hoped to have given you a good account before this time: but the court rather ſpeaks kindly of me, than does any thing for me, though they promiſe largely; and perhaps they think I will advance as they go backward; in which they will be much deceived, for I can never go an inch beyond my conſcience and honour. If they will conſider me as a man who has done my beſt to improve the language, and eſpecially the poetry, and will be content with my acquieſcence under the preſent government, and forbearing ſatire on it, that I can promiſe, becauſe I can perform it; but I can neither take the oaths, nor forſake my religion." *Vol.* i. *p.* 453.

(To be continued.)

XXXVI. *Garnett's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland.* (Continued from p. 125.)

METHOD OF RAISING REGIMENTS.

"AMONG the great obſtacles to the improvement and proſperity of both the highlands and iſlands, as Dr. Smith obſerves, is the unhappy frequency of our wars. It has been computed, that between ſoldiers and ſailors, every war takes from the county of Argyle alone, between three and four thouſand of its moſt active and able hands, the ſupport of thouſands more, few of whom live to return to their native country. In compariſon of this, how trifling are all the other loſſes by emigration!

"The proprietors, either to become perſons of conſequence in the eyes of government, or to increaſe their incomes by procuring the command of the regiments they raiſe, and many of them, no doubt, with a laudable view of ſerving their country, are ambitious to raiſe regiments and companies, and call upon their tenants for their ſons. They have undoubtedly no longer a legal power to compel the young men to quit their parents and join the army, as was the caſe formerly; but few of the peaſants have any leaſes, and the fear of loſing their farms is a ſufficient motive to induce them to comply. The laird, perhaps, comes to an old tenant, and ſays, 'My friend, I am 'raiſing a regiment, and muſt have 'your two ſons: here is a certain ſum 'as a bounty.' The old man, with tears in his eyes, tells him that they are the ſupport of his years, and of their aged mother, neither of whom are able to work, and that he cannot ſpare them. The laird probably replies, that he may certainly pleaſe himſelf, but that ſuch a perſon has offered more for his farm: this hint is ſufficient for the poor old man, and with tears in his eyes he conſents. Should he be obſtinate, what is his ſituation? Whither can he go where he will not meet with ſimilar conditions? Beſides, there is generally a tacit agreement among the proprietors in different parts of the Highlands, not to receive any one as a tenant from another eſtate, unleſs he bring a certificate from his quondam laird. I believe that there are not many inſtances where this power has been carried ſo far, as to deprive a man of his farm, but I have heard of ſome, and the tenants know the conſequences too well, not to conſent with a good grace on the firſt application. Hence the reader will eaſily perceive, that though the feudal claims have been aboliſhed, the highland chieftain has nearly the ſame power as ever over his vaſſals; and

* "This deteſtable miſcreant died in 1705; ſo that he received near 5000*l.* from the Exchequer."

will

will have till long leaſes are granted, which will render the tenants a little more independent." *Vol. i. p. 166.*

DISTRESSES OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

"THE natural diſadvantages of the highlands and iſlands are ſuch, as one would think ought to induce the proprietors, by every means in their power, to ſoften the rigours of the lot of thoſe who are born, and live, upon theſe bleak and dreary hills. The only parts capable of cultivation, are the vallies or glens around the baſes of the mountains, which having the ſun for a few hours only, vegetation is paſſied, and advances ſlowly; the harveſt being always very late. The climate is equally diſcouraging to the purpoſes of agriculture; the ſpring is bleak and piercing, if indeed there can be ſaid to be any ſpring; but there are, properly ſpeaking, only two ſeaſons, winter and ſummer: the winter ſnows and froſts continue very late, and are ſeldom ſubdued, till the ſummer ſeaſon brings forward at once the imperfect vegetation; and the crops before they are ripe, begin to be nipped by the keen blaſts of winter. This latter ſeaſon is long and tempeſtuous, and, during its continuance, the people are almoſt entirely cut off from all communication with the low countries, by beds of ſnow, impaſſable torrents, and pathleſs mountains on the one ſide; and by long and dangerous navigations on the other.

"To theſe accumulated diſcouragements of nature, ſurely the proprietors ought to be humane and attentive. The rents ought to be moderate; they will admit of a gradual augmentation, according to the increaſing price of proviſions; but if the rents have been tripled, while the prices of cattle have not been doubled, can it be expected that the tenants ſhould enjoy any degree of comfort, or that it ſhould diminiſh their regret at leaving their native hills, where their anceſtors have long reſided, and which they would never quit as long as they could acquire a comfortable proviſion for their families? Mr. Knox's deſcription of the diſtreſſes of the Highlands has often affected me with horror, even when I hoped it was exaggerated; but my own obſervation, and information which I have obtained from intelligent and humane individuals, convince me that his picture is not too high coloured. Abſolute ſtarvation is not indeed ſo common, ſince the introduction of potatoes, but other circumſtances remain very nearly the ſame.

"If, with great labour and fatigue, ſays this humane and patriotic man, the farmer raiſes a ſlender crop of oats and barley, the autumnal rains often baffle his utmoſt efforts, and fruſtrate all his expectations; and inſtead of being able to pay an exorbitant rent, he ſees his family in danger of periſhing during the winter, when he is precluded from any poſſibility of aſſiſtance elſewhere.

"Nor are his cattle in a better ſituation: in ſummer they pick up a ſcanty ſupport among the moraſſes, and heathy mountains; but in winter, when the grounds are covered with ſnow, and when the naked wilds afford them neither ſhelter nor ſubſiſtence, the few cows, ſmall, lean, and ready to drop down through want of paſture, are brought into the hut where the family reſides, and frequently ſhare with them their little ſtock of meal, which had been purchaſed or raiſed for the family only; while the cattle thus ſuſtained, are bled occaſionally, to afford nouriſhment for the children after it has been boiled, or made into cakes*.

"The ſheep being left upon the open heaths, ſeek to ſhelter themſelves from the inclemencies of the weather, amongſt the ſhallows upon the lee ſide of the mountains; and here they are frequently buried under the ſnow for ſeveral weeks together. In this ſituation, they eat their own and each others wool, and hold out wonderfully againſt cold and hunger; but even in moderate winters, a conſiderable number are found dead after the ſnow has diſappeared, and in rigorous ſeaſons few are left alive.

"Meanwhile the ſteward or factor, hard preſſed by letters from the gaming-houſe, or Newmarket, demands the rent in a tone which makes no great allowance for unpropitious ſeaſons, the

* "This practice of bleeding cattle, though common when Mr. Knox wrote, is now little uſed ſince the introduction of potatoes: it is ſtill, however, reſorted to occaſionally."

death

death of cattle, and other accidental misfortunes; the laird's wants muſt be ſupplied.

"Such is the ſtate of farming, if it may be ſo called, throughout the interior parts of the Highlands; but as that country has an extenſive coaſt, and many iſlands, it may perhaps be ſuppoſed that the inhabitants of thoſe ſhores are in a much better ſituation. This is, however, as yet, by no means the caſe; thoſe gifts of nature, which in other commercial countries would have been ſubſervient to the moſt valuable purpoſes, are here loſt, or nearly ſo, to the natives and to the public. The only difference, therefore, between the inhabitants of the interior parts, and thoſe of the moſt diſtant coaſt or iſland, conſiſts in this; that the latter, with the labours of the field, have to encounter alternately the dangers of the ocean, and all the fatigues of navigation.

"To the diſtreſſing circumſtances at home, which have been already deſcribed, new difficulties and toils await the devoted farmer when abroad. In hopes of gaining a little money to pay his rent, or a little fiſh to ſupport his family, he leaves his wife and infants at the commencement of the fiſhery in October, accompanied by his ſons, brothers, and frequently an aged parent; and embarks in a ſmall open boat, in queſt of herrings, with no other proviſions than oatmeal, potatoes, and freſh water; no other bedding than heath or bruſhwood; one end of the boat being covered with an old ſail, to defend them from the inclemencies of the ſeas and ſkies. Thus provided, he ſearches from bay to bay, through turbulent ſeas, frequently for ſeveral weeks together, before the ſhoals of herring are diſcovered. The glad tidings ſeem to vary, but not to diminiſh his fatigues. Unremitting nightly labour, pinching cold winds, heavy ſeas, uninhabited ſhores, covered with ſnow, or deluged with rains, contribute towards filling up the meaſure of his diſtreſſes: while to men of ſuch exquiſite feelings as the Highlanders generally poſſeſs, the ſcene which awaits him at home, does it moſt effectually.

"Having realized a little money among country purchaſers, he returns with the remainder of his capture, through a long navigation, frequently amidſt unceaſing hurricanes, not to a comfortable home and cheerful family, which would make him forget his toils, and ſmile at paſt dangers; but to a turf cabin, environed with ſnow, and almoſt hid from the eye by its great depth. Upon entering his ſolitary manſion, he generally finds part of his family lying upon heath or ſtraw, languiſhing through want or epidemical diſeaſe; while the few ſurviving cows, which poſſeſs the other end of the cottage, inſtead of furniſhing further ſupplies of milk and blood, demand his immediate attention to keep them in exiſtence.

"The ſeaſon now approaches, when he is again to delve and labour the ground, on the ſame ſlender proſpect of a plentiful crop, or a dry harveſt. The cattle which have ſurvived the ſeverity of the winter, are turned out to the mountains; and having put his domeſtic affairs into the beſt ſituation, which a train of accumulated misfortunes admit of, he reſumes the oar in ſearch of the white fiſhery. If ſucceſsful in this, he ſets out in his open boat upon a voyage of two hundred miles, to vend his cargo of cod, ling, &c. at Greenock or Glaſgow. The produce, which ſeldom exceeds in value twelve or fifteen pounds, is laid out, in conjunction with his companions, in meal and fiſhing-tackle; and he returns through the ſame tedious navigation *.

"The autumn calls his attention again to the field; the uſual round of diſappointment, fatigue, and diſtreſs, await him: thus he drags through a wretched exiſtence, in hopes of ſoon arriving at that country where the weary ſhall be at reſt.

"In the time of war, theſe poor wretches, while engaged in the fiſheries to keep their drooping families in exiſtence, are indiſcriminately preſſed, without regard to caſes or circumſtances, however diſtreſſing to the unhappy victims or their families. Theſe virtuous, but friendleſs men, while endeavouring by every means in their power to pay their rents; to ſupport their wives, their children, and their aged parents; in ſhort, while they are acting in every reſpect the part of

* "Should the Crinan Canal be completed, and the dues ſufficiently low, this tedious navigation will be avoided."

honeſt, inoffenſive ſubjects, are dragged away from their families and connexions.

"The aged, the ſick, and the helpleſs, look in vain for their return. They are heard of no more. Lamentations, cries, and deſpair, pervade the village or the diſtrict. Thus deprived of their main ſupport, the rent unpaid, the cattle ſold or ſeized, whole families are reduced to the extremity of want, and turned out amidſt the inclemencies of the winter, to relate their piteous tale, and implore from the wretched but hoſpitable mountaineers, a little meal or a little milk, to preſerve their infants from periſhing in their arms †." *Vol.* i. *p.* 174.

CONFLICTS OF THE CLANS—PLUNDERING OF CATTLE.

"THE moſt trifling cauſe gave riſe to a quarrel (among the chiefs), of which the hopes of plunder were the chief incentives. They conducted their plundering expeditions with the utmoſt policy, and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular ſyſtem, which, from habit, had loſt all the appearance of criminality; they conſidered it as their vocation, and when they formed a party for an expedition againſt their neighbour's property, they and their friends prayed ſo earneſtly to Heaven for their ſucceſs, as if they were upon the point of engaging in the moſt laudable deſign. Mr. Pennant ſays, that the conſtant petition at grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered with great fervour in theſe terms: *Lord! turn the world upſide down, that chieftains may make bread out of it:* the meaning of which was, that the world might become, for their benefit, a ſcene of rapine and confuſion.

"The great object of plunder was cattle, and this gave riſe to many ingenious methods of ſecuring them. When they were ſtolen, they had wonderful ſagacity in tracing them. When a *creach*, or great expedition, had been made againſt diſtant herds, the owners, as ſoon as they diſcovered their loſs, roſe in arms, and, with all their friends, made an inſtant purſuit, tracing the cattle by their track for ſcores of miles. Their nicety in diſtinguiſhing the track of their cattle from thoſe that were only caſually wandering, was amazingly ſagacious. They would purſue them through the territories of the different clans, with the certainty of hounds following their game; and as ſoon as they arrived on the eſtate where the track was loſt, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and obliged him to recover it from his lands forwards, or make good the loſs they had ſuſtained.

"Theſe times no longer exiſt; the abolition of feudal juriſdiction, and the extenſion of the common privileges of law, have deprived the chiefs of a great part of their power, and it is hoped that civilization will ſoon follow." *Vol.* i. *p.* 215.

† "Knox's View of the Britiſh Empire, vol. i. p. 126."

BLACK STONES.

"AT a ſmall diſtance from the church (of Icolmkill) was pointed out to us a ſpot under which lay concealed the black ſtones, upon which the old Highland-chieftains, when they made contracts and alliances, uſed to take the oath, which was conſidered as more ſacred than any other obligation, and could not be violated without the blackeſt infamy. Macdonald, lord of the iſles, delivered the rights of their lands to his vaſſals in the iſles and on the main land, with upliſted hands and bended knees on the black ſtones; and in this poſture, before many witneſſes, ſolemnly ſwore that he would never recall the rights he then granted. So ſacred was an oath ſworn upon theſe ſtones, that it became proverbial for a perſon who was certain of what he affirmed, to ſay that he could make oath of it upon the black ſtones. —Martin's Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſles, p. 260." *Vol.* i. *p.* 257.

LIBRARY AT ICOLMKILL.

"THE college, or monaſtery, was formerly poſſeſſed of a valuable library, which has been deſtroyed or loſt. Boethius aſſerts, that Fergus II. who aſſiſted *Alaric* the Goth in the ſacking of Rome, brought away, as part of the plunder, a cheſt of manuſcripts, which he preſented to the monaſtery of Icolmkill. A ſmall parcel of theſe books was, in the year 1525, brought to Aberdeen, and great pains were taken to unfold them, but through age

and

and the tenderneſs of the parchment, little could be read; from what the learned were able to make out, the work appeared by the ſtyle to be an unpubliſhed book of Salluſt.

"Mr. Pennant obſerves, that the regiſter and records of the iſland, all written on parchment, and probably other more antique and valuable remains, were deſtroyed by that worſe than Gothic ſynod, which, at the reformation, declared war againſt all ſcience. At the reformation, the M.MS. of I, which were ſaved, were in part carried to the Scotch colleges of Douay and Rome, at leaſt the chartularies, and ſuch as were eſteemed moſt valuable by the monks. It is ſaid, that ſome of the manuſcripts were carried to Inverary, and that one of the Dukes of Montague found ſome of them in the ſhops of that town uſed as ſnaff-paper.

"This iſland is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and forms part of the pariſh of Roſs, or Kilviceuen: the miniſter of the pariſh, who reſides at Roſs in Mull, performs divine ſervice once a quarter in this iſland; and this is, I believe, all the religious inſtruction the inhabitants receive. Strange reverſe, that divine ſervice ſhould only be performed four times a year in a place where it was formerly performed as many times a day!" *Vol.* i. *p.* 270.

BLACK-MAIL CONTRIBUTION—IMPROVEMENT OF LANGUAGE.

"THESE public works*, as Mr. Pennant obſerves, were at firſt very diſagreeable to the old chieftains, and leſſened their influence greatly; for by admitting ſtrangers among them, their clans were taught that the lairds were not the greateſt men in the world: but they had another reaſon for this diſlike, which was much more ſolid. This country was a den of thieves; and as long as they had their waters, their torrents, and their bogs in a ſtate of nature, the chiefs made their excurſions, and could plunder and retreat with their booty in full ſecurity: and ſo little were the laws regarded in this part of the country, that till after the late rebellion, no ſtop could be put to this infamous practice. The contribution called *Black-mail* was publicly levied in the moſt barefaced manner, by ſeveral of the plundering chieftains, over a vaſt extent of country; whoever paid it regularly, had their cattle inſured, but thoſe who dared to refuſe were to ſuffer. Among theſe free-booters, Rob Roy Macgregor and Barriſdale were particularly diſtinguiſhed. Indeed, the Highlanders at that time eſteemed the open theft of cattle, or making a *creach*, by no means diſhonourable: the young men conſidered it as a piece of gallantry, by which they recommended themſelves to their miſtreſſes. The opening of roads, and ſtationing of ſoldiers at the chain of forts, had however the deſired effect; and theſe lawleſs plunderers were at laſt rendered peaceable and good ſubjects. This chain conſiſts of Fort-George on the eaſt, Fort-Auguſtus in the middle, and Fort-William on the weſt. Theſe forts were originally of conſequence in a military view; at preſent the chief ſervices derived from them, and particularly Fort-William and Fort-Auguſtus, have been preſerving the country from robberies: for this purpoſe, detachments are occaſionally ſent to different parts of the country. A dangerous banditti, not more than fifteen or ſixteen years ago, infeſted this part of the country; the military from each fort purſued them among the caves and faſtneſſes of the mountains. They conſiſted of a ſet of thieves, deſerters, and murderers, leagued together, to the great terror and annoyance of an extenſive diſtrict. The ringleaders were at length taken by the military parties; ſome of them were tranſported, and the reſt hanged. Since that period the country has been perfectly ſafe.

"Another benefit which has been derived from theſe forts, and the roads connected with them, has been the civilization of the Highlands. The Engliſh garriſons, which have ſucceſſively occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads have given acceſs, have undoubtedly induced the example of gentler and more poliſhed manners, and have aſſiſted in baniſhing thoſe excluſive prejudices and partialities in favour of an individual ſuperior, and of every thing attached to him, which had acquired ſuch ferocity under the ſyſtem of clanſhip. Beſides, by theſe means, the Engliſh language has been

* Bridges, &c. erected by General Wade.

much improved; we had often occaſion to remark in our journey through the Highlands, that thoſe who could ſpeak Engliſh, ſpoke it not only without the Scotticiſms, but without the tone of the Lowlanders: this was particularly evident in the line of the forts; both at Fort-Auguſtus and Inverneſs, the language is ſpoken as correctly, and with as much purity, as in any part in England." *Vol.* i. *p.* 313.

(To be continued.)

XXXVII. *Symes's Account of an Embaſſy to Ava.* (Concluded from p. 130.)

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BIRMANS.—FOOD—CLIMATE.

"THE government of Ava is extremely attentive to provide, in times of peace, for the contingencies of war; the royal magazines, I was told, could furniſh 20,000 firelocks, which, if they reſembled the ſpecimens I ſaw, cannot be very formidable; theſe have been imported, at different periods, into the country, by ſhips trading to Rangoon and other parts of the empire, and are either of French manufacture, or condemned muſkets from the Engliſh arſenals in India. The Birmans are very fond of their arms, of which they take great care; their gunſmiths, who are all natives of Caſſay, keep them in repair, but they are in general ſo bad as to be out of the power of art to render them ſerviceable. I ſaw a tolerably good fowling-piece, which they ſaid was entirely the work of a Caſſay artificer; this, however, was allowed to be an extraordinary effort of genius; the perſon who ſhowed it to me, preſented me, at the ſame time, with a bamboo, which threw out a ſhort ſpear of iron, by means of a ſpring; it was executed by the maker of the gun, and ſeemed to be formed after a model of an Engliſh walking-ſtick, that contained a concealed ſpike; the imitation evinced much ingenuity, although the workmanſhip was coarſe, and the iron badly poliſhed.

"By far the moſt reſpectable part of the Birman military force is their eſtabliſhment of war-boats. Every town of note, in the vicinity of the river, is obliged to furniſh a certain number of men, and one or more boats, in proportion to the magnitude of the place. I was informed that the king can command, at very ſhort notice, five hundred of theſe veſſels: they are conſtructed out of the ſolid trunk of the teak tree, which is excavated partly by fire, and partly by cutting; the largeſt are from eighty to one hundred feet long, but the breadth ſeldom exceeds eight feet, and even this ſpace is produced by artificially extending the ſides after the trunk has been hollowed. They carry from fifty to ſixty rowers, who uſe ſhort oars that work on a ſpindle; the prow is ſolid, and has a flat ſurface, on which, when they go to war, a piece of ordnance is mounted, a ſix, a nine, or even a twelve pounder; the gun carriage is ſecured by laſhings to ſtrong bolts on each ſide, and ſwivels are frequently fixed on the curvature of the ſtern.

"The rowers are ſeverally provided with a ſword and a lance, which are placed by his ſide whilſt he plies the oars. Beſides the boatmen, there are uſually thirty ſoldiers on board, who are armed with muſkets: thus prepared, they go in fleets to meet the foe, and, when in ſight, draw up in a line, preſenting their prows to the enemy. Their attack is extremely impetuous; they advance with great rapidity, and ſing a war-ſong, at once to encourage their people, daunt their adverſaries, and regulate the ſtrokes of their oars; they generally endeavour to grapple, and when that is effected, the action becomes very ſevere, as theſe people are endued with great courage, ſtrength, and activity. In times of peace they are fond of exerciſing in their boats, and I have often been entertained with the dexterity they diſplay in the management of them. The veſſels being low in the water, their greateſt danger is that of being run down by a larger boat ſtriking on their broadſide, a misfortune which the ſteerſman is taught to dread, and to avoid above all others. It is ſurpriſing to ſee the facility with which they ſteer, and elude each other in their mock combats. The rowers are alſo practiſed to row backwards, and impel the veſſel with the ſtern foremoſt; this is the mode of retreat, by means of which the artillery ſtill bears upon their opponent. The largeſt of the war-boats do not draw more than three feet water. When a perſon of rank is on board, there is a

ſort

ſort of moving tilt or canopy, for his particular accommodation, placed ſometimes in the centre, and ſometimes on the prow. The ſides of the boat are either gilt as far as the water's edge, or plain, according to the rank of the perſon it carries. Gilded boats are only permitted to princes of the blood, or to perſons holding the higheſt ſtations, ſuch as a Maywoon of a province, and a miniſter of ſtate.

"It is by no means improbable that the uſe of gunpowder was well known in India before its effects were diſcovered in the Weſt; yet there is not any reaſon to believe that the natives of Ava applied it to the purpoſe of muſketry, till Europeans inſtructed them in the art. According to Indian accounts, cannon were fabricated in the Eaſt long before the era of European conqueſt; their artillery, however, was not capable of being tranſported with facility, or at all uſed in the field: they were made of iron bars beaten into a cylindrical form, rudely put together, but of great ſtrength and enormous weight, from which, when raiſed on a rampart or tower, they threw huge ſtones to annoy the enemy. The muſket was firſt introduced into the Pegue and Ava countries by the Portugueſe, and is an implement of war which the inhabitants unwiſely prefer to their own native weapons, the ſpear and ſabre; a partiality that is highly prejudicial to themſelves, for nothing can be leſs formidable than ſuch fire-arms as they poſſeſs, or have the means of procuring. The proper indigenous weapons of the country are the ſpear, the javelin, which is thrown from the hand, the croſs-bow, and the ſabre; the latter is uſed by the Birmans not only as an implement of war, but is likewiſe applied to various purpoſes as an inſtrument of manual labour; with this the peaſant fells trees, ſhapes timbers, cuts bamboos, or defends himſelf againſt an enemy and wild beaſts; he never travels without it, and generally, when on a journey, carries a ſhield on his left arm: they encumber themſelves with leſs baggage than perhaps any other people; and are ſatisfied with a ſcanty portion of the hardeſt fare.

"In their food the Birmans, compared with the Indians, are groſs and uncleanly. Although their religion forbids the ſlaughter of animals in general, yet they apply the interdiction only to thoſe that are domeſticated; all game is eagerly ſought after, and in many places it is publicly ſold; reptiles alſo, ſuch as lizards, guanas, and ſnakes, conſtitute a part of the ſubſiſtence of the lower claſſes. During our voyage up the river, the boatmen, after we had brought to, uſed frequently to hunt for cameleons and lizards among the thickets. They are extremely fond of vegetables; at thoſe places where garden-greens were not to be procured, they gathered wild ſorrel, and ſometimes ſubſtituted the tender leaves of trees; theſe, boiled with rice, and moiſtened with a little oil, or ſeaſoned with gnapee, or pickled ſprat, compoſe a meal with which a Birman peaſant or boatman is ſatisfied; the higher ranks, however, live with more delicacy, although their fare is never very ſumptuous.

"The climate of every part of the Birman empire, which I have viſited, bore teſtimony to its ſalubrity, by the beſt poſſible criterion, the appearance and vigour of the natives. The ſeaſons are regular, and the extremes of heat and cold are ſeldom experienced; at leaſt the duration of that intenſe heat, which immediately precedes the commencement of the rainy ſeaſon, is ſo ſhort, that it incommodes but for a very little time. During our reſidence in the country we loſt only one man by diſeaſe; another met an accidental death; in wandering through the woods he became the prey of a tiger." *P.* 319.

CHARACTER OF THE BIRMANS.

"THE Birmans are a lively, inquiſitive race, active, iraſcible, and impatient; the character of their Bengal neighbours is too well known, as the reverſe, to need any delineation; the unworthy paſſion of jealouſy, which prompts moſt nations of the Eaſt to immure their women within the walls of an haram, and ſurround them with guards, ſeems to have ſcarcely any influence over the minds of this extraordinary and more liberal people. Birman wives and daughters are not concealed from the ſight of men, and are ſuffered to have as free intercourſe with each other as the rules of European ſociety admit; but in other reſpects women have juſt reaſon to complain of their treatment; they are conſidered

conſidered as not belonging to the ſame ſcale of the creation as men, and even the law ſtamps a degrading diſtinction between the ſexes; the evidence of a woman is not received as of equal weight with that of a man, and a woman is not ſuffered to aſcend the ſteps of a court of juſtice, but is obliged to deliver her teſtimony on the outſide of the roof. The cuſtom of ſelling their women to ſtrangers, which has before been adverted to, is confined to the loweſt claſſes of ſociety, and is perhaps oftener the conſequence of heavy pecuniary embarraſſment, than an act of inclination; it is not, however, conſidered as ſhameful, nor is the female diſhonoured: partly perhaps from this cauſe, and partly from their habits of education, women ſurrender themſelves the victims of this barbarous cuſtom with apparent reſignation. It is alſo ſaid that they are very ſeldom unfaithful to their foreign maſters; indeed they are often eſſentially uſeful, particularly thoſe who trade, by keeping their accounts and tranſacting their buſineſs: but when a man departs from the country, he is not ſuffered to carry his temporary wife along with him; on that point the law is exceedingly rigorous: every ſhip, before ſhe receives her clearance, is diligently ſearched by the officers of the cuſtom-houſe: even if their vigilance were to be eluded, the woman would be quickly miſſed; and it would be ſoon diſcovered in what veſſel ſhe had gone, nor could that ſhip ever return to a Birman port but under penalty of confiſcation of the property, and the infliction of a heavy fine and impriſonment on the maſter: female children alſo, born of a Birman mother, are not ſuffered to be taken away. Men are permitted to emigrate; but they think that the expatriation of women would impoveriſh the ſtate, by diminiſhing the ſources of its population.

"One vice is uſually the parent of another: the Birmans, being exempt from that of jealouſy, do not reſort to the diabolical practice of emaſculating male children, to educate them as ſpies over their women. Chaſtity, they know, is more ſafely guarded by principles of honour and attachment than by moats or caſtles. When Arracan was conquered by the Birmans, ſeveral eunuchs were made priſoners, belonging to the prince of the country, who had adopted that degenerate cuſtom of Mahomedan growth. Theſe people are maintained by the Birman monarch rather as memorials of his conqueſt, than for any ſervices they are required to perform. Infidelity is not a characteriſtic of Birman wives; in general they have too much employment to leave leiſure for the corruption of their minds. A woman of the higheſt rank ſeldom ſits in idleneſs at home; her female ſervants, like thoſe of Grecian dames of antiquity, ply 'the various labours of the loom:' whilſt the miſtreſs ſuperintends and directs their induſtry. On the occaſion of a formal viſit to the mother of the preſent queen, we obſerved in one of the galleries of her palace, three or four looms at work, wrought by the damſels of her houſehold. Weaving is chiefly a female occupation. Moſt Birman families make all the cotton and ſilk cloth that is required for their domeſtic conſumption.

"The Birmans, in ſome points of their diſpoſition, diſplay the ferocity of barbarians, and in others, all the humanity and tenderneſs of poliſhed life: they inflict the moſt ſavage vengeance on their enemies; as invaders, deſolation marks their track, for they ſpare neither ſex nor age; but at home they aſſume a different character; there they manifeſt benevolence, by extending aid to the infirm, the aged, and the ſick: filial piety is inculcated as a ſacred precept, and its duties are religiouſly obſerved. A common beggar is no where to be ſeen: every individual is certain of receiving ſuſtenance, which, if he cannot procure by his own labour, is provided for him by others." *P.* 328.

MODE OF CATCHING WILD ELEPHANTS.

"THE reputation that my Bengal draughtſman had acquired by his botanical drawings, performed under the inſpection of Dr. Buchanan, having come to the knowledge of his Birman Majeſty, or, in the Birman phraſe, having reached the Golden Ears, the King was pleaſed to deſire a ſpecimen of his ſkill, and ſent over a painting on glaſs, executed by a Siameſe artiſt in his own ſervice, ſignifying his royal will that it ſhould be copied upon paper. This picture, which was a tolerable performance, repreſented the mode of catching wild elephants in the foreſts.

foreſts. It was thus deſcribed to me: the hunters, mounted on tame elephants that are trained to the buſineſs, by lying flat on their backs, introduce themſelves unnoticed into a wild herd, and take an opportunity to caſt a running nooſe in the track of one that is meant to be ſecured. The other end of the rope is faſtened to the body of the tame elephant, who immediately throws the wild one down; a battle then enſues, in which the trained elephant, being aſſiſted by its aſſociates, ſoon overpowers the inhabitant of the woods, who is deſerted by all the others; it is afterwards born away a priſoner, faſt bound to two of its captors, whilſt another moves on at its head, and a fourth urges it behind. In a few weeks, by proper diſcipline, the animal becomes docile, and ſubmits to its fate. Thoſe that are taken in this manner, I was told, are for the moſt part females. Male elephants are uſually enticed by the blandiſhments of females *, trained for the purpoſe, into an encloſure or Keddah, from whence they cannot extricate themſelves, and are eaſily ſecured. My painter performed the taſk ſo much to his Majeſty's ſatisfaction, that a requeſt was made for his further ſervices, in executing a drawing of a celebrated image of Gaudma, in which I willingly acquieſced. He was employed on it a week, and when it was finiſhed, his Majeſty condeſcended to expreſs his approbation of the performance, which was certainly much ſuperior to any thing that his own painter could produce." *P.* 346.

AUDIENCE OF THE KING—HIS DRESS, PERSON, &c.

"ON the 30th of September, the day appointed by his Birman Majeſty to receive the Engliſh gentlemen in the character of an imperial deputation, we croſſed the lake at ten o'clock in the morning, attended by our cuſtomary ſuite, and accompanied by Baba-Sheen and ſeveral Birman officers. We entered the fort, as uſual, by the weſtern gate, when, inſtead of paſſing, as on former occaſions, along the north ſide of the encloſure of the palace, to reach the ſtreet leading down to the Lotoo, we now proceeded round by the ſouth, and in this new direction obſerved many more houſes of diſtinguiſhed ſtructure, than by the other route. In our way we paſſed through a ſhort ſtreet, entirely compoſed of ſadlers and harneſs makers ſhops. On alighting, we were conducted into the Rhoom, to wait there until the Engy Teekien ſhould arrive, which he did preciſely at the hour of twelve. Several Chobwas, who were to be introduced on this day, had taken their ſeats in the Rhoom before we entered; each of them held a piece of ſilk or cotton cloth in his lap, deſigned, according to the eſtabliſhed etiquette, as a propitiatory offering to his Majeſty; and on the cloth was placed a ſaucer, containing a ſmall quantity of unboiled rice, which it ſeems is an indiſpenſable part of the ceremony. The Birman cuſtom differs in this particular from the uſage of Hindoſtan: a perſon, on his preſentation at the imperial court of Delhi, offers to the ſovereign an odd number of the gold coin commonly called Mohurs †, an even number being conſidered as inauſpicious; but the court of Ummerapoora, with a more delicate refinement, never permits an offering in money, but requires from a foreigner ſomething the produce of his country, and from a ſubject, ſome article of manufacture. The donation of rice is not, as in India, when preſented by Brahmins to the incarnations of Viſhnu, meant as an acknowledgment of divine attributes, but is merely deſigned as a recognition of the power of the monarch, and an acknowledgment of the property of the ſoil being veſted in him; a truth which is expreſſively declared, by offering him its moſt uſeful production. During our continuance in the Rhoom, tea was ſerved to us, and when we advanced to the outer gate, we were not obliged to put off our ſhoes, but were permitted to wear

* "For a more ample deſcription of the manner of catching wild elephants in Tipura, near the mountains that divide Bengal from the Birman dominions, ſee a paper by John Corſe, Eſq. in the third volume of the Aſiat. Reſearches. The practice of Pegue differs ſomewhat from that of the Bengal hunters."

† "Mohur is a corrupt name given by Europeans to this coin. Aſhurfi is its proper term; Pagoda likewiſe, as applied to a coin, is an illegitimate word, of which the natives know nothing, except on the authority of their conquerors."

them,

them, until we had reached the inner encloſure, that ſeparates the court of the Lotoo from that of the royal palace, within which, not any nobleman of the court is allowed to go with his feet covered. There is a double partition wall, dividing the two courts, with an intervening ſpace of ten or twelve feet, through which a gallery leads, that is appropriated excluſively to the uſe of the King when he chooſes to preſide in perſon in the Lotoo.

"On entering the gate, we perceived the royal ſaloon of ceremony in front of us, and the court aſſembled in all the parade of pomp and decoration. It was an open hall, ſupported by colonnades of pillars twenty in length, and only four in depth: we were conducted into it by a flight of ſteps, and advancing, took our places next the ſpace oppoſite to the throne, which is always left vacant, as being in full view of his Majeſty. On our entrance, the baſement of the throne, as at the Lotoo, was alone viſible, which we judged to be about five feet high; folding doors ſcreened the ſeat from our view. The throne, called Yazapalay, was richly gilded and carved; on each ſide a ſmall gallery, encloſed by a gilt baluſtrade, extended a few feet to the right and left, containing four umbrellas of ſtate; and on two tables, at the foot of the throne, were placed ſeveral large veſſels of gold, of various forms and for different purpoſes: immediately over the throne, a ſplendid piaſath roſe in ſeven ſtages above the roofs of the building, crowned by a tee, or umbrella, from which a ſpiral rod was elevated above the whole.

"We had been ſeated a little more than a quarter of an hour, when the folding doors that concealed the ſeat, opened with a loud noiſe, and diſcovered his Majeſty aſcending a flight of ſteps, that led up to the throne from the inner apartment; he advanced but ſlowly, and ſeemed not to poſſeſs a free uſe of his limbs, being obliged to ſupport himſelf with his hands on the baluſtrade. I was informed, however, that this appearance of weakneſs did not proceed from any bodily infirmity, but from the weight of the regal habiliments in which he was clad; and if what we were told was true, that he carried on his dreſs fifteen viſs, upwards of fifty pounds avoirdupois of gold, his difficulty of aſcent was not ſurpriſing. On reaching the top he ſtood for a minute, as though to take breath, and then ſat down on an embroidered cuſhion with his legs inverted. His crown was a high conical cap, richly ſtudded with precious ſtones; his fingers were covered with rings, and in his dreſs he bore the appearance of a man cafed in golden armour, whilſt a gilded, or probably a golden, wing on each ſhoulder, did not add much lightneſs to his figure. His looks denoted him to be between fifty and ſixty years old, of a ſtrong make, in ſtature rather beneath a middle height, with hard features and of a dark complexion; yet the expreſſion of his countenance was not unpleaſing, and ſeemed, I thought, to indicate an intelligent and inquiring mind.

"On the firſt appearance of his Majeſty, all the courtiers bent their bodies, and held their hands joined in an attitude of ſupplication. Nothing farther was required of us, than to lean a little forward, and to turn in our legs as much as we could; not any act being ſo unpolite, or contrary to etiquette, as to preſent the ſoles of the feet towards the face of a dignified perſon. Four Brahmins, dreſſed in white caps and gowns, chanted the uſual prayer at the foot of the throne: a Nakhaan then advanced into the vacant ſpace before the King, and recited, in a muſical cadence, the name of each perſon who was to be introduced on that day, and the preſent of which, in the character of a ſuppliant, he entreated his Majeſty's acceptance. My offering conſiſted of two pieces of Benares gold brocade; Doctor Buchanan and Mr. Wood each preſented one. When our names were mentioned, we were ſeparately deſired to take a few grains of rice in our hands, and joining them, to bow to the King as low as we conveniently could; with which we immediately complied. When this ceremony was finiſhed, the King uttered a few indiſtinct words, to convey, as I was informed, an order for inveſting ſome perſons preſent, with the inſignia of a certain degree of nobility; the imperial mandate was inſtantly proclaimed aloud by heralds in the court. His Majeſty remained only a few minutes longer, and during that time he looked at us attentively, but did not honour us with any verbal notice, or ſpeak at all, except to give the order before mentioned. When he

roſe to depart he manifeſted the ſame ſigns of infirmity as on his entrance; after he had withdrawn, the folding doors were cloſed, and the court broke up.

"In deſcending, we took notice of two pieces of cannon, apparently nine pounders, which were placed in the court, on either ſide of the ſtairs, to defend the entrance of the palace. Sheds protected them from the weather, and they were gilded all over: a royal carriage alſo was in waiting, of curious workmanſhip, and ornamented with a royal ſpire; there was a pair of horſes harneſſed to it, whoſe trappings gliſtened in the ſun." *P.* 411.

REFLECTIONS ON OUR COMMERCE AND CONNEXION WITH THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

"BRITISH India is more deeply concerned in her commerce and connexion with that part of the Birman empire called Pegue, than many perſons, in other reſpects intimately verſed in the affairs of India, ſeem to be aware. This intereſt points to three diſtinct objects; firſt, to ſecure from that quarter regular ſupplies of timber for ſhip-building, without which the Britiſh marine of India could exiſt but on a very contracted ſcale; ſecondly, to introduce into that country as much of our manufactures as its conſumption may require, and to endeavour to find a mart in the ſouth-weſt dominions of China, by means of the great river of Ava; thirdly, to guard with vigilance againſt every encroachment or advance, which may be made by foreign nations to divert the trade into other channels, and obtain a permanent ſettlement in a country ſo contiguous to the capital of our poſſeſſions. This laſt conſideration ſuperſedes all others in the magnitude of the conſequences that might ultimately reſult from it.

"It is impoſſible to impreſs my reader by any ſtronger proof with the vaſt importance of the Pegue trade than briefly to ſtate, that a durable veſſel* of burden cannot be built in the river of Bengal, except by the aid of teak plank, which is procurable from Pegue alone; and that if the timber trade with that country ſhould, by any act of power, be wreſted from us; if it ſhould be loſt by misfortune, or forfeited through miſconduct, the marine of Calcutta, which of late years has proved a ſource of unexampled proſperity to our principal ſettlement, eſſentially benefited the parent country, and given honourable affluence to individuals, muſt be reduced nearly to annihilation, without the poſſibility of our being able to find any adequate ſubſtitute for the material of which we ſhould be deprived. Within the laſt ſix years, ſome of the fineſt merchant-ſhips ever ſeen in the river Thames, have arrived from Calcutta†, where they were built of teak timber; and, after delivering valuable cargoes in London, were uſually employed in the ſervice of the ſtate: nor would the deſtruction of the Pegue trade be confined ſolely, in its effects, to Bengal: the other ſettlements would ſenſibly ſhare in the loſs. Madras is ſupplied from Rangoon, with timber for all the common purpoſes of domeſtic uſe; and even Bombay, although the coaſt of Malabar is its principal ſtorehouſe, finds it worth while annually to import a large quantity of planks from Pegue.

"But whilſt it is advantageous to us to promote the exportation of timber from the maritime towns of Pegue, it is as manifeſtly our intereſt to diſcourage the building of ſhips in the Rangoon river, where the conſtruction is facilitated by local advantages, equal to thoſe of any port in the world, and ſuperior to moſt. The progreſs made in this art by the Birmans has of late years been rapid, and increaſes in proportion as foreigners can place confidence in the Birman government. When merchants find that they can build with ſecurity in the Rangoon river for one third leſs coſt than in the Ganges, and for nearly half of what they can at Bombay, few will heſitate in their choice of a place. It is ſaid, that the ſhips of Pegue are not ſo firmly conſtructed as thoſe built in our ports, and in general this aſſer-

* "Ships have been conſtructed of ſaul wood, and of other indigenous timber of Bengal, but on trial they were not found to be ſerviceable."

† "The Cuvera and the Gabriel, built at Calcutta of Pegue timber, are now in the river, and exhibit no contemptible ſpecimens of the naval architecture of India. The port of Calcutta can furniſh 40,000 tons of ſhipping."

tion is true; but the defect does not ariſe from the want of materials, but becauſe the owners were ſpeculative adventurers, without ſufficient funds to defray the charges of labour and of iron, in which material Pegue ſhips have, by fatal experience, been found deficient. The ſhipwrights, however, are as expert as any workmen of the Eaſt, and their models, which are all from France, are excellent; the detriment, therefore, that ariſes to us from the conſtruction of ſhips at Rangoon, is not leſs evident than the benefit that we derive from importing the unmanufactured material. The Birmans, ſagaciouſly knowing their own intereſt, ſet us an example of policy, by remitting all duty on cordage, canvaſs, and wrought iron, provided theſe articles are, *bona fide*, brought for the equipment of a new veſſel; the port charges alſo are not exacted from a new ſhip, on leaving the river to proceed on her firſt voyage. A conduct on their part ſo wiſe, ſuggeſts to us the expediency of adopting ſome meaſures for our own intereſt; an alien duty, or a modified diſqualification, would probably, like the acts of parliament in aid of Britiſh navigation, prove the moſt effectual remedy. Trade cannot be proſecuted in the Indian ſeas to any extent, except with Britiſh ports; many objections, it is true, may be made to ſuch a propoſition, but the good reſulting to us would be immediate and certain, whilſt the ill conſequences, if any there be, are equivocal and remote.

"But if we are called upon by our intereſt in a commercial point of view, to check the growth of ſhip-building at Rangoon, how much more important is the ſubject when ſeen in a political light? It is a fact which appears to merit ſome conſideration, and is, perhaps, not generally adverted to, that in a very few years, and at a ſmall comparative expenſe, a formidable navy may riſe on the banks of the Irrawaddy, from the foreſts of Pegue. It is probably not known, that artificers* are educating by our enemies for that expreſs purpoſe, whilſt we encourage their progreſs in the ſcience, by enabling them to derive benefit, and acquire experience at the ſame time. National ſecurity, therefore, as well as mercantile advantage, ſtrongly urge a vigilant attention to a quarter, whence the means of injury to ourſelves may ſo abundantly be drawn." *P.* 456.

XXXVIII. *The Annual Anthology*†. Vol. II. 1800. Sm. 8vo. pp. 299. 6s. Briſtol printed; *Longman and Rees*, London.

CONTENTS.

ST. Juan Gualberto—Lucretia, a Monodrama—Lewti, or the Circaſſian Love-Chant—The Child of Sorrow's Tale—Cool Reflections during a Midſummer Walk—To a Young Lady, on her firſt Appearance after a dangerous Illneſs—The Battle of Blenheim, by Robert Southey—To Recovery—Lines written in Devonſhire—Ode to Silence, alias Unanimity—The Gallinipper—On viewing the Monaſtery lately erected at Lulworth, by Joſeph Hucks—Gooſeberry-Pie, a Pindaric Ode—The Huron's Addreſs to the Dead—Recantation, illuſtrated in the Story of the Mad Ox, by S. T. Coleridge—Lines to Sarah—The Mad Woman—Lines written in the Album at Elbingerode, in the Hartz Foreſt—Song, addreſſed to a Lady known from Infancy—A Chriſtmas Carol—The Old Chikkaſah to his Grandſon—To a Friend—Hiſtory—Gorthmund; a Tale, in the Manner of Oſſian, by William Caſe, Jun.—St. Romuald—To Lydia—To a Friend, who had declared his Intention of writing no more Poetry—The King of the Crocodiles—On a dull Fellow being elected to a College Fellowſhip—Vezins and Regnier—Snuff—To Anna—Eclogue—The Wedding—The Poet perplext—The Coſmetic—An Evening Walk at Cromer, by Mrs. Opie—To a Bee—To a Friend expreſſing a Wiſh to travel—Ode to Mr. Packwood—This Lime-tree Bower my Priſon: a Poem addreſſed to Charles Lamb, of the India Houſe—

* "The French have long maintained an agent at Rangoon, and are thoroughly acquainted with the advantages which the country of Pegue offers."

† "See extracts from the firſt volume in Monthly Epitome, vol. iii. p. 347."

Sonnets

Sonnets—Written at Matlock—By William Caſe, Jun.—To a Friend, with a Volume of MS. Poems, by William Caſe, Jun.—To W. L. Eſq. while he ſung a Song to Purcell's Muſic—To the River Emont, Cumberland, by Charles Lloyd—To Loch Lomond, by Charles Lloyd—To a Water Nymph, by the late Robert Lovell—On leaving a favourite Reſidence—On the ſame Subject—Jaſper, by Mrs. Robinſon—The Britiſh Stripling's War Song—The Fair Democrate—The Old Bachelor, after the Manner of Spenſer—Song—Owen's Grave, by William Caſe, Jun.—The Death of Wallace, by Robert Southey—Something Childiſh, but very Natural; written in Germany—Home Sick, written in Germany—To a Flower, by Joſeph Hucks—To his Veil—To a Brother, who had been afflicted with a long Sickneſs, by Charles Lloyd—The Show, an Engliſh Eclogue, in hexameters—Song—Ode to Georgiana, Dutcheſs of Devonſhire—To the Nightingale, by George Dyer—Omar at the Tomb of Azza, by George Goodwin—Markoff, a Siberian Eclogue, by Joſeph Cottle—A Winter Sketch, by William Caſe, Jun.—Fire, Famine. and Slaughter, A War Eclogue—To a Young Man attached to the Sports of the Field, by Charles Lloyd—The Raven—On leaving Briſtol Wells, by the Rev. C. H. Sherive—An Elegy written in a London Church-yard, Parody—The Haunted Beach, by Mrs. Robinſon—God's Judgment on a Biſhop—Ode to a Pig, while his Noſe was being bored—Epigrams—Dramatic Fragment—Oxford, Ode—Fragments, by George Goodwin—Democritus Junior, or the Laughing Philoſopher, by George Dyer—Deſigned for a Tablet over the Grave of my little Boy, by Edmund Everard—Lines on the Portrait of a Lady—Written at Tenbury, Worceſterſhire, on diſturbing a Hedge-Sparrow from her Neſt, by Edmund Everard—To an unfortunate Woman—Lines, deſcriptive of Feelings produced by a Viſit, &c.—Song of the Araucans during a Thunder Storm.

EXTRACTS.

THE GALLINIPPER.

I.

" A HUNTING party once there met
(A ſtrange and heterogeneous ſet,)
So mix'd a group was never ſeen before:
The day was hot, they made good cheer,
And ſhould my reader aſk me where,
I'll ſay on the Muſquito ſhore.

II.

" The dinner o'er, the wines abound,
And many a bottle quick went round,
And many a merry tale was told:
At length the ſubject graver grown,
And taking quite a different tone,
On ancient metaphyſics roll'd.

III.

" A learned traveller took the lead,
A doctor who had fill'd his head
With maxims moſt heroic;
He ſwore that what the world call'd pain
Was but a phantom of the brain,
And never yet was felt by ſtoic.

IV.

" And added, I am ready, ſince
My arguments will not convince,
An hour in yonder ſwamp to lie;
Stript naked there I 'll bear the ſting
Of every inſect you can bring,
Both thoſe that crawl, and thoſe that fly.

V.

" Each one was anxious when he heard
This ſpeech, to take him at his word;
And 'mongſt them all it made a buſtle:
And now a rump and dozen is the bet
Which he muſt forfeit to this merry ſet
Should he but ſpeak or move a muſcle.

VI.

" Flat on his face the naked doctor lies,
And on the ſwampy ground his patience tries,
Of which our ſtoic would ſo often boaſt:
Muſquitos, ants, and gnats, begin
With fire-flies to aſſail his ſkin,
Of gallinippers too a monſtrous hoſt.

VII.

" Theſe gallinippers are a noble breed
Sent down on earth to buz and feed,

With monſtrous paunches, and with wings of lace:
Who toil not for themſelves, or earn their food,
But ſuck the hungry peaſant's blood,
'Mongſt tiny gnats a giant race.

VIII.

"In vain they ſting and bite and buz;
Our hero ſtood it like the man of Uz,
And like the man of Uz had held it out;
Had there not 'mongſt them been a wicked wight,
To put his ſchool philoſophy to flight,
And all his high-flown fancies to the rout.

IX.

"The wag who this way hop'd to cozen
The doctor of his rump and dozen,
Snatch'd from a neighbouring forge a red-hot nail,
And plac'd it where it chanc'd to reach
A nerve that paſs'd along his naked breech;
And now his patience could no more avail.

X.

"Touch'd to the quick in his moſt tender part,
Nor longer able to endure the ſmart,
Behold him, active as a high-rope ſkipper
Make from his marſhy bed a monſtrous jump,
And roar 'I've loſt my dozen and my rump!
'Curſe on the fangs of that laſt gallinipper!'" P. 46.

ST. ROMUALD.

"The virtues of this Saint, as mentioned in the poem, may be found particularized in his life. The honour intended him by the Spaniards is mentioned by Andrews, Hiſtory of England, vol. i.

"ONE day, it matters not to know
How many hundred years ago,
A Spaniard ſtopt at a poſada door:
The landlord came to welcome him and chat
Of this and that,
For he had ſeen the traveller there before.

"Does holy Romuald dwell
Still in his cell?
The traveller aſk'd, or is the old man dead?
No, he has left his loving flock, and we
So good a Chriſtian never more ſhall ſee,
The landlord anſwer'd, and he ſhook his head.

"Ah, Sir! we knew his worth,
If ever there did live a ſaint on earth!
Why, Sir, he always us'd to wear a ſhirt
For thirty days, all ſeaſons, day and night:
Good man, he knew it was not right
For duſt and aſhes to fall out with dirt,
And then he only hung it out in the rain,
And put it on again.

"There us'd to be rare work
With him and the Devil there in yonder cell,
For Satan us'd to maul him like a Turk.
There they would ſometimes fight
All through a winter's night,
From ſun-ſet until morn,
He with a croſs, the Devil with his horn,
The Devil ſpitting fire with might and main,
Enough to make St. Michael half afraid,
He ſplaſhing holy water till he made
His red hide hiſs again,
And the hot vapour fill'd the little cell.
This was ſo common that his face became
All black and yellow with the brimſtone flame,
And then he ſmelt—Oh Lord! how he did ſmell!

"Then, Sir, to ſee how he would mortify
The fleſh! if any one had dainty fare,
Good man! he would come there,
And look at all the delicate things, and cry,
O belly! belly!
You would be gormandizing now I know.
But it ſhall not be ſo,
Home to your bread and water—home,
I tell ye!

"But,

"But, quoth the traveller, wherefore did he leave
A flock that knew his ſaintly worth ſo well?'
Why, ſaid the landlord, Sir, it ſo befell
He heard unluckily of our intent
To do him a good honour, and you know
He was not covetous of fame below,
And ſo by ſtealth one night away he went.
"What was this honour, then? the traveller cried;
Why, Sir, the hoſt replied,
We thought, perhaps, that he might one day leave us,
And then ſhould ſtrangers have
The good man's grave,
A loſs like that would naturally grieve us:
For he 'll be made a ſaint of to be ſure,
Therefore we thought it prudent to ſecure
His relics while we might,
And ſo we meant to ſtrangle him one night." *P.* 97.

THE POET PERPLEXT.

"BRAIN! you muſt work! begin, or we ſhall loſe
The day, while yet we only think upon it.
The hours run on, and yet you will not chooſe
The ſubject—come—ode, elegy, or ſonnet.
You muſt contribute, brain! in this hard time;
Taxes are high, food dear, and you muſt rhyme.
"'T were well if when I rubb'd my itchleſs head,
The fingers, with benignant ſtimulation,
Could through the medullary ſubſtance ſpread
The motions of poetic inſpiration:
But ſcratch, or knock, or ſhake my head about,
The motions may go in, but nought comes out.
"The natural head, conſider good my brain,
To the head politic bears ſome alluſion;
The limbs and body muſt ſupport your reign,
And all, when you do wrong, is in confuſion.
But caput mine, in truth I can't ſupport
A head as lazy as if born at court.
"The verſe goes on, and we ſhall have, my friend,
A poem ere the ſubject we determine.
But every thing ſhould have ſome uſeful end.
That ſingle line itſelf is worth a ſermon!
The moral point as obvious is as good;
So, gentle brain! I thank you, and conclude." *P.* 127.

XXXIX. *Select Sermons.* Tranſlated from the French of Boſſuet, Biſhop of Meaux. To which is prefixed, an Eſſay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England. Sm. 8vo. pp. 85. 3s. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAY.

"IF terror and pity are the throbbing pulſes of Chriſtian oratory as well as of the drama, the powers of the former are certainly, in this country, feeble and unimpreſſive. Many ſplendid exceptions may be adduced, but I allude to the deficiency of general excellence: under that conſideration, the form of Sacred Eloquence appears ſickly and inactive, the pulſe at her heart beats languidly, no expreſſion flaſhes from her eye, and her pale lip atteſts that no ſeraph has touched it with the *live coal from off the altar.*

"No other excellence can ſupply the want of animation. 'What have 'the French Revolutioniſts,' ſays Mr. Burke, 'to ſupply their innumerable 'defects, and to make them terrible 'to the firmeſt minds? One thing 'only! But that one thing is worth a 'thouſand—they have energy.'

"An audience may be aſſimilated to a tree, that is put into motion by the paſſing gale: how often the voice of a preacher paſſes over this tree, like a languid zephyr, without agitating a ſingle leaf!" *P.* i.

"It is ſaid, that, when Shakeſpeare was born, Nature deſtroyed the mould in which his great mind was formed. Without loſing ſight of thoſe ſplendid exceptions to which I before alluded, I cannot help wiſhing that ſome ſuperior genius would break the general mould in which religious diſcourſes are caſt. To borrow an illuſtration from ſculpture, an Engliſh ſermon may

may be ſaid to be compared to the ſtatue of a correct but unimpaſſioned artiſt: the form diſplays an apt proportion of parts; but no ſoul warms, awakens, inſpirits the dead marble. The ſubject of an Engliſh ſermon is often admirably well conducted, and ingeniouſly expanded; the formation is accurate, but ſomething is ſtill wanting: I cannot better elucidate my meaning, than by theſe lines from Dryden:

'Still the warm ſun its cheering power withheld,
'Nor added colours to the world *reveal'd*.'

"I beg I may not be underſtood, that I am recommending to the preacher to effuſe a gaudy colouring over his compoſition. The celeſtial form of religion does not require the flowing robe of oſtentation, nor is it to be viewed as through a priſm. A Chriſtian audience is not to be amuſed with the tricks of oratory, nor is the ſpiritual food which the audience demands at the hands of their paſtors to be ſupplied with the flowers of rhetoric. 'The paſtors,' ſays Biſhop Taylor (in his ſermon on the Duty of Miniſters) 'are not to feed the people with 'gay tulips and uſeleſs daffodils, but 'with the bread of life, and medicinal 'plants, ſpringing from the margin of 'the fountain of ſalvation.'

"I ſhall reſerve for another opportunity ſome obſervations on the ſermons that have appeared in the courſe of the laſt ten years; in which I have attempted to ſhow, that, however many of them may be eſteemed beautiful moral eſſays, they are devoid of that evangelic and paſtoral *unction*, which the pulpit demands: that they are not calculated to reach the affections, nor, in correſpondence with the object in view, either to diſturb, terrify, ſoften, encourage, or conſole. They contain no communicative ſenſibility, and have nothing that is glowing, ſeraphic, or incentive. If any authority were requiſite to corroborate my opinion on this ſubject, I find the ſentiments of Biſhop Warburton in perfect conſonance with mine: in his Directions for the Study of Theology, he has theſe words: 'A pathetic addreſs to 'the paſſions and affections of penitent 'hearers, perhaps the moſt operative 'of all the various ſpecies of inſtruction, is that in which the Engliſh 'pulpit is moſt defective'." *P.* v.

"The many texts which will preſent themſelves to the biblical ſtudent as candidates for his choice, ſhould be previouſly examined before he makes his ſelection. He ſhould ſoar on the wings of contemplation, and hover over the ſacred ground, till, diſcovering a text that forcibly attracts him, he ſhould ſeize it, as the deſcending eagle ruſhes on his prey.

"'The ſubject of the diſcourſe,' ſays Dr. Langhorn, 'may ſometimes 'preach more effectually than the diſ-'courſe itſelf: ariſing either from the 'energy and brevity of the expreſſion, 'or from adapting it with an obvious 'propriety to ſome temporary occa-'ſion. When the fate of Aaron's 'two ſons was pronounced, the ſa-'cred writer gives us this ſhort and 'ſtriking deſcription: *Aaron held his 'peace.* What expreſſion! Would not 'this be a moſt proper text for the 'ſubject of religious reſignation? And 'would not the text itſelf plead more 'emphatically than the moſt laboured 'ſermon *?'

"If hiſtory (as it has been aſſerted) is philoſophy realized, hiſtorical preaching is truth exemplified. What are words to things? What was the harangue of Anthony to his producing the body of Cæſar? Now a ſtory realizes a diſcourſe, and brings, as it were, the body of Cæſar to our view." *P.* xiii.

"I beg leave, before I conclude this Eſſay, to advert to the ſmall encouragement that is given to ſacred eloquence. The many charitable inſtitutions in this town, whoſe turrets pierce the ſkies, and, as Mr. Burke obſerves, 'like ſo many electrical con-'ductors avert the wrath of Heaven, 'do honour to general benevolence.' Theſe charitable inſtitutions, however, hold out no allurement to clerical talents. The trifling ſtipend offered to the morning or evening preacher is not ſufficiently attractive to a young man of genius to make him forego other literary purſuits, to devote himſelf entirely to this hallowed art, without which excellence is not to be attained, and, like the plighted virgin, leave behind all other endearing connexions to adhere to the object of her choice. The governors of the charitable inſtitutions may ſay, they offer

* "See a little tract, entitled, Letters on the Eloquence of the Pulpit."

to

to the preacher as much as they can deduct from their other various demands: to this ſuppoſed aſſertion of the governors, if I am not competent to reply, I may be allowed to obſerve, that if young men of diſtinguiſhed abilities were incited by a more liberal remuneration, the audience would be more numerous, more ſplendid, and the collection more productive. We have all heard of the ſurpriſing and repeated collections made in a neighbouring iſland by the means of ſacred eloquence. Genius ſhrinks (like the ſenſitive plant) uninvited by patronage, unexcited, unrewarded,

'Nor truſts its bloſſoms to the churliſh ſkies.'

"As the emboſomed ſeed ſprings not from the earth unleſs warm ſuns and genial ſhowers call it forth, ſo the parturient mind yields not the expected produce unleſs equal juſtice

'Scatters with a free, though frugal hand,
'Light golden ſhow'rs of plenty o'er the land,'

"Encouragement is the teſt of genius; it acts upon it as provocation operates upon an irritable mind. Genius is foſtered at the bar, and there we behold it triumphant. In muſical compoſition we behold the reverſe: although the *light golden ſhowers* are not wanting to the genial climate of the ſtage, none of our muſical dramas diſcover any original merit: the barren, uninventive compiler only does the honours of foreign compoſers; I am therefore compelled to think, that vocal and inſtrumental compoſitions are repugnant to Engliſh genius. But of the more important and more exalted art whoſe cauſe I am now pleading, I entertain a very different ſentiment. From many indications that appear on the ſurface, I indulge the pleaſing idea, that the quarry contains an invaluable treaſure. The new Royal Inſtitute proclaims the liberality of modern patronage: why might not a fund be eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of awakening an emulative diſpoſition in the riſing race of preachers, and of calling forth dormant and inactive capacities? Several perſons of the moſt enlightened diſcernment, with whom I have converſed upon this ſubject, concur with me in thinking, that an endowment of the nature I am ſuggeſting, would be productive of the moſt ſalutary and early effects: ſacred eloquence would aſſume the honours to which ſhe would then be entitled, and take the lead in the proceſſion of talents." *P.* xxxvi.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—ARTS AND SCIENCES—FORTIFICATION.

THE New Farmer's Calendar; or Monthly Remembrancer, for all Kinds of Country Buſineſs: comprehending all the material Improvements in the new Huſbandry, with the Management of Live Stock: inſcribed to the Farmers of Great *Britain*. By a FARMER and BREEDER. 8vo. 9s. *Symonds, Wright.*

Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Part V. 4to. 5s. *Cadell and Davies; Creech*, Edinburgh.

A Diſſertation on the Progreſs of the Fine Arts. By JOHN ROBERT SCOTT, D. D. 4to. 3s. *White.*

The complete Confectioner; or Houſekeeper's Guide to a ſimple and ſpeedy Method of underſtanding the whole Art of Confectionary, &c. by Mrs. H. Glaſs, Author of the "Art of Cookery." By MARIA WILSON. 8vo. 5s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

The firſt Principles of Field Fortification; containing conciſe and familiar Precepts for the Conſtruction, Attack, and Defence of Field Works; with a preliminary Introduction to the Science of Fortification in general. By CHARLES AUGUSTUS STRUENSEE. Tranſlated from the German, by WILLIAM NICOLAY, Captain-lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers. With Plates. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Nicol.*

The Proſpectus, Charter, Ordinances, Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain; together with alphabetical Liſts of its Proprietors and Subſcribers; and an Appendix: the whole forming a full

full and complete Account of that Eſtabliſhment—of its Objects, Conſtitution, and Government. 4to. 3s. *Cadell and Davies.*

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of George Waſhington, late Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America: interſperſed with biographical Anecdotes of the moſt eminent Men who effected the American Revolution. By JOHN CORRY. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Kearſley, Weſt and Hughes.*

DICTIONARIES—LANGUAGE.

New complete Pocket Dictionary of the Engliſh and German Languages; containing all the Words of general Uſe and Terms of Arts and Sciences, from the beſt Engliſh and German Dictionaries. Compiled by FREDERIC REINARD RICKLEFS: with a Preface, by J. J. ESCHENBURG. 2 vols. ſmall 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Wilman*, Bremen; *Geiſweiler*, London.

A complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Language; containing the Subſtance of the moſt approved German Grammars, particularly Adelung; and arranged upon a Plan perfectly new and eaſy. By GEORGE CRABB. 12mo. 6s. bound. *Johnſon.*

An Eſſay on Punctuation; being an Attempt to reduce the Practice of Pointing to the Government of diſtinct and explicit Rules, by which every Point may be accounted for, after the Manner of Parting. By THOMAS STACKHOUSE. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Bound 2s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes, Chapple.*

EDUCATION.

The Engliſh Reader; or, Pieces in Proſe or Poetry, ſelected from the beſt Writers: deſigned to aſſiſt young Perſons to read with Propriety and Effect, to improve their Language and Sentiments, and to inculcate ſome of the moſt important Principles of Piety and Virtue; with a few preliminary Obſervations on the Principles of good Reading. By LINDLEY MURRAY, Author of "Engliſh Grammar adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners." 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Dangerous Sports: a Tale, addreſſed to Children, warning them againſt Expoſure to thoſe Situations from which alarming Injuries ſo often proceed. By JAMES PARKINSON. 12mo. 2s. *Symonds.*

The Grand Alphabet of Alphabets, being an engraved Series of Running Hand Copies, every Line of which contains all the Letters of the Engliſh Language. 6d. *Bowles and Carver.*

HISTORY—TOPOGRAPHY.

A Review of the Origin, Progreſs, and Reſult of the deciſive War with the late Tippoo Sultaun in Myſore; with Notes. By JAMES SALMOND, Eſq. of the Bengal Military Eſtabliſhment. To which are added, ſome Account of Zemaun Shah; the Proceedings of a Jacobin Club formed at Seringapatam; official Advices to India on the Subject of the War; an Abſtract of the Forces employed; Letters from Generals Stewart and Harris, containing the Accounts of the Engagements on the 6th of March and 7th of May 1799; and Major-general Baird's Report of the Storming of Seringapatam; and an Appendix, containing Tranſlations of the principal State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun, and other important official Papers. By M. WOOD, Eſq. Colonel and late Chief Engineer, Bengal. 8vo. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire. Part IV. Containing the Hundred of Eaſt Goſcote. With 70 Plates. By JOHN NICHOLS, F.A.S. Edinburgh and Perth. Folio. 2l. 12s. 6d. *Nichols.*

A Deſcription of the Houſe and Gardens at Stourhead in the County of Wilts, the Seat of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. With a Catalogue of the Pictures, &c. 12mo. 1s. *Eaſton*, Saliſbury; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Obſervations on the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Egyptians; with Remarks on the Plague, &c. By JOHN ANTES. 4to. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

LAW.

A Treatiſe of the Law of Executors and Adminiſtrators. By SAMUEL TOLLER, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq. Barriſter at Law. 8vo. 8s. *Butterworth.*

The

The Practical Register in Chancery, with the Addition of the modern Cases, &c. By JOHN WYATT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 9s. *Butterworth.*

Reports of Cases upon maritime Prizes, &c. argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, commencing with the Judgments of the Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Michaelmas Term 1798. By CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, L.L.D. Advocate in Doctors' Commons. Vol. I. Part II. 8vo. 5s. *Butterworth.*

A Report of the Case of Horner versus Liddiard, upon the Question of what Consent is necessary to the Marriage of illegitimate Minors? determined on the 24th of May 1799, in the Consistorial Court of London, before the Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Chancellor of the Diocese; with an introductory Essay on the Laws relative to Illegitimacy and Marriage in general. By ALEXANDER CROKE, L. L. D. Advocate in Doctors' Commons. 8vo. 5s. *Butterworth.*

Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four Books. By Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knight, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. A new Edition, with considerable Additions. 2l. 2s.—*Cadell and Davies.*

Strictures on the unfounded and illegal Claims of the Common Carriers. Addressed to all Merchants and Traders. 8vo. 1s. *Phillips*, George Yard.

Thoughts on capital Punishment. By HUGH WADE GREY, M. A. 8vo. 1s. *Robinsons.*

The Proceedings of the House of Lords in the Case of Benjamin Flower, Printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, for a supposed Libel on the Bishop of Llandaff; with prefatory Remarks and Animadversions on the Writings of the Bishop of Llandaff; the Rev. R. Ramsden, A.M. Fellow of Trinity College; and the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M. Minister of the Baptist Meeting, Cambridge. By the PRINTER. To which are added, the Argument in the Court of King's Bench, on a Motion for an Habeas Corpus; and a Postscript, containing Remarks on the Judgment of that Court. By HENRY CLIFFORD, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 4s. *Flower*, Cambridge; *Crosby and Letterman*, London.

MISCELLANIES.

The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is, with all the Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and several Cures of it. In three Partitions. With their several Sections, Members, and Subjections, philosophically, medicinally, historically, opened and cut up. By DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR. With a satirical Preface conducing to the following Discourse. The ninth Edition corrected; to which are now first prefixed, an Account of the Author, and Frontispieces. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. Large Paper 1l. 18s. *Vernor and Hood, Otridge.*

Essays, selected from Montaigne. With a Sketch of the Life of the Author. 8vo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies, E. Harding.*

A Review of the Review of a new Preface to the second Edition of Mr. Jones's Life of Bishop Horne, in the British Critic for February 1800 In a Letter to a Friend. By A. J. N. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

Remarks on the Posthumous Works of the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke; and on the Preface published by his Executors, the Doctors French Laurence and Walker King. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

A Letter from Denmark. By the Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, Bart. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

Reasons, addressed to both Houses of Parliament, why a certain Class of the People, in a State of Disease, should be permitted to have the Benefit of Port Wine, as a Medicine, free of all Duty. By a GENTLEMAN of the Faculty. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Becket.*

The Supplement to the General Stud Book; being the Produce of Mares, continued to 1799 inclusive, by the same Author. To which is added, a short Dissertation on Horses. By Colonel GILBERT IRONSIDE. 8vo. 10s. 6d. half bound. *Weatherby.*

Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

General Zoology; or systematic Natural History. By GEORGE SHAW, M. D. F. R. S. With Plates, from the first Authorities, and most select

Specimens. Engraved principally by Heath. Vol. I. Parts I. and II. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Large Paper 2l. 12s. 6d. *Kearsley.*

A new Syſtem of Mineralogy, in the Form of Catalogue, after the Manner of Baron Born's Syſtematic Catalogue of the Collection of Foſſils of Mlle. Eléonore de Raab. By WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D. &c. 4to. 15s *Robinſons.*

A new Treatiſe on Flower Painting; or, every Lady her own Drawing-maſter: containing the moſt familiar and eaſy Inſtructions for obtaining a complete Knowledge of drawing Flowers with Taſte, without the Aſſiſtance of a Maſter. By G. BROWN. Nos. I. II. III. With plain and coloured Plates. 4to. 7s. 6d. each. *White, Faulder.*

NOVELS.

A Short Story, interſperſed with Poetry: a Novel. By a YOUNG LADY. In which the Emotions of Love, as they ariſe in a virtuous Heart and ſtrong Imagination, are pourtrayed. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Cawthorn, Weſt and Hughes.*

New Tales of the Caſtle; or, the Noble Emigrants: a Story of modern Times. By Mrs. PILKINGTON. 12mo. 2s. *Verner and Hood.*

Conſtantia Neville; or, the Weſt Indian: a Novel. By HELENA WELLS, Author of the "Stepmother," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Sailor Boy. 2 vols. 12mo. *Lane, Miller.*

The Family Story. By Mr. SMITH. 3 vols. 12mo, 10s. 6d. *Croſby and Letterman.*

Mourtray Family: a Novel. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Faulder.*

Miriam: a Novel. By the AUTHOR of "Frederic and Caroline," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

Andrew Stuart; or, the Northern Wanderer: a Novel. By MARY ANN HANWAY, Author of "Elinor; or, the World as it is." 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. *Lane, Miller.*

Serena: a Novel. By CATHERINE SELDEN, Author of the "Engliſh Nun," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Lane, Miller.*

Horatio of Holſtein. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. *Dutton.*

Tales of Truth. 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. *Dutton.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

The Chemical Pocket-book; or, Memoranda Chemica, arranged in a Compendium of Chemiſtry, according to the lateſt Diſcoveries, with Bergman's Table of ſingle elective Attractions, as improved by Dr. G. Pearſon. Calculated as well for the occaſional Reference of the profeſſional Student, as to ſupply others with a general Knowledge of Chemiſtry. By JAMES PARKINSON, 12mo. 5s. *Symonds, Callow.*

Obſervations on the Effect of various Articles of the Materia Medica, in the Cure of Lues Venerea. By JOHN PEARSON, ſenior Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, &c. 4s. 6d. 8vo. *Callow.*

The moſt cogent Reaſons why aſtringent Injections, cauſtic Bougies, and violent Salivations, ſhould be baniſhed for ever from Practice: with the mildeſt Methods of ſafely treating every Species of Venereal Infection, Strictures of the Urethra, &c. and correcting Miſchiefs ariſing from cauſtic Bougies. By WILLIAM ROWLEY, M. D. &c. &c. 8vo. 4s. *Murray and Highley.*

Some Obſervations on the Bilious Fevers of 1797, 1798, and 1799. By RICHARD PEARSON, M.D. Phyſician to the General Hoſpital, Birmingham, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Seeley.*

Tranſactions of a Society for the Improvement of medical and chirurgical Knowledge. With Plates. 8vo. Vol. II. 7s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

A Letter to Thomas Keate, Eſq. Surgeon-general to the Army, one of the Surgeons to St. George's Hoſpital, &c. &c. with ſome general Remarks on the medical Profeſſion; occaſioned by the approaching Election of a Surgeon to St. George's Hoſpital, vacant by the Reſignation of Charles Hawkins, Eſq. on the 9th of April 1800. 8vo. 1s. *Hurſt.*

Remarks on ſome of the Opinions of the late Mr. John Hunter, reſpecting the Venereal Diſeaſe; in a Letter to Joſeph Adams, M. D. By HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, Surgeon. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Boſley.*

A Lecture on the Preſervation of Health. By T. GARNETT, M. D. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain, &c. 12mo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

POETRY

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Favourite Village: a Poem. By JAMES HURDIS, D.D. Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 4to. 6s. *Johnson.*

Equanimity: a Poem. By MASON CHAMBERLIN. Sm. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

Verses to the Memory of Joseph Warton, D.D. late Head-master of Winchester College. By RICH. MANT, A.B. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 4to. 2s *Hamwell and Parker*, Oxford; *Rivingtons*, London.

The Poems of Gray. A new Edition, adorned with Plates. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 1l. 1s. *Du Roveray, Hurst.*

The Henriade: an Epic Poem, in ten Cantos. Translated from the French of Voltaire into English Rhyme, with large historical and critical Notes. The five last Books. 4to. 10s 6d. (See M. Epitome, Vol. I. p. 252) *Booker.*

The first and fourth Books of the Odes of Horace. Translated into English Verse. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

Original Songs; being a choice and favourite Collection on serious, moral, and lively Subjects. By GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY. 1s. Fine Paper 1s. 6d. *West and Hughes, Chapple.*

The Annual Anthology, Vol. II. 12mo. 6s. (See p. 186.) Bristol, printed; *Longman and Rees*, London.

The Meteors; consisting of entirely original Poetry. 2 vols. Sm. 8vo. 12s. *Black and Parry, Symonds.*

Poems, epistolary, lyric, and elegiacal, in three Parts. By the Rev. THOS. MAURICE, A.M. Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, and Author of "Indian Antiquities," &c. 8vo. 9s. *Wright.*

Pandolfo Attonito; or, Lord Galloway's poetical Lamentations on the Removal of the Arm Chairs from the Pit at the Opera House! with a Preface and some Remarks, by the EDITOR. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Becket.*

A poetic Survey round Birmingham; with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactories of the Place. Intended as a Guide to Strangers. By J. BISSET, Author of "the Orphan Boy, the Flights of Fancy," &c. accompanied by a magnificent Directory, with the Names, Professions, &c. Superbly engraved in emblematic Plates. 8vo. 6s. Proofs 10s. 6d. Coloured 1l. 1s. Printed in Colours 2l. 2s. Printed for the *Author*, Birmingham; *Hurst, Chapman, Robinsons*, London.

Considerations on Milton's early Readings, and the Prima Stamina of his Paradise Lost. Together with Extracts from a Poet of the sixteenth Century. In a Letter to William Falconer, M.D. from CHARLES DUNSTER, M.A. Sm. 8vo. 5s. *Evans.*

Series of Plays. By JOANNA BAILLIE. Second Edition. 8vo. 7s. (See M. Epitome, Vol. II. p. 158.) *Cadell and Davies.*

The Systematic, or Imaginary Philosopher: a Comedy, in five Acts. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hookham*, New Bond Street.

Ignez de Castro: a Portuguese Tragedy, in three Acts. Written by DON DOMINGO QUITA. Translated by BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Esq. Translator of the German Theatre. 12mo. 1s. *Vernor and Hood.*

The Happy Family: a Drama, in five Acts. From the German of AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE. By BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Translator of "the Stranger," as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. 8vo. 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Johanna of Montfaucon: a dramatic Romance, in five Acts. Taken from the fourteenth Century. By AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE. The original Translation of the Manuscript from which Mr. Cumberland has formed his Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Geisweiler, Miller.*

Critical Remarks on Pizzaro, a Tragedy, taken from the German Drama of Kotzebue, and adapted to the English Stage, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan; with incidental Observations on the Subject of the Drama. By SAMUEL ARGENT BARDSLEY, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, The Speech of the Earl of Clare, on the Subject of Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By HENRY GRATTAN, Esq. 8vo. 1s. *Robinsons*,

An Inquiry into the State of the publi Mind amongſt the lower Claſſes; and on the Means of turning it to t e We fare of the State. In a Letter to William Wilberforce, Eſq. M.P. By ARTHUR YOUNG, Eſq. F.R.S. 8vo. 1s. *Richardſon.*

Speech of the Right Hon. John Beresford, in the Iriſh Parliament, March 27, 1800, on his moving the Article of the Union, relative to the future commercial Arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

Mr. Pitt's Democracy manifeſted: in a Letter to him, containing Praiſes of and Strictures on the Income Tax. By THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rickman.*

An Examination into the Principles contained in a Pamphlet, entitled, The Speech of Lord Minto; with ſome Remarks upon a Pamphlet, entitled, Obſervations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade. By the Right Honourable BARRY, EARL OF FARNHAM. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

Sans-Culotides; containing political Eſſays for the Advancement of Jacobinical Knowledge, and Jacobinical Eclogues and Georgics; imitated from Virgil, by CINCINNATUS RIGSHAW, Profeſſor of Theophilanthropy, Member of the Correſponding and Revolutionary Societies, Brother of the Roſy Croſs, Knight, Philoſopher of the Order of Illuminati, and Citizen of the French and Hibernian Republics. 4to. 5s. — *Chapple, Lee.*

A Review of the political Conduct of the Hon. Charles James Fox. Addreſſed to the Celebrators of his Birth-day, and other Admirers. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cawthorn, Wright.*

Reaſons againſt refuſing to negotiate with France. By an APPROVER of the Meaſures of Adminiſtration during the former Periods of the War. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Faulder.*

A parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the labouring Poor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Thoughts on the Corn Trade; or, Propoſals for eſtabliſhing Regulations, by which the Buyer and the Seller would equally know, at all Times, the Quantity of Grain in the Kingdom. By a CORN-DEALER. 8vo. 6d. *Debrett.*

SERMONS.

The Faith of the Goſpel vindicated; being the Subſtance of two Sermons delivered extempore at the Baptiſt Meeting, Great Yarmouth, Oct. 27, 1799. By W. W. HORNE, Miniſter of the Goſpel. 8vo. 1s. 6d.— *Button.*

A Sermon, preached at Heddington, Wilts, on Wedneſday, March 12th, 1800, being the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By the Rev. RICHARD WEAVER. 8vo. 1s. *Macklin and Redgwood.*

A Diſcourſe on Romans, xiii. 8. —"Owe no man any thing;"— Preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge. By GEORGE WHITMORE, B.D. Fellow and Law Tutor of St. John's College. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons, J. Hookham.*

Six Sermons, preached in Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh. By the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, A.M. and Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Family Sermons. By the Rev. E. W. WHITAKER, late of Chriſt Church, Oxford, &c. Vol. III. 8vo. 6s. *Rivingtons, Faulder.*

A Sermon, preached on Occaſion of the late General Faſt, March 12th, 1800, at Clapham in Surry. By the Rev. THOMAS URWICK. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies, Longman and Rees.*

Tax upon Income. The Payment of Tribute a Duty of ſtrict moral Obligation. A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Pariſh Church of Sheffield (purſuant to the Will of the late Dr. Waterhouſe), on the 30th of Jan. 1799, being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. To which are annexed, ſome ſhort Obſervations on the Word "Loyalty," in Anſwer to Mr. Urban's Reviewer. By GEORGE SMITH, A.M. 8vo. 6d. *Matthews.*

A Sermon, preached before the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in the Abbey Church, Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday, March 12th, 1800, being the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By JOHN LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD. 4to. 1s. *Hanwell and Parker,* Oxford; *Rivingtons,* London.

A Sermon, delivered at Caſtle Green Chapel, Briſtol, on the laſt Faſt Day. By the Rev. JOHN HAY. 8vo. 1s. *Button.*

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

The Riſe and Diſſolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis; including the Origin of modern Deiſm and Atheiſm; the Genius and Conduct of thoſe Aſſociations; their Lecture Rooms, Field Meetings, and Deputations; from the Publication of Paine's Age of Reaſon till the preſent Period. With general Conſiderations on the Influence of Infidelity upon Society; anſwering the various Objections of Deiſts and Atheiſts; and a Poſtſcript upon the preſent State of democratical Politics; Remarks upon Profeſſor Robiſon's late Work, &c. &c. By WILLIAM HAMILTON REID. 8vo. 3s. *Hatchard.*

A Diſſertation on the Aſiatic Trinities, extracted from the fourth and fifth Volumes of the Indian Antiquities. By the AUTHOR of that Work. With Plates in 4to. 8vo. 9s. —— *Gardiner.*

Obſervations on the ſeventh Form of Roman Government; in a Letter to the Rev. Henry Kett, B D. Author of "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy." By a LAYMAN. 8vo. 1s. *Butterworth.*

Scripture the only Guide to religious Truth A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Baptiſts in York, in relinquiſhing the popular Syſtems of Religion from the Study of the Scriptures. By D. EATON. 8vo. 2s. *Johnſon.*

Practical Obſervations on the Revelation of St. John. Written in the Year 1775. By the late Mrs. BOWDLER. Small 8vo. 5s. Printed by *Cruttwell*, Bath; *Robinſons*, *Hatchard*, London.

Chriſtianity vindicated, in a Series of Letters addreſſed to Mr. Volney, in Anſwer to his Books called Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires. By the Rev. PETER ROBERTS, A. M. 8vo. 5s. *Weſt and Hughes*, *Chapple.*

A Compariſon of the Inſtitutions of Moſes with thoſe of the Hindoos and other ancient Nations; with Remarks on Dupui's Origin of all Religions; the Laws and Inſtitutions of Moſes methodized; an Addreſs to the Jews on the preſent State of the World, and the Prophecies relating to it. By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. 8vo. 9s. *Johnſon.*

Twelve critical Diſſertations on the Nature and Occaſion of Pſalm and Prophecy. By JAMES HURDIS, D. D 8vo. 5s. *Johnſon.*

Elements of Chriſtian Theology, &c. By GEORGE PRETYMAN, D D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of Lincoln. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Cadell and Davies.*

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. Part the Firſt, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients, from the Sea of Suez to the Coaſt of Zanguebar. With Diſſertations. By WILLIAM VINCENT, D. D. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

An Account of a Voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe; undertaken by Order of the Conſtituent Aſſembly of France, and performed in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793, in the Recherche and Eſpérance Ships of War, under the Command of Rear-admiral Bruni D'Entrecaſteaux. Written by M. LABILLARDIERE, Correſpondent of the ci-devant Academy of Sciences of Paris, Member of the Society of Natural Hiſtory, and one of the Naturaliſts attached to the Expedition. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. With 44 Plates in 4to. *Debrett.*

Another Tranſlation of the above. 4to. With Plates 2l. 2s and 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. *Stockdale.*

A Voyage to the Iſle of France, Iſle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope; with Obſervations and Reflections upon Nature and Mankind. Tranſlated from the French of J. H. B. DE ST. PIERRE, Author of the Studies of Nature, Paul and Virginie, &c. 8vo. 7s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Memoirs of the Life and Travels of the late Charles Macpherſon, Eſq. in Aſia, Africa, and America; illuſtrative of Manners, Cuſtoms, and Character; with a particular Inveſtigation of the Nature, Treatment, and poſſible Improvement of the Negro in the Britiſh and French Weſt India Iſlands. Written by himſelf, chiefly between the Years 1773 and 1790. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Conſtable*, Edinburgh; *Vernor and Hood*, London.

A deſcrip-

A deſcriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other natural Curioſities in Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, and a Part of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. By JOHN HOUSEMAN. 8vo. 5s. *Jollie*, Carliſle; *Law*, London.

PRINTS—BOOKS OF PRINTS, AND MAPS.

Portrait of the late Pope Pius VI. after an original Model in Wax, taken from the Life at Rome. By Mr. MARCHANT. 4s. Proofs 6s. *Booker, Colnaghi and Co.*

General Waſhington and Family; conſiſting of the General, his Lady, and Maſter and Miſs Criſtis, their Grandchildren. Painted and engraved by E. SAVAGE of Philadelphia; ſize 24½ by 20. 1l. 11s. 6d. Proofs 3l. 3s. *Wilkinſon.*

Portrait of Joſeph Black, M. D. F. R. S. E. RAEBURN p. HEATH ſc. 7s. 6d. *Heath.*

Portrait of Alexander, Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. NORTHCOTE p. BARTOLOZZI ſc. 1l. 1s. Proofs 2l. 2s. *Jeffryes.*

Portrait of Lord Duncan, wh. l. DANLOUX p. SMITH ſc. 1l. 1s. *Danloux.*

Nymph and Cupid; Bacchante and Cupid. VIEIRA inv. BARTOLOZZI ſc. 10s. In Colours 1l. 1s. *Bartolozzi and Co.*

A Girl going to Market; a Boy returning from Fiſhing. BARKER p. GAUGAIN ſc. 12s. Proofs 1l. 4s. In Colours 1l. 4s. *Teſtolini.*

Sporting Dogs and Horſes in a Park. HONDIUS and GOWER p. LEURNOS and PHILIPS ſc. 15s. Coloured 1l. 1s. *Schiavonetti.*

General la Fayette in Priſon, attended by the Marchioneſs and his amiable Daughters. STOTHARD p. POLLARD ſc. 10s. 6d. *Pollard.*

The Coſtume of China, illuſtrated by ſixty Engravings: with Explanations in Engliſh and French. By GEORGE HENRY MASON, Eſq. Major of His Majeſty's (late) 102d Regiment. 4to. Coloured 6l. 6s. *Miller.*

Apollo and the Muſes on Mount Parnaſſus. GUTTENBRUM p. FACIUS and BARTOLOZZI ſc. 1l. 11s. 6d. Coloured 3l. 3s. *Colnaghi.*

A Supplement to a Collection of Etchings, repreſenting the beſt Examples of ancient ornamental Architecture, drawn from the Originals in Rome, and other Parts of Italy, during the Years 1794-5-6. By CHARLES HEATHCOTE TATHAM, Architect. Folio. 1l. 1s. *Gardiner.*

A Repreſentation of the Dinner given by Lord Romney to the Kentiſh Volunteers, in Preſence of their Majeſties and the Royal Family, Auguſt 1ſt, 1799, at his Lordſhip's Seat near Maidſtone. ALEXANDER del. and ſc. 1l. 1s. Coloured 2l. 2s. *Alexander.*

Portrait of Lord Somerville. WOODFORDE p. WARD ſc. 1l. 1s. Proof 2l. 2s. *Peggi.*

Smith's new and accurate Map of the Lakes in Cumberland, Weſtmorland, and Lancaſhire. Sheet 4s. in a Caſe 6s. *Smith*, Strand.

A reduced Map of the Empire of Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Griſons, Italy, Sicily, Corſica, and Sardinia. By Captain CHAUCHARD, &c. 3 ſheets. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

A new Map of the French Part of the Iſland of St. Domingo; drawn from the aſtronomical Obſervations of Meſſrs. Puyſegur, Borda, and Verdun. By Major PECHON, of the Engineers. Sheet. 10s. 6d. *Wilkinſon.*

A new Map of the Iſland of Tortola; drawn from an actual Survey. By GEORGE KING. With the Names of the Proprietors, and Reference to their reſpective Eſtates. Sheet, coloured. 6s. *Wilkinſon.*

A corrected Sheet Map of the Peninſula of India; in which the Partition of the whole Empire of Tippoo Sultan in ſhown, and the Ceſſions of 1792 clearly diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of 1799. By Major RENNELL. Coloured. 5s. *Nicol.*

A new Map of Africa; including Arabia, the Mediterranean, with Part of the Coaſt of South America, compiled from the Obſervations of the lateſt Travellers: on four imperial ſheets. 10s. 6d. *Wilkinſon.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

Portrait of the late George Steevens, Eſq. painted by ZOFFANI; to be engraved by S. Harding. 5s. Proofs 10s. 6d.

Milton's

Milton's Poems. Edited by the Rev. H. J. TODD, M. A. minor Canon of Canterbury, &c. 6 vols. 8vo.

The Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery, from the earlieſt Period to the Cloſe of the eighteenth Century; in which the great Object will be, to compreſs and connect the extenſive and, at preſent, detached Subject of Diſcovery. By JAMES STANIER CLARKE, F. R. S. domeſtic Chaplain to the Prince, and Vicar of Preſton: patroniſed and aſſiſted by profeſſional Men. 4to. Illuſtrated by Charts, and appropriate Engravings.

The Beauties of Wiltſhire. 2 vols. 8vo. With Plates, from Drawings by Britton.

A Series of Views in the County of Hants, to be engraved by J. POWELL, Pupil to the late Mr. Pouncy, from Drawings by Hearne, Smith, Alexander, &c. &c. Size 8 inches by 6; each No. to contain ſix Prints. 12s. *Alexander.*

Secret Hiſtory of the Court of Ruſſia, under Catherine the Second and the Emperor Paul; tranſlated from a French Work, entitled, "Memoires Secrets ſur la Ruſſie." By THOMAS HOLCROFT.

The Puniſhments of China, repreſented in twenty-two coloured Prints, with Deſcriptions in Engliſh and French. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Britiſh Monachiſm; or, Monaſtic Manners and Cuſtoms: with the Rationale of them. By THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE.

A Statiſtical Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire (including the Archæological). To be publiſhed in Nos. 1s. 6d. each, or with Cuts in Wood 2s.: to form two 8vo. vols. in the Manner of Elegant Extracts.

LATIN BOOKS.

Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera; a new Edition, corrected and improved by the late Mr. JOHN LIVIE. 8vo. 6s. 6d. *Spilſbury, Payne*

Diateſſaron: ſive integra Hiſtoria Domini Noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, Græce, ex quatuor Evangeliis inter ſe collatis, ipſiſque Evangeliſtarum Verbis apte et ordinate diſpoſitis, confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis. Edidit J. WHITE, S. T. P. Ling. Arab. Prof. Oxon. Printed at the Clarendon Preſs.

Actuum Apoſtolorum et Epiſtolarum tam Catholicarum quam Paulinarum Verſio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codice MS. Ridleiano in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. repoſito, nunc primum edita: cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus J. WHITE, S. T. P. Ling. Arab. apud Oxon. Prof. 4to. Vol. I. 1l. 5s. in ſheets. Printed at the Clarendon Preſs.

Sophoclis Tragœdiæ ſeptem cum Animadverſionibus SAMUELIS MUSGRAVE, M. D. Acced. Sophoclis Fragmenta ex Editione Brunckiana. 8vo. 13s. Royal paper 1l. 6s. Printed at the Clarendon Preſs.

Appendix ad Editionem Novi Teſtamenti Græci, e Codice MS. Alexandrino a C. G. WOIDE deſcripti; in qua continentur Fragmenta Novi Teſtamenti, juxta Interpretationem Dialecti ſuperioris Ægypti quæ Thebadica vel Sahidica appellantur, e Codicibus Oxon. maxima ex Parte deſumpta, cum Diſſertatione de Verſione Bibliorum Ægyptiaca. Quibus ſubjicitur Codicis Vaticani Collatio. Folio. 2l. 2s. in ſheets. Printed at the Clarendon Preſs.

T. Livii Patavini Hiſtoria ex Recenſione Drakenborchii. Accedit Erneſti Gloſſarium Livianum. 6 tom. 12mo. 1l. 7s. Royal paper 1l. 19s. Printed at the Clarendon Preſs.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY J. DEBOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND W. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Memoires de l'Inſtitut National de France. Paris, An 6, 7, et 8. 6 vols. 4to. 6l.

Pieces relatives aux Opérations militaires et politiques du Général Bonaparte. Paris, An 8. 3 part. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Chimie Optomatique. Par COURRJOLLES. Paris, An 6. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Amour des Plantes. Paris, An 8. 12mo. 4s.

Abrégé de la Géographie de Guthrie, corrigée et augmentée par le Traducteur. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 7s.

Précis ſur les Forêts et Bois nationaux. Par CLAUSSE. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 3s.

De la Littérature conſidérée dans ſes Rapports avec les Inſtitutions ſociales. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée. Par CUVIER. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Eſprit de l'Encyclopédie. Paris, An 6, 7, et 8. 11 vols. 8vo. 3l. 6s.

Langue des Calculs. Par CONDILLAC. Paris, An 6. 8vo. 6s

Le Chateau de Duncan, ou l'Homme inviſible. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Miralba, Chef de Brigands. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Adelphine de Roſtanges, ou la Mere qui ne fut point Epouſe. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Irma, ou les Malheurs d'une jeune Orpheline. Paris, An 8 4 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Oeuvres de Gentil Bernard. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 7s

Connoiſſance des Tems, à l'Uſage des Aſtronomes et des Navigateurs, pour l'An 10. Paris, An 7. 8vo. 7s.

Science des jeunes Négocians et Teneurs de Livres. Par MIGNERET. Paris, An 7. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Fréderic. Paris, An 8. 3 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Biévriana, ou Jeux de Mots de M. de Biévre. Paris, An 8. 12mo. 2s.

Expériences ſur la Circulation du Sang. Par SPALLANZANI. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 6s.

Eſſai ſur le Perfectionnement des Arts Chimiques en France. Par CHAPTAL. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Philoſophie du Bonheur. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Des Signes et de l'Art de penſer, conſidérés dans leurs Rapports mutuels. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Delices de la Solitude. Par CANOLLE. Paris, An 7. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s.

Olbie, ou Eſſai ſur les Moyens de reformer les Mœurs d'une Nation: Par SAY. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 3s.

Conſidérations ſur les Rapports qui lien les Hommes en Société. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 3s.

Arithmetique appliquée au Commerce, à la Banque et aux Finances. Par DELILLE. Paris, An 6. 8vo. 7s.

Obſervations ſur l'Origine de la Perruque des Dames de Paris. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 1s.

Eſquiſſe d'un Cours d'Hygiene, ou l'Art de conſerver la Santé. Par MOREAU. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 2s 6d.

De la Peſte, et les Moyens de l'en preſerver. Par PAPON. Paris, An 8. 2 vols 8vo. 12s.

Zoographie des diverſes Regions de l'ancien et du nouveau Continent. Par JAUFFRET. Paris, 1800. 4to. Fig. 1re et 2e livraiſons, coloriés. 1l. 4s.

Do. Fig. 1re et 2e livraiſons, en noir. 18s.

Phytologie Univerſelle, ou Hiſtoire des Plantes. Par JOLYCLERC. Paris, An 7. 5 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Oeuvres de Goudin. Paris, An 8. 4to. 5s.

Tableau du Commerce de la Grèce. Par BEAUJOUR. Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Hiſtoire Naturelle de Buffon, réduite à ce qu'elle contient de plus inſtructif et de plus intéreſſant. Par BERNARD. Paris, An 8. 10 vols. 8vo. Fig. 4l.

Do. Grand pap. velin, 9l.

Vie et Aventures de Robinſon Cruſoe. Paris, An 8. 3 vols. 8vo. Fig. 1l. 5s.

Eſſai ſur l'Etat actuel de l'Adminiſtration des Finances et de la Richeſſe Nationale de la Grande Bretagne. Par FREDERIC GENTZ. 8vo. 5s. *Perthes.*

Les Adieux à Bonaparte. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

ERRATUM.

P. 156. Dryden's Proſe Works, fine Paper, for 3*l.* read 3*l.* 3*s.*

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JUNE 1800.

XL. *An Account of a Voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe*, undertaken by Order of the Conſtituent Aſſembly of France, and performed in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793, in the Recherche and Eſpérance, Ships of War, under the Command of Rear-admiral Bruni d' Entrecaſteaux. Tranſlated from the French of M. LABILLARDIERE, Correſpondent of the ci-devant Academy of Sciences, Member of the Society of Natural Hiſtory of Paris, and one of the Naturaliſts attached to the Expedition. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 423. Illuſtrated by Engravings, in 4to. and a Chart, exhibiting the Track of the Ships. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Debrett.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Angus, Warren, Walker, Birrell, Eaſtgate, Sparrow, Taylor, &c.

1. *CHART of the Indian Ocean, and a Part of the South Sea, exhibiting the Track of the Recherche and Eſpérance.*
2. *View of the Admiralty Iſlands.*
3. *Savage of the Admiralty Iſlands.*
4. *Manner of fiſhing of the Savages of Cape Diemen.*
5. *Savages of Cape Diemen preparing their Meal.*
6. *Woman of Cape Diemen.*
7. *Man of Cape Diemen.—Child of Cape Diemen.*
8. *Man of Cape Diemen.*
— *Feenou, Chief of the Warriors of Tongataboo.*
9. *Black Swan of Cape Diemen.*
10. *Black-ſpotted Parrakeet of Cape Diemen.*
11. *Calao of the Iſland of Waygiou.*
12. *Fig. 1, 2, and 3. Aſeroe rubra.*
— *Fig. 4, 5, and 6. Spider, which the New Caledonians eat.*
— *Fig. 7 and 8. Shield of the Natives of La Louiſiade.*
— *Fig. 9. Hatchet of the Natives of La Louiſiade.*
13. *Eucalyptus globulus.*
14. *Exocarpos cupreſſiformis.*
15. *Diplarrena moræa.*
16. *Richea glauca.*
17. *Mazeutoxeron rufum.*
18. *Carpodontos lucida.*
19. *Mazeutoxeron reflexum.*
20. *Eucalyptus cornuta.*
21. *Chorizema ilicifolia.*
22. *Anigozanthos rufa.*
23. *Bankſia repens.*
24. *Bankſia nivea.*
25. *A Savage of New Zealand.*
— *A young Female Savage of New Zealand.*
26. *Entertainment given to Admiral d' Entrecaſteaux, by Toobou, King of the Friendly Iſlands.*
27. *A Dance at the Friendly Iſlands, in preſence of Queen Tineh.*
28. *Double Canoe of the Friendly Iſlands.*
29. *Toobou, Son of the King of the Friendly*

Friendly Iſlands—Vouacecee, an Inhabitant of the Fidgi or Fegee Iſlands.

30. *Woman of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands.*
— *Woman of Amboyna.*
31. *Articles in uſe among the Inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands.*
32. } *Other Articles in uſe among the In-*
33. } *habitants of the Friendly Iſlands.*
34. *Woman of Iſle de Beaupré—Man of ditto.*
35. *Savage of New Caledonia throwing a Dart.*
36. *Woman of New Caledonia.*
37. *Articles in uſe among the Savages of New Caledonia.*
38. *Other Articles in uſe among the Inhabitants of New Caledonia.*
39. *Magpie of New Caledonia.*
40. *Dracophyllum verticillatum.*
41. *Antholoma montana.*
42. *View in the Iſland of Bouro, taken from the Roadſtead.*
43. *Canoe of the Arſacides.*
— *Canoe of the Iſland of Bouka.*
44. *Double Canoe of New Caledonia.*
— *Catamaran of Cape Diemen.*
— *Canoe of the Iſland of Santa Cruz, or Egmont Iſland, in the South Sea.*

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

THE Tranſlator's Preface—Introduction—Liſt of Plates—Index of the Articles of Natural Hiſtory, with the Linnæan and Engliſh Names.

CHAP. I. Departure from Breſt—Arrival at Santa Cruz—Journey to the Peak of Teneriffe—Reſults of Obſervations made for aſcertaining the Variation of the magnetic Needle—A new Volcano to the s. w. of the Peak.—II. Proceed to the Cape of Good Hope—Shining Phenomenon in the Sea ſingularly phoſphoric—The Cauſe aſcertained—Man-of-war Bird—Method of preventing the Putrefaction of freſh Water—A Lunar Rainbow—Arrival at the Cape of Good Hope.—III. Depoſitions of two French Captains that Commodore Hunter had ſeen at the Admiralty Iſlands ſome Natives dreſſed in the Uniform of the French Navy—Captain Bligh ſent from England to procure the Bread-fruit Tree at the Society Iſlands—Violence of the ſouth-eaſt Winds—Excurſions to the Mountains.—IV. Departure from the Cape—Extraordinary Flight of the Albatroſs—Iſland of St. Paul—Its Foreſts on fire—Luminous Sparks at the Extremity of our Conductors—Large phoſphoric Molecules—Anchor in Port d'Entrecaſteaux.—V. Excurſions to the Interior—Trees of a prodigious Height—Black Swans—Kangaroo—Diſcover a Strait from Storm Bay to Adventure Bay—Seal called *Phoca Monachus*—Broiled human Bones found—Anchor in d'Entrecaſteaux's Strait—Various Meetings with the Savages.—VI. Paſſage from Cape Diemen to New Caledonia—Survey of Bougainville's and Bouka Iſlands—Fondneſs of the Savages of Bouka Iſland for Muſic—Determine the Poſition of various Points of theſe Iſlands.—VII. Paſſage through St. George's Channel—Interviews with the Inhabitants of the Admiralty Iſlands—Their whimſical Coſtume—Deſpotiſm of the Chiefs—Hermit Iſlands—A new Iſland diſcovered—Singular Effects of the Tides—Anchor at Amboyna.—VIII. Viſit the Governor—Excurſions into the Interior—Sugar extracted from the Sago Palm—The flying Lizard—*Matai*, which preſerves the Harveſt from Pillage—Dexterous Manner of catching the Cancer Carcinus—Culture of the Nutmeg Tree and Clove Tree—Cutaneous Diſorders common at Amboyna—Obſervations on the Iſland and its Inhabitants.—IX. Departure from Amboyna—Navigation along the ſouth-weſt Coaſt of New Holland—Anchor in Legrand's Bay—New Species of Swan—Marine Salt found at upwards of 200 Meters in perpendicular Height—Arrive at Cape Diemen.

VOL. II.

X. Singular Organization of the Bark of ſeveral Trees in New Holland—Difficulty of penetrating into the Foreſts—Pit-coal towards the north-weſt of the South Cape—Interview with the Savages—Their Conduct peaceable—Women dive for Lobſters and other Shell-fiſh.—XI. Departure from Rocky Bay—Ships run aground in d'Entrecaſteaux's Strait—Anchor in Adventure Bay.—XII. Interview with the Inhabitants of New Zealand—Diſcover ſeveral unknown Iſlands—Tongataboo—King Toobou and Queen Tineh give an Entertainment to the Admiral—The Smith of the Recherche murdered by the Natives—Take on board ſome young Plants of the Bread-fruit Tree.—XIII. Depart from Tongataboo—Diſcovery of Beaupré's Iſland—New Caledonia—The Natives are Cannibals—Death of Captain Huon—New Species of Spider eaten by the Savages.—XIV. Depart from New Caledonia—Inhabitants of Santa Cruz or Egmont Iſland.—One of our Sailors mortally wounded by an Arrow—Solomon's Archipelago—Treachery of the Inhabitants—Explore the north Coaſt of La Louiſiade—Danger of this Navigation—Paſs through Dampier's Strait—Death of Admiral d'Entrecaſteaux—Great Ravages by the Scurvy.—XV. Waygiou—Paſs the Strait of Bouton—Samarang—Fort Ankai, near Batavia—Iſle of France—Return to France—Vocabulary of the Malay Language—Of the Languages of the Savages of Cape Diemen—Friendly Iſlands, New Caledonia, and the Natives of Waygiou—Table of the Route of the Eſpérance—Names and Value of the new French Meaſures, compared with the old.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

"THE Voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe had long ceaſed to engage the attention of the curious, and even ſeemed almoſt to have eſcaped the memory of the general claſs of readers, when, after a lapſe of ſeven years, one of the naturaliſts embarked on the expedition, recently publiſhed an account of it, a correct and unmutilated tranſlation of which will be found in the following ſheets; but, as M. Labillardière, in his Introduction, has not aſſigned any reaſon for the tardy appearance of his work, it may perhaps be not altogether unintereſting to ſtate briefly the principal cauſes which have occaſioned this delay.

"It will be ſeen towards the end of the ſecond volume, that, after the death of Captain Huon and of Rear-admiral d'Entrecaſteaux, the command of the expedition devolved on M. Dauribeau, who had been previouſly appointed captain of the Eſpérance. While the ſhips lay off Sourabaya, one of the principal ſettlements of the Dutch in the iſland of Java, an account was received there of war having broken out between France and Holland. Although the council of Sourabaya at firſt detained the French officer ſent to procure pilots to carry the ſhips into the road, they ſoon received orders from the regency of Batavia not only to admit the French ſhips, but to furniſh them and their crews with every neceſſary of which they might ſtand in need. The dyſentery having at this time made conſiderable ravages on board, moſt of the gentlemen belonging to the expedition took up their reſidence on ſhore. It appears that, three months after this, ſome freſh news having arrived from Europe, M. Dauribeau and the principal officers came to a reſolution of hoiſting the white flag, as the emblem of their attachment to the old monarchical government of France, and putting themſelves under the protection of the Dutch, they cauſed all the officers, naturaliſts, and ſuch of the people belonging to the two ſhips as they thought would eſpouſe the republican cauſe, to be apprehended and thrown into priſon. M. Dauribeau at the ſame time ſeized upon all the collections of the naturaliſts, and ſoon after prevailed on the governor of Samarang to cauſe their effects to be ſearched, in order to get poſſeſſion of the manuſcripts containing the obſervations which they had made during the voyage; but M. Labillardière and his friend M. Legrand ſaved their journals.

nals. The officers and other persons of the republican party were in the sequel transferred to the prisons of Batavia, and after a long confinement in the vicinity of that unhealthy spot, were exchanged, and sent to the Isle of France. The Recherche and the Espérance being left without men sufficient to navigate them, an inventory was taken of their furniture, stores, &c. by commissioners appointed on both sides; and these, together with the ships, were received by the regency of Batavia, to answer the advances made in provisions, and in other kinds of succour afforded to the officers and crews; the regency engaging that the Dutch government should account for the surplus to the King of France. M. Dauribeau died on the 22d of August 1794; and M. Rossel, then first lieutenant of the Recherche, consequently becoming the senior officer in command, took into his charge Admiral d'Entrecasteaux's journal, with all the charts, plans, drawings, specimens of natural history, &c. and early in the year 1795 embarked with them for Europe, in the Hoogly, a Dutch East-Indiaman, bound from Batavia to Amsterdam. On the 9th of June following, this and seven more Dutch ships that were in company with her were captured off St. Helena by his Majesty's ship the Sceptre of 64 guns, commanded by Captain Essington, who was bringing home his prizes, when, in consequence of the Hoogly springing a leak, she was so near foundering, as to make it necessary to take out all her people and abandon her: this service was executed on the 2d of September, when Captain Essington ordered her to be set on fire. On the Sceptre's arrival in England, Captain Essington transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty such of the journals, charts, plans, drawings, and collections in natural history belonging to Admiral d'Entrecasteaux's expedition, as, previous to the capture of the Hoogly, M. Rossel was conveying to Holland.

"On the 12th of March 1796 M. Labillardière arrived at Paris from the Isle of France, and finding his collection of specimens of natural history in the possession of the British government, he urged the persons exercising the government of France to claim them; this application being warmly seconded by Sir Joseph Banks, they were delivered up with the most scrupulous exactness, and in a manner that reflects the highest honour on the persons immediately concerned, and, with all the other papers, charts, plans, &c. transmitted to Paris in August 1796." *Vol.* i. *p.* xv.

"When Admiral d'Entrecasteaux touched at the Cape of Good Hope, he received dispatches from M. Saint-Felix, the French commander in chief on the India station, enclosing him the depositions of two French captains of merchantmen, which stated that Captain Hunter, late of the Syrius frigate, when passing by the Admiralty Islands, in his voyage from Botany Bay to Batavia in a Dutch vessel, perceived several canoes containing savages, some of whom appeared to him to be clothed in the uniform of the French navy, but with whom, from the contrariety of the winds and currents, he could not have any intercourse. Notwithstanding the improbability of the truth of this statement, Admiral d'Entrecasteaux, with a zeal highly honourable to his feelings, did not hesitate a single moment; he changed the plan of his route, to hasten to the Admiralty Islands. His ardour not having been crowned with success, he recommenced his search in the order prescribed by his instructions, and completely fulfilled them all, by exploring, as far as was in his power, those coasts, islands, &c. mentioned by La Pérouse in his last letter, without being able to obtain the smallest information, or any thing like a ground for a probable conjecture, concerning the fate of a man whose skill, perseverance, fortitude, and humanity, have justly entitled him to be placed at the head of those navigators of whom France may well cherish a proud and grateful remembrance." *Vol.* i. *p.* xxiv.

EXTRACTS.

PHOSPHORIC PHENOMENON IN THE SEA.

"I HAD preserved a few bottles of sea-water, taken up the evening before during its phosphorescence, to examine the little luminous bodies which are the cause of this phenomenon. This water, poured into a glass, was set in motion in the dark. I immediately

mediately ſaw ſome luminous globules which differed in no reſpect from thoſe which are commonly remarked when the ſea is agitated. It appeared to me quite an eaſy matter to try to ſeparate theſe bodies, in order to ſee whether the water would ſtill preſerve its phoſphoric quality: I ſtrained it through a piece of white-brown paper; ſome molecules, very gelatinous and tranſparent, the ſize of which was almoſt a third of a millimeter, remained in the ſtrainer, and from that time this ſea-water loſt all its phoſphoreſcence, which I reſtored to it at pleaſure, by throwing therein the little molecules. It was neceſſary not to leave theſe diminutive animals expoſed long to the air, for they ſoon loſt all their phoſphoric properties.

"I have ſeveral times repeated the ſame experiment in ſeas very diſtant from each other, and I have conſtantly found the ſame animalcules, which I conſider as the moſt ordinary cauſe of the phoſphoreſcence of ſea-water. However, they alone have not the property of rendering the ſea luminous; ſeveral ſpecies of crabs, ſome very large molecules, &c. often quit the bottom of the waters to come and illumine their ſurface: I have frequently ſeen theſe phoſphoric molecules of the ſize of a double decimeter; but I have always found, at the ſame time, the little luminous bodies which I have mentioned." *Vol.* i. *p.* 48.

MAN-OF-WAR BIRD.

"THE bird known by the name of man-of-war bird *(pelicanus aquilus*, Linn.) was the object of our admiration. On the 24th we perceived two, which, hovering at a prodigious height, were watching their prey, and waiting till it appeared on the ſurface of the water.

"Theſe birds, no doubt, keep at this great elevation in order to embrace with their eyes an immenſe ſpace; but it is very aſtoniſhing that they can ſee from ſuch a diſtance the ſmall fiſhes on which they moſt commonly feed: ſo penetrating a ſight depends, perhaps, more on the diſpoſition of the humours of the eye than on the great ſenſibility of the retina. This inveſtigation is worthy of the attention of the natural philoſopher.

"The man-of-war bird, as is well known, is very ravenous after flying-fiſhes. As ſoon as it perceives any, it deſcends from the upper regions of the atmoſphere, and comes to fly at about a hectometer above the ſurface of the ſea; there it remains ready to ſeize them as ſoon as they riſe out of the water. All the motions of the man-of-war bird are directed with admirable addreſs: it does not deſcend head foremoſt, like the other birds which ſeek their food under water; with the feet and tail placed horizontally on the ſame level, it ſtrikes the upper column of the air with its wings, and then raiſing them again, and fixing them one againſt the other above its back, that they may no longer oppoſe any reſiſtance to the air, it darts on its prey, and ſeizes it at a little diſtance from the water.

"While admiring the aſtoniſhing addreſs of this bird, the wiſhes of all of us were in favour of the flying-fiſh; but it ſeldom eſcapes. As it does not riſe much above the ſea, the man-of-war bird would run the riſk of falling headlong therein, if it did not know how to ſtop itſelf in its deſcent, by lowering its wings, in order to riſe again and purſue another prey.

"Notwithſtanding the faculty which Nature has given to flying-fiſhes of living in the water, and of coming out of it at pleaſure, it is difficult for them to avoid their numerous enemies: if they eſcape the voracity of the bonitoes, tunnies, and dolphins, by riſing out of the water, the man-of-war bird waits for them in the air; ſome of them, during this conflict, came and leaped into the ſhip." *Vol.* i. *p.* 50.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF THE ALBATROSS.

"ALTHOUGH we were upwards of two hundred myriameters* from the Cape, we perceived ſeveral albatroſſes *(diomedea exulans)*, ſome of which, reſting on the ſurface of the ſea, ſuffered themſelves to be approached within a little diſtance.—They were ſeen, from time to time, burying their heads deeply in the water in ſearch of food.

"The manner of flying of theſe birds is very aſtoniſhing. The flap-

* A myriameter is about 5130 toiſes.

ping

ping of their wings is not perceptible till the moment when they take their flight; and very often they, at the ſame time, employ their feet, which, being palmated, ſerve them to ſtrike the water repeatedly, in order to raiſe themſelves: this impulſe once given, they have no longer any occaſion to flap their wings; they keep them very much ſpread, and ſeek their prey balancing themſelves alternately from right to left, and ſkimming rapidly along the ſurface of the ſea. The equilibrium thus obtained, ſerves, no doubt, to accelerate their progreſs; but it does not ſeem likely to be ſufficient for ſupporting them in the air. Perhaps an imperceptible tremor of their feathers is the principal cauſe of this extraordinary flight: on this ſuppoſition, they muſt neceſſarily have particular muſcles; for which reaſon I think that the anatomy of theſe birds merits the greateſt attention.

"The *puffins* of Buffon (*procellaria puffinus*, Linn.) were very numerous in theſe ſeas. The flight of this bird is executed by a mechaniſm analogous to that of the albatroſs, for it frequently flies a long time without any perceptible flapping of the wings; it is only when it inclines from one ſide to the other that it is ſeen to ſtrike the air with its loweſt wing, in order to turn about inſtantly." *Vol.* i. *p.* 116.

NATIVES OF BOUKA ISLAND—THEIR FONDNESS FOR MUSIC.

"A CANOE, containing nine ſavages, put off from the coaſt, and directed her courſe towards us. We immediately brought to, in order to wait for them; but they ſtopped when they were ſix hundred meters* from our ſhip: they pointed to their iſland, and invited us by ſigns to come on ſhore. In this canoe there were only ſeven paddlers; two other natives ſeemed to be ſolely employed in baling out the water which they ſhipped, and watching our motions.

"A ſavage who had put off alone from the coaſt in a catamaran, paddled with the greateſt rapidity, and came up to the canoe, which conſtantly kept to windward of us: he was a very old man, and yet remarkably ſtout. After having obſerved us for a few minutes, he returned towards the iſland as quickly as he had come: he probably was a meſſenger diſpatched by the inhabitants, and now returned to give them an account of what he had juſt ſeen.

"The canoe quitted us to go towards the Eſpérance; a very large one was already alongſide of her.

"We ſaw at a diſtance another ſmall canoe, carrying five natives, who came aſtern of our ſhip, from which they kept at about a hundred meters diſtance, notwithſtanding all the invitations that we made them to come on board.

"We put in the water a plank loaded with knives and nails, and to the end of a ſmall ſtick, fixed in its middle, was faſtened a piece of ſcarlet cloth in the form of a flag, in hopes of enticing the ſavages to come cloſer: however, they did not take poſſeſſion of theſe articles till we had cut the line that held them at a ſmall diſtance from our ſhip, which they would not approach. The ſight of the ſcarlet cloth diffuſed among them the moſt lively joy; they diſplayed it the moment they got hold of it, and aſked us for more with much earneſtneſs.

"We at length ſucceeded in attracting them quite cloſe to the ſhip, by throwing them ſome handkerchiefs, a few pieces of red cloth, and ſome empty bottles: one of theſe bottles having partly filled with ſalt-water, the ſavage who picked it up, thinking perhaps that it contained ſome liquor good to drink, was very diſagreeably deceived on diſcovering the contrary; we regretted not having been able to apprize him in time of this miſtake.

"Theſe natives perfectly underſtood traffic; they took good care to let us know the value which they ſet on their property.

"A very handſome bow was ſold to us for ſome handkerchiefs, which we had ſent them by means of a line; we likewiſe received ſome arrows. As they did not ſee among us this ſort of weapon, they tried to make us ſenſible of its value, by ſhowing us the manner in which they uſed it.

"One of the gunners fetched his violin, and played ſeveral *tunes*: we ſaw, with pleaſure, that they were

* A meter is about three feet.

not

not inſenſible to muſic; they offered a great number of articles in exchange, in order to obtain this inſtrument; they aſked for it by imitating, with a paddle held as a fiddle, the motions of our muſician. It may eaſily be imagined that their ſolicitations were unavailing: this was the only fiddle that ſerved to ſet the ſhip's company a dancing, and the voyage was not ſufficiently advanced for us to part with an inſtrument which promoted an exerciſe ſo conducive to the health of ſeamen.

"We loaded theſe ſavages with preſents in ſuch a manner, that they ſoon made the greateſt difficulties to give their effects in exchange for ours; and they frequently blended artifice with diſhoneſty in order to procure them. The admiral wiſhing to have a bow, ſome handkerchiefs ſtriped with red, the favourite colour of the ſavages, was the price agreed on: theſe were given to them in advance, ſo implicit a confidence being placed in their probity; as ſoon as they had received the handkerchiefs, they would not part with the bow, but only with ſome arrows, which were refuſed.

"Theſe natives are remarkable for the gaiety of their diſpoſition. They often took a pleaſure in repeating the words which they heard us pronounce; and this the ſoftneſs of their language enabled them to do with a great deal of facility.

"Being paſſionately fond of muſic, lively and noiſy tunes produced the greateſt effect on them. One of our officers, who played tolerably on the violin, ſtruck up a tune in very quick time, ſtopping double. At firſt they liſtened with the greateſt attention; aſtoniſhment was painted in all their countenances: preſently they were unable to contain their joy; while various motions of the arms, which perfectly accompanied the time, and a great agitation of the whole body, were unequivocal marks of their feeling.

"We did not loſe ſight of the wiſh that the admiral had expreſſed to have a bow: a native promiſed one in exchange for a hat; but no ſooner had he got the hat than he refuſed to part with the bow.

"Moſt of the articles that we lowered down to them were faſtened to the end of a line, which they did not give themſelves the trouble of untying, for they had in their girdle a ſhell ſharp enough to cut it immediately.

"As we were thoroughly juſtified in truſting no longer to their promiſes, one of our people was going over the ſtern of the ſhip, by means of a rope-ladder, in order to receive a bow for a piece of red cloth, when it was perceived that, being drifted to the north-weſt by the currents, we were already much too near to the coaſt. Our ſhip would no longer anſwer her helm, on account of the calm; and it was neceſſary to hoiſt out a boat immediately to tow her head round again to port. The ſavages thinking, no doubt, that our intention was to get hold of them, in order to puniſh them for their diſhoneſty, made off with the greateſt precipitation towards their iſland. In return, perhaps, for the patience with which we had ſuffered ourſelves to be robbed, they did not commit any act of treachery, as they had done towards the ſhip which Bougainville commanded in his voyage round the world.

"During all this time four canoes were communicating with the Eſpérance; one of theſe canoes carried forty natives, ſixteen of whom were employed in conducting her, each with a paddle; the others were warriors.

"We learnt from the Eſpérance, that this war canoe had kept for a long time at a diſtance, and that ſhe had not determined to approach till after the natives in the ſmaller canoes had ſhown their countrymen various articles which they had received.

"The order which prevailed in the diſtribution of the ſavages on board of this large canoe, indicates that they have a ſort of naval tactics. Between two paddlers placed on the ſides, a warrior ſtood up, holding in his hand a bow and arrows; ſome intermediate ranks were compoſed of two other warriors, and ſometimes of three, who had their head turned towards the ſtern of the canoe, in order to obſerve all the movements on that ſide, and to be ready to fight retreating. Theſe warriors had manifeſted no hoſtile views; they had ſeemed to take a pleaſure in drinking the brandy and the wine which had been given them;

them; they likewiſe ate ſome ſalt pork, but not without a certain degree of repugnance.

"The ſavages who came to our ſhip had excellent teeth, for they ate without any difficulty the hardeſt biſcuit that we could offer them.

"I know not whether theſe iſlanders have had any communication with the Engliſh and the Spaniards; but one of them holding up an arrow, which he had made faſt to the end of a line, in order that we might haul it in, pronounced very diſtinctly the Engliſh word *arrow*; and another making us a ſign to go on ſhore, and pointing to the iſland, pronounced the word *tierra*, which in Spaniſh ſignifies land.

"The captain of the Eſpérance told us, that ſeveral of theſe ſavages pronounced the term *Bouka*, the name which Bougainville gave to their iſland. This word, which in the Malay tongue is the expreſſion of negation, and which, when the firſt ſyllable is pronounced long, ſignifies to open, is no doubt a term in their language, which ſeems to have ſome analogy with the Malay; it however differs from it ſo much, that one of our people who ſpoke Malay with facility, could not underſtand them.

"The value they ſeemed to attach to the nails, and various articles of hardware which were given them, informed us that they were acquainted with the uſe of iron.

"Theſe ſavages are of middling ſtature; the colour of their ſkin is a light black; they wore no clothes, and their muſcles, ſtrongly marked, announced the greateſt ſtrength: their countenance is very far from agreeable, but it is full of expreſſion. They have a very big head, a broad forehead, which, like their whole face, is very flat, particularly below the noſe, the chin thick and prominent, rather high cheek bones, a broad flat noſe, a very wide mouth, and tolerably thin lips.

"Betel-root, with the blood-colour juice of which they tinge their large mouth, ſtill adds to the uglineſs of their face.

"Their ears, which were bored, were ornamented with very heavy rings made of ſhells, the weight of which had contributed to their great ſize. Some of them had white and red ſtripes traced on their body: I remarked one whoſe hair and noſe were powdered with a reddiſh earth, which appeared to me to be ochre; ſome wore bracelets woven of the fibres of the huſk of the cocoa-nut.

"Their frizly and very thick hair formed a great bulk, like that of ſeveral Papous, whom we met with in the ſequel.

"They are in the habit of plucking out the hair from every part of the body, and one only was ſeen on board the Eſpérance who ſuffered his beard to grow.

"They all had the abdomen tightened by a cord, which paſſed round it ſeveral times, and which ſeemed to be intended only to increaſe the muſcular ſtrength of that part of the body. One of the natives had, probably alſo with the ſame view, his left arm bound up in three different parts of the body of the biceps muſcle; ſome pieces of flat wood were placed on the external part of the ſame arm, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the effect of the cord.

"It appears that theſe ſavages are very dexterous in the uſe of the bow. One of them had brought on board the Eſpérance a booby which he had juſt killed with an arrow; in the belly of this bird was obſerved the hole of the arrow by which it had been pierced.

"Theſe iſlanders have particularly turned their induſtry towards the making of their weapons, which are wrought with great ſkill. We admired the art with which they had coated with roſin the ſtring of their bows, ſo that it might at firſt ſight have been taken for catgut; it was covered near the middle with the bark of rattan, in order that it might be leſs worn, in letting fly their arrows. The lower part of theſe arrows is very light, it being formed of the ſtalk of the *ſaccharum ſpontaneum*; the other half is made of a very hard wood well ſharpened; the point of junction is ſecured in a workmanlike manner, with about thirty turns of the filaments of the bark of rattan, as well as the lower part of the arrow, near the place that bears on the ſtring, in order to increaſe its ſolidity.

"Their canoes, which are made of ſeveral planks joined together with art, are of an elegant form, extremely well calculated for going faſt through the water." *Vol.* i. *p.* 239.

(To be continued.)

XLI.

XLI. *The View of India extra Gangem, China, and Japan.* By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. Appendix, Indexes, and Map. Vol. III.—4to. pp. 270.

The View of the Malayan Isles, New Holland, and the Spicy Islands. By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. Indexes and Map. Vol. IV. 4to. pp. 317. 1l. 16s. *White.* *

CONTENTS.

VOL. III.

INDIA beyond the Ganges.—Aracan—Ava—Pegu—Lower Siam—Andaman Islands—Straits of Malacca—City of Malacca—The Malayes—Upper Siam—City of Juthia—Phaulkon—Cochin-China—Tonquin.

China.—Sir John Mandeville—Religion, Arts, and Manufactures—English Factory—Trade—Topography—River of Canton—Canals—Nieuhoff's Embassy—Isle of Formosa—Province of Tche-Tchiang—The great Wall—Korea—Nations adjacent—Faunula of China.

Japan.—Tea—Natural History—Japanese Islands—Visited by Marco Paolo—Discovered by the Portuguese—Francis de Xavier—Introduces Christianity—Conspiracy—Persecution—Dutch Factory—Severe Laws and Punishments—The Arts—Jesso—Kuril Isles.

VOL. IV.

Malayan Isles.—Sumatra—Java—Natural History—A poisonous Tree—Borneo—Productions.

Manilla Islands.—Luconia—Chinese Massacre—Bashee Islands—Mindanao—Soolo Islands—Celebes, or Macassar—Boutan—Timor.

New Holland.—Botany Bay—Norfolk Island—Faunula and Florula of New Holland.

Spicy Islands.—Birds of Paradise—Amboyna—Massacre of the English—Rumphius the Naturalist.

Moluca Islands.—Island of Gilolo.

Papuan Islands.—Vast Chamæ.

Land of Papuas, or New Guinea.

New Britain.

New Ireland.

New Guinea.

Flora Indica.

EXTRACTS.

CITY OF MALACCA—THE JESUITS.

"THE Portuguese continued in possession of Malacca till the year 1641, when it was wrested out of their hands by the Dutch, after a six months siege. The governor is accused by historians of treachery, and to have been bribed into a surrender; but it is certain that he did not give the place up till after the most gallant defence: The Dutch, sensible of its value, paid the utmost attention to its fortifications, and to every thing that could revive the ancient commerce, which had almost sunk to nothing, by the tyranny and usual ill conduct of the Portuguese.

"The city had in their time several fine churches, and numbers of monasteries; and the Jesuits a noble college, in which they exercised great hospitality. All these of course fell to decay under the reign of the sons of Calvin. Sharp as they are, they were outwitted by the sons of Rome: the religious of the several convents made a request to the conqueror, that they might be permitted to quit their houses in solemn procession; each carried a large waxen taper in his hand, within which were concealed their diamonds, and all the lesser treasures. The victors were defrauded of the fruits of their valour, and, as Sonnerat says, their commander lost his head, on his return to Holland, for not having sagacity enough to discover the trick." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 27.

CITY OF JUTHIA—HISTORY OF PHAULKON.

"JUTHIA, or Judia, the capital of Siam, is seated in about lat. 14° 30', on a low island in the form of a man's foot. It is surrounded with a lofty brick wall. The streets are straight, and accommodated with canals, which pass quite through from

* See an account of Vol. I. and II. in Monthly Epitome, Vol. II. p. 201.

eaſt to weſt. As Mr. Caverhill very reaſonably fixes the Zaba of Ptolemy to have been in the bottom of the bay of Siam, I ſee no reaſon againſt ſuppoſing that it might have been either at Juthia or at ſome place not remote from that port. Ships may enter into many of the canals, and diſcharge their cargo near the principal houſes. The greater part of the ſtreets are very mean, built with bamboo, covered with the leaves of palms. Thoſe of the Chineſe, Hindoos, and Moors, are of ſtone, but very low; the fineſt houſes in Kaempfer's time were ſuch which had been inhabited by the Engliſh, Dutch, and French. The palace of the unfortunate Phaulkon, miniſter of ſtate in the laſt century, makes the moſt conſpicuous figure; Phaulkon was a Grecian by birth, and ſeaman by profeſſion; he had ſerved various nations, but chiefly the Engliſh. In their ſervice, in capacity of a cock-ſwain, he came to Siam, and obtained an employment at court. He was a man of very fine natural abilities, and by his good conduct and his ſucceſs in the management of affairs, roſe to the higheſt dignities, and became prime miniſter to the reigning prince.

"His ambition proved his ruin, and brought him to a violent death by the hands of the executioner. He became ſo intoxicated with power as to entertain a deſign upon the throne, to depoſe his royal maſter, and to place over the Siameſe, Monpi Totſo, ſon-in-law to the monarch, a phantom of a king, who was to be dependent on his will, and to be depoſed as ſoon as affairs came to a criſis. The king was at that time extremely ill of a dropſy; on his deceaſe, the whole royal lineage was to be put to death, and Phaulkon uſurp the power.

"In order to accompliſh his deſigns, it was neceſſary to call in foreign aid; he perſuaded his weak maſter to ſend an embaſſy to Louis XIV. to requeſt his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to ſend perſons qualified to inſtruct in the arts his unpoliſhed ſubjects, ſo that he might ſhine pre-eminent among the eaſtern nations. The firſt, who ſet out in 1680, were ſhipwrecked; the ſecond arrived ſafe in 1686. The vanity of Louis made him receive with every mark of reſpect theſe groteſque legates; the memory of their reception is preſerved in a medal*. The king is repreſented ſeated on his throne; the ambaſſadors making their obeiſance; above his Majeſty is inſcribed *Fama virtutis*, intimating that the fame of his high qualities had induced them to come from this diſtant country. Louis, in compliance with the wiſh of the embaſſy, ſent Jeſuits, artiſts, and military officers; General de Fargues landed with ſeveral hundred ſoldiers, and was put into poſſeſſion of Bankok, the key of the kingdom, ſeated on the river, between the capital and the ſea. Juſt as every thing was ready for execution, in May 1689, the plot was diſcovered; Monſi was ſeized by the king's ſon, and his head caſt at Phaulkon's feet. The miniſter, thus hurled from his greatneſs, was tortured and almoſt ſtarved to death, then carried out of town, and beheaded; his body cut in two, and covered with a little earth, was ſoon devoured by the dogs; a ſad proof how *ambitio male ſuada ruit*."—*Vol.* iii. *p.* 43.

* "Hiſtoire de Medailles, tab. ccxvi."

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE.

"I SHALL now ſpeak of the celebrated Sir John Mandeville. Sir John was born at St. Albans, and became the greateſt traveller of his or any other age, having been out thirty-four years, and in the character of pilgrim, knight-errant, and man of obſervation, viſited the greateſt part of Africa and Aſia then known. It is probable that he penetrated as far as China. He left an account of his travels, which were ſhamefully falſified by the monks, who deſtroyed much of their credit, by mingling with them legendary tales, and ſtories out of Pliny; but ſtill truth appears ſo frequently, that the authenticity of the ground-work is by no means impaired. He was called *Johannes de Mandeville aliter dictus ad Barbam*, from his forked beard: he found a grave at Liege, in the convent of the Gulielmites, in 1371. He is engraven on his tomb armed, and treading on a lion. At his head, the hand of one bleſſing him; and theſe words in the French of the time, '*Vos ki paſcis for mi pour l'amour Deix proies por mi.*' His knives, horſe furniture, and ſpurs, were, in the time of Ortelius, pre-

ſerved

ſerved at Liege by the monks, and ſhown to ſtrangers." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 112.

CHINESE DOGS.

"DOGS are a favourite food in China, and their fleſh is common in the ſhambles. When the butchers are dragging (as is cuſtomary) half a dozen to the ſlaughter-houſe, they are attacked by all the dogs within hearing of the cries of their fellows, ſo that they are obliged to have people to defend them with ſticks.

"The common people of China will eat any animal, even if they have died of ſickneſs, ſuch as dead horſes and dogs that they ſee floating down the canals. China is certainly the moſt plentiful, yet, from the vaſt ſuperabundance of the inhabitants, no people ſuffer ſuch miſery as the loweſt order; the produce of the earth frequently is inſufficient to ſupport ſuch multitudes; this, not want of affection, compels them to expoſe their infants to death. In China, children are eſteemed a peculiar bleſſing. In times of famine, or when the mothers fall ſick, or their milk fails, they expoſe them in the ſtreets, or leave them to be murdered by the midwives; ſuch horrid ſpectacles are frequent in the ſtreets of Peking and Canton." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 189.

TEA.

"THE tea cultivated in Japan is the *Bobea*, the *Tſjaa* of the Japaneſe, the *Theh* of the Chineſe. The origin of it has its legend equal to any in the univerſe. Darma, the ſon of an Indian king, who flouriſhed about the year 519 of the Chriſtian era, arrived in China to preach his doctrine to the inhabitants. It ſeems he was a ſort of pope in India, the twenty-eighth in ſucceſſion from the founder of eaſtern paganiſm. He had vowed the greateſt auſterities, particularly a perpetual watchfulneſs; nature, worn out, was obliged at length to ſubmit to the refreſhment of ſleep; on finiſhing his ſlumbers, he cut off both his eyebrows, which had dared to cloſe, and flinging them on the ground, each became a ſhrub; Darma ate ſome of the leaves, and, to his great ſurpriſe, found himſelf invigorated, ſo as to undergo any labours or any watchings: he communicated the virtues to his diſciples, and tea became of univerſal uſe. It is therefore ſtyled by ſome the eyebrows of Darma; he is repreſented as a a horrid ugly fellow, with vaſt eyebrows, wrapped in a great cloak, and ſtanding on a reed, on which he had been wafted from region to region.

"We may be certain from this tale, that the tea plant was aboriginal of China. It is cultivated by ſowing, not in whole fields, but round the borders in rows, ſo that it may not hurt the land: good farmers manure the plants with human ordure. In ſeven years time it grows to the height of a man; its few leaves at that time are gathered, the ſhrub cut down, and the moſt plentiful harveſt is obtained from the vigorous ſhoots of the ſucceeding years.

"The leaves are gathered by labourers, peculiarly brought up to the buſineſs; they muſt not be taken by handfuls, but pulled off one by one. The trees are not ſtripped entirely, for there are three gatherings in the year. The leaves are ſorted into three parcels; the fineſt, the ſmall, tender, primæval ſhoots, are reſerved for princes and great men, and on that account called imperial. They are next prepared by drying over the fire in an iron pan, and after that rolled with the palm of the hand on a mat, in order to fold them. Public laboratories are built for the purpoſe. All the proceſſes are given at large by Kaempfer *.

"Tea is in as univerſal uſe in Japan as in China, and taken two ways. The moſt common is ſimilar to the European, or rather the mode we learned from the Orientaliſts; but the manner of taking it is attended with the utmoſt ceremony. The art is called *Sado* and *Tſjanoi*. We have our dancing-maſters, &c.; and in my time Mr. Veſtris gave lectures to our quality on the manner of eating gracefully their ſoup. The Japaneſe maſters are to inſtruct in the manner of behaviour at tea, how they are to make it, and how they are to preſent it in a polite manner.

"The qualities of tea are as much diſputed in Japan as they are in Europe; but ſuch is the charming infatuation, that the uſe is ſtill followed,

* "See alſo Staunton's Embaſſy to China, vol. ii. p. 464."

in defiance of thoſe who take the ſide of depreciation in the old controverſy. Kaempfer gives us an excellent figure of the plant, in vol. ii. tab. 38, and of the proceſs of the tea-table, and all its apparatus, in tab. 39, and of the tea-cup; nor is the repreſentation of its great founder Darma forgotten, with his vaſt overhanging eyebrows."—*Vol.* iii. *p.* 215.

(To be continued.)

XLII. *Malone's Edition of the Works of John Dryden.* (Concluded from p. 175.)

CORRESPONDENCE—TO MR. JOHN DENNIS. *(Probably March* 1693-4.)

"IF I undertake the tranſlation of Virgil, the little which I can perform will ſhew, at leaſt, that no man is fit to write after him in a barbarous modern tongue. Neither will his machines be of any ſervice to a Chriſtian poet. We ſee how ineffectually they have been try'd by Taſſo and by Arioſto. 'Tis uſing them too dully, if we only make devils of his gods: as if, for example, I would raiſe a ſtorm, and make uſe of Æolus, with this only difference, of calling him prince of the air; what invention of mine would there be in this; or who would not ſee Virgil thorough me; only the ſame trick play'd over again by a bungling juggler? Boileau has well obſerved, that it is an eaſie matter in a Chriſtian poem for God to bring the devil to reaſon. I think I have given a better hint for new machines in my preface to Juvenal; where I have particularly recommended two ſubjects, one of King Arthur's conqueſt of the Saxons, and the other of the Black Prince in his conqueſt of Spain. But the guardian angels of monarchys and kingdoms are not to be touch'd by every hand: a man muſt be deeply converſant in the Platonick philoſophy, to deal with them; and therefore I may reaſonably expect that no poet of our age will preſume to handle thoſe machines, for fear of diſcovering his own ignorance; or if he ſhould, he might, perhaps, be ingrateful enough not to own me for his benefactour.

"After I have confeſs'd thus much of our modern heroick poetry, I cannot but conclude with Mr. Rymer, that our Engliſh comedy is far beyond any thing of the ancients: and notwithſtanding our irregularities, ſo is our tragedy *. Shakſpeare had a genius for it; and we know, in ſpite of Mr. Rymer, that genius alone is a greater virtue (if I may ſo call it) than all other qualifications put together. You ſee what ſucceſs this learned critick has found in the world, after his blaſpheming Shakſpeare †. Almoſt all the faults which he has diſcover'd are truly there; yet who will read Mr. Rymer, or not read Shakſpeare? For my own part I reverence Mr. Rymer's learning, but I deteſt his ill-nature and his arrogance. I, indeed, and ſuch as I, have reaſon to be afraid of him, but Shakſpeare has not.

"There is another part of poetry, in which the Engliſh ſtand almoſt upon an equal foot with the ancients; and that is that which we call Pindarique; introduced, but not perfected, by our famous Mr. Cowley: and of this, Sir, you are certainly one of the greateſt maſters. You have the ſublimity of ſenſe as well as ſound, and know how far the boldneſs of a poet may lawfully extend. I could wiſh you would cultivate this kind of ode; and reduce it either to the ſame meaſures which Pindar uſed, or give new meaſures of your own. For, as it is, it looks like a vaſt tract of land newly diſcover'd: the ſoil is wonderfully fruitful, but unmanur'd; overſtock'd with inhabitants, but almoſt all ſavages, without laws, arts, arms, or policy.

"I remember poor Nat. Lee, who was then upon the verge of madneſs, yet made a ſober and a witty anſwer to a bad poet, who told him, *It was an eaſie thing to write like a madman: No*, ſaid he, *it is very difficult to write like a madman, but it is a very eaſie matter to write like a fool.* Otway and he are ſafe by death from all attacks, but we poor poets militant (to uſe Mr. Cowley's expreſſion) are at the mercy of wretched ſcribblers: and when they

* "Our author has maintained the ſame opinion in the Dedication of the Third Miſcellany; and ſo, I have no doubt, Ariſtotle would have decided, had he lived in our time."

† "In his Short View of Tragedy, 8vo. 1693."

cannot

cannot faſten upon our verſes, they fall upon our morals, our principles of ſtate and religion. For my principles of religion, I will not juſtifie them to you: I know yours are far different. For the ſame reaſon I ſhall ſay nothing of my principles of ſtate. I believe you in yours follow the dictates of your reaſon, as I in mine do thoſe of my conſcience. If I thought myſelf in an errour, I would retract it. I am ſure that I ſuffer for them; and Milton makes even the devil ſay, that no creature is in love with pain. For my morals betwixt man and man, I am not to be my own judge. I appeal to the world, if I have deceiv'd or defrauded any man: and for my private converſation, they who ſee me every day can be the beſt witneſſes, whether or no it be blameleſs and inoffenſive. Hitherto I have no reaſon to complain that men of either party ſhun my company. I have never been an impudent beggar at the doors of noblemen: my viſits have indeed been too rare to be unacceptable; and but juſt enough to teſtifie my gratitude for their bounty, which I have frequently received, but always unaſked, as themſelves will witneſs.

"I have written more than I needed to you on this ſubject; for I dare ſay you juſtifie me to yourſelf. As for that which I firſt intended for the principal ſubject of this letter, which is my friend's paſſion and his deſign of marriage, on better conſideration I have chang'd my mind: for, having had the honour to ſee my dear friend Wycherly's letter to him on that occaſion, I find nothing to be added or amended. But as well as I love Mr. Wycherly, I confeſs I love myſelf ſo well, that I will not ſhew how much I am inferiour to him in wit and judgment, by undertaking any thing after him. There is Moſes and the Prophets in his council. Jupiter and Juno, as the poets tell us, made Tireſias their umpire in a certain merry diſpute, which fell out in heaven betwixt them. Tireſias, you know, had been of both ſexes, and therefore was a proper judge; our friend, Mr. Wycherly, is fall as competent an arbitrator: he has been a bachelor, and marry'd man, and is now a widower. Virgil ſays of Ceneus,

——Nunc vir, nunc fœmina, Ceneus,
Rurſus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.

Yet I ſuppoſe he will not give any large commendations to his middle ſtate: nor as the ſailer ſaid, will be fond after a ſhipwrack to put to ſea again. If my friend will adventure after this, I can but wiſh him a good wind, as being his, and,

"My dear Mr. Dennis,
"Your moſt affectionate
"And moſt faithful ſervant,
"JOHN DRYDEN."

Vol. i. *Part* ii. *p.* 33.

TO MR. JACOB TONSON.

October the 29th, [*f.* 1695.]

"Mr. Tonſon,

"SOME kind of intercourſe muſt be carryed on betwixt us, while I am tranſlating Virgil. Therefore I give you notice, that I have done the ſeventh Eneid in the country*; and intend, ſome few days hence, to go upon the eight: when that is finiſh'd, I expect fifty pounds in good ſilver; not ſuch as I have had formerly. I am not oblig'd to take gold †, neither will I; nor ſtay for it beyond four and twenty houres after it is due. I thank you for the civility of your laſt letter in the country; but the thirty ſhillings upon every book remains with me. You always intended I ſhould get nothing by the ſecond ſubſcriptions, as I found from firſt to laſt. And your promiſe to Mr. Congreve, that you had found a way for my benefit, which was an encouragement to my paines, came at laſt for me to deſire, Sir Godfrey Kneller and Mr. Cloſterman to gather for me. I then told Mr. Congreve, that I knew you too well to believe you meant me any kindneſs: and he promiſed me to believe accordingly of you, if you did not. But this is paſt; and you ſhall have your bargain, if I live and have my

* "At Burleigh, the ſeat of John, the fifth Earl of Exeter."

† "Both the gold and ſilver coin were at this time much depreciated; and remained in that ſtate till a new coinage took place, under the care of Charles Montague, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. It appears from a ſubſequent letter, that, before the new coinage, the value of a guinea was fluctuating and uncertain."

health.

health. You may ſend me word what you have done in my buſineſs with the Earl of Derby: and I muſt have a place for the Duke of Devonſhyre *. Some of your friends will be glad to take back their three guinneys †. The Counteſs of Macclesfield gave her money to Will Plowden before Chriſtmas; but he remember'd it not, and payd it not in. Mr. Aſton tells me, my Lord Derby expects but one book. I find, my Lord Cheſterfield and my Lord Petre are both left out; but my Lady Macclesfield muſt have a place ‡, if I can poſſibly: and Will Plowden ſhall pay you in three guinneys, if I can obtain ſo much favour from you. I deſire neither excuſes nor reaſons from you: for I am but too well ſatiſfy'd already. The notes and prefaces ſhall be ſhort; becauſe you ſhall get the more by ſaving paper.

"JOHN DRYDEN."

Vol. i. *Part* ii. *p.* 43.

LADY ELIZABETH DRYDEN TO HER SONS AT ROME §.

"MY dear ſons, I ſent your Letter emediately to your father, after I had read it, as you will find by his. I have not room to ſay much, having writ former Letters to you, datted the 27 of Auguſt, your father being then out of Town: he writes me word—he is much at woon as to his health, and his defneſe is not woſee, but much as he was when he was heare. He expreſſes a great deſire to ſee my dear Charlles: and trully I ſee noe reaſon why you ſhould not both come together, to be a comfort to woon another and to us both, if the King of France includ Ingland in the peace ‖; for you doe but Guſt make ſhift to live wheare you are, and ſoe I hope you may doe heare; for I will Leaf noe Ston unturn'd to help my belov'd ſonns. If I cane, I will ſend this Letter by the ſame way it came ¶; that is, it was brought me from woon Mr. Gallowway, who correſponds with Roſzie; I payd woon and Sixpence for it, and do offer to pay him what he demandes, ſo that he would take ceare the [packet] might come ſafe to your handes. I long tell I heare my deare Charlles is better. I have only room to tell you the names of the Merchantes your parcell went in: you are to demmand them of Mr. Robert Ball and Thommas Ball in Lindovino in Livorno. You are not to pay any charges for the Box, for the Port of London; if the have demanded any of you, ſend word to me what it is; for otherwayes wee ſhall pay twice for them; and this Mr. Walkeſon telles me, with his ſervice to you both. Farwell, my deare children: God Almighty keep you in his protection, for that is the wiſhes and prayers of your moſt affec: Mother, that ſends her bleſſinge to you all; not forgetting my Sonn Harry, whoſe prayers I deſire ** for a Comfortable Meetinge. I hope I may have ſome better thinges againſt you come, than what is ſent you in that box; there being nothing Conſidurabell but my deare Jackes play, who I deſire in his next to give me a true account how my deare Sonn Charlles is head dus; for I cane be at noe reſt tell I heare he is better, or rather thourely well, which I dally pray for ††." *Vol.* i. *Part* ii. *p.* 58.

TO

---

* "Among the ſubſcribers to the plates, one of which the author wiſhed to be decorated with the duke's arms, and dedicated to him. The engraving prefixed to the third Æneid was inſcribed to the Earl of Derby; but the name of the Duke of Devonſhire does not appear in either the firſt or ſecond liſt of ſubſcribers."

† "On receiving back three guineas, they would be placed in the liſt of ſecond ſubſcribers."

‡ "The engraving prefixed to the twelfth Æneid is inſcribed to Philip Earl of Cheſterfield; but neither Lord Petre, nor Lady Macclesfield, *has a place*."

§ See the original letter of Dryden, to which this was ſubjoined, in Dr. Johnſon's Lives of the Poets, vol. ii. p. 211. 8vo. ed. 1783. ED.

‖ "The peace of Ryſwick, which was proclaimed at London in the following month, October 19, 1697, O. S."

¶ "She *means*, I ſuppoſe,—by the ſame way her ſon's letter came to her."

** "His father had alſo particularly deſired his ſon Harry's prayers. Perhaps he was at this time intended for holy orders, though he afterwards became an officer in the Pope's guards."

†† "The education of ladies was in general ſo much neglected in the laſt age,

TO MRS. STEWARD.

"*Candlemas Day*, 1698 [-9.]

"Madam,

"OLD men are not ſo inſenſible of beauty as it may be you young ladies think: for my own part, I muſt needs acknowledge that your fair eyes* had made me your ſlave before I receiv'd your fine preſents. Your letter puts me out of doubt that they have loſt nothing of their luſtre, becauſe it was written with your own hand; and not hearing of a ſeavour or an ague, I will pleaſe my ſelf with the thoughts that they have wholly left you. I wou'd alſo flatter my ſelf with the hopes of waiting on you at Cotterſtock ſome time next ſummer; but my want of health may perhaps hinder me. But if I am well enough to travell as farr northward as Northamptonſhyre, you are ſure of a gueſt, who has been too well us'd not to trouble you again.

"My ſonn, of whom you have done me the favour to inquire, mends of his indiſpoſition very ſlowly; the ayr of England not agreeing with him hetherto ſo well as that of Italy. The Bath is propos'd by the Doctours, both to him and me: but we have not yet reſolv'd abſolutely on that journey; for that city is ſo cloſs and ſo ill ſituated, that perhaps the ayr may do us more harm than the waters can do us good; for, which reaſon we intend to try them heer firſt; and if we find not the good effect which is promis'd of them, we will ſave our ſelves the pains of going thether. In the mean time, betwixt my intervalls of phyſique and other remedies which I am uſeing for my gravell, I am ſtill drudging on: always a poet, and never a good one†. I paſs my time ſometimes with Ovid, and ſometimes with our old Engliſh poet Chaucer; tranſlateing ſuch ſtories as beſt pleaſe my fancy; and intend beſides them to add ſomewhat of my own: ſo that it is not impoſſible but ere the ſummer be paſs'd, I may come down to you with a volume in my hand, like a dog out of the water, with a duck in his mouth.—As for the rarities you promiſe, if beggars might be chooſers, a part of a chine of honeſt bacon wou'd pleaſe my appetite more than all the marrow puddings, for I like them better plain; having a very vulgar ſtomach.—My wife and your Couſin, Charles, give you their moſt humble ſervice, and thanks for your remembrance of them. I preſent my own to my worthy Couſin, your huſband, and am, with all reſpect,

"Madam,

"Your moſt obliged ſervant,

"JOHN DRYDEN."

Vol. i. *Part* ii. *p.* 73.

XLIII. *Turner's Embaſſy to the Court of the Teſhoo Lama.* (Continued from p. 167.)

FACULTY OF PROLONGING THE SOUND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS.

"WE met one of the Daeb Raja's brothers, a Gylong, riding on a Tangun horſe. He was preceded by many attendants, and among them was a man who played upon a ſort of hautboy, or reed inſtrument, which he blew, from the moment we came in ſight, till we had paſſed beyond the reach of the ſound, with a ſtrong and

age, that Lady Elizabeth Dryden's orthography, however ſtrange, was not ſingular. A former letter, however, written by her to Dr. Buſby, of which I have ſeen the original, is not diſfigured by the odd ſpelling which we find here; but that letter was probably corrected by our author: when this was written, he was in the country."

* "Mrs. Steward was at this time but twenty-ſeven, and very handſome. Soon after the revolution, ſhe was eſteemed one of the fineſt women that appeared at Queen Mary's court."

† "Here, it is obſervable, our author ſpeaks of himſelf with that modeſty which was natural to him, and truly part of his character. It was only among the critics in coffee-houſes, or in his letters to his bookſeller, or when he was decried, and run down by his adverſaries, that he conſidered it neceſſary to keep up a proper port, and not to abate a jot of his poetical pretenſions. In thoſe caſes, he ſeems to have thought it fair to follow the example, and adopt the language, of Horace—*Sume ſuperbiam quæſitam meritis.* See vol. i. part i. p. 477."

continued blaſt. Every man of rank, who moves from home upon occaſions of ceremony, is attended by a perſon of this deſcription, who, I am aſſured, blows his inſtrument from the time the chief mounts his horſe until he alights at the end of his journey, without any pauſe or intermiſſion in the ſound. The faculty of prolonging the ſound of a wind inſtrument to any period, is by no means rare among the natives of Bootan; nor does the operation appear to be performed with pain. I have heard them, and endeavoured to mark any variation of countenance for more than five minutes, without having been able to diſtinguiſh the leaſt degree of diſcompoſure.

"It has probably occurred to many who have reſided in India, and indeed I have myſelf heard a Brahmen ſound his chaunk* with little variation, but no ſenſible intermiſſion of ſound, for more than a quarter of an hour. This is ſufficiently explained, to my ſatisfaction, by the power of inhaling by the noſe and exhaling by the mouth at the ſame time; an operation, with a little practice, almoſt as certain as though theſe members were divided by a valve, the quantity of wind which the cheeks are capable of holding between them being ſufficient to keep up the vibration that produces ſound during the act of inſpiration."—*P.* 127.

THE BRIDGE OF WANDIPORE.

"THE bridge is compoſed entirely of fir, and has not the ſmalleſt piece of iron, or any other metal, to connect its parts. It has three gateways; one on each ſide the river, and another erected in the ſtream, upon a pier, which is pointed like a wedge towards the current, but is on the oppoſite ſide a little convex; below it, the eddy, produced by the reunion of the divided water, has thrown up a large bed of ſand, on which grows a large willow, that flouriſhes extremely. The gateway on the Taſſiſudon ſide is a lofty ſquare ſtone building, with projecting balconies near the top, bordered by a breaſt-work and pierced with a portcullis. The ſpan of the firſt bridge, which occupies two thirds of the breadth of the river, meaſures one hundred and twelve feet: it conſiſts of three parts, two ſides and a centre, nearly equal to each other; the ſides, having a conſiderable ſlope, raiſe the elevation of the centre platform, which is horizontal, ſome feet above the floor of the gateways. A quadruple row of timbers, their ends being ſet in the maſonry of the bank and pier, ſupports the ſides; the centre part is laid from one ſide to the other. The beams and planks are both of hewn fir; and they are pinned together by large wooden pegs. This is all the faſtening I could obſerve; it is ſecured by a neat light rail. The bridge, from the pier to the hill, is horizontal, and the beams reſt on the pier, and on a triple row of timbers let into the bank: it has a penthouſe over it, which is covered with ſhingles. The ſound ſtate of this bridge is a ſtriking inſtance of the durability of the turpentine fir; for, without the application of any compoſition in uſe for the preſervation of wood, it has ſtood expoſed to the changes of the ſeaſons for near a century and a half, as tradition goes, without exhibiting any ſymptoms of decay, or ſuffering any injury from the weather." *P.* 132.

THE NARRAINEE

"IS a baſe ſilver coin, ſtruck in Cooch Bahar, of the value of about tenpence, or one third of a Sicca rupee. The commodiouſneſs of this ſmall piece, the profits the people of Bootan derive from their commerce with Cooch Bahar, and ſome local prejudices againſt the eſtabliſhment of a mint, have given the narrainee in theſe regions, as well as in thoſe where it is ſtruck, a common currency, though both countries are perfectly independent of each other, and totally different in their language and manner. The name of the coin is derived from the Hindoo mythology; Narrain being no other than the favourite god Kriſhna, the Apollo of the Hindoos, the god of dance and muſic, of pleaſure and of ſport; who is complimented by his votaries all over India, by that cheerful feſtival the Hooli: a joyful ſeaſon, deſigned to celebrate the arrival of the vernal

* "The ſhell of a ſpecies of buccinum, uſed as a muſical inſtrument in their religious exerciſes."

vernal equinox; as the Duſſera, at the end of ſummer, is appropriate to the autumnal equinox.

"The feſtival of the Hooli takes place the firſt full moon after the ſun has paſſed the vernal equinox, and is calculated to hail the approach of ſpring. Its ceremonies conſiſt entirely of the moſt frolicſome and playful ſports; all ranks and ages mix in its celebration; and, among other acts, during its continuance, caſt at each other handfuls of a pulverized ſcarlet flower, the jubba *(ixora Linnæi)*, and the elaſtic balls, filled with a liquid coloured by the ſame plant; theſe burſt on the ſlighteſt reſiſtance, and cover the whole dreſs and perſon of him who is ſtruck by it with a crimſon ſtain. Nor is it deemed diſgraceful, on this occaſion, to carry the moſt obvious traces of the deepeſt dye; for when once the barrier of the Zennana * is broken down, the ſovereign himſelf ſets aſide his high deſpotic character, and unbends in frolicſome feſtivity. Unreſtrained liberty of ſpeech and repartee prevails; and the females of every family particularly delight in giving free indulgence to theſe romping ſports, which are equally kept up by the Mahometans and the Hindoos.

"I was once at Muttura, in Bindrabund, in Hindoſtan, at the ſeaſon in which this feſtival is held, the vicinity of which place is fabled to have been the ſcene of the deſcent of Kriſhna, whom by this commemoration they are diſpoſed to honour. Here, as the tradition goes, having diſcovered the nine Hoolis, diverting themſelves with muſic, ſongs, and merry frolics, without a ſingle male of their party, he moſt gallantly multiplied his form into an equal number, and joined hands with them to complete a dance. Thus, to the honour of Kriſhna, is it not forgotten how mightily he pleaſed the Hoolis, and how merrily the time paſſed; as is ſufficiently indicated even to this day, to thoſe who underſtand it, by their ſongs of joy, the Ragnee, and their chorus of Hooli, Hooli, Hooli†." *P.* 143.

MEDICAL GENIUS OF THE RAJA.

"THE verſatility of genius and ſpirit of inquiry which he (the Raja) poſſeſſed, had qualified him for the practice of phyſic, equally with any of the profeſſion in his own dominions; and he had a perfect knowledge of every medicinal preparation in uſe among them: yet he entertained a juſt opinion of our ſuperior ſkill; and, deſirous of profiting as much as poſſible by the opportunity, he ordered his chief phyſician to attend on Mr. Saunders, and avail himſelf of his inſtructions. The Raja willingly parted with ſpecimens of all his drugs, and gave an account of their reputed properties: in return, he received from Mr. Saunders whatever he could ſpare from his cheſt. The virtues of one medicine he put to the teſt while we were with him; this was ipecacuanha. Truſting to his own ideas of its power and effect, for the relief of ſome diſorder that he either felt or fancied himſelf affected by, he took, according to the directions he had received, a moderate doſe; yet, not chooſing to run the riſk alone, he obliged his doctor at the ſame time to try the experiment along with him. Ridiculous as it may ſeem, I am aſſured that this is no novel practice; for the Raja never takes any medicine, but his phyſician is indiſpenſably obliged to ſwallow a doſe of the ſame ſort.

"The ipecacuanha he had taken being rather tardy in its operation, he repeated the quantity, which ſoon acted moſt violently, and for the ſpace of two days kept him in perpetual agitation. The doctor, being a younger man, and of a ſtronger habit, was firſt relieved; but the Raja paid dear for his quackery; and when we ſaw him next was woefully ſick and weak." *P.* 153.

THE GREAT AUTUMNAL FESTIVAL OF THE HINDOOS.

"I UNDERSTOOD from Poorungheer that the feſtival which now occupied the attention of the Booteeas was the Durga Pooga, the great autumnal feſtival of the Hindoos.

"An effigy of Durga, in combat with the chief of the Racculſes, Soomne Soom, is exhibited during this period amidſt a moſt gaudy group of evil genii and auxiliary gods, forming a picture, in alto relievo, ſufficient to fill

* "Zennana, the apartments of the females."

† "A corruption of Holi, or Holika."

the breadth of a large saloon, as showy as brilliant colours and tinsel ornaments can make it. This effigy is removed on the last day at noon, and conveyed in procession to the Ganges, where Durga and her associates are committed all together to the deep. During this latter part of the festival, which is generally known in Calcutta by the appellation of the Nautches, the houses of the most opulent Hindoos are open to European visitors, and constantly attract a prodigious concourse of company.

"This festival, which is one of the most famous among the Hindoos, gives occasion also in Bootan to a great display of ingenuity. The representation is continued from the commencement to the close of the festival, which lasts, in the whole, ten days. It is here termed Mullaum. I was present only at the commencement of it, during the three first days, and, I am sorry to say, was too ignorant of their mythology, to understand thoroughly the meaning of the masque. The great court-yard of the palace was the scene of representation. The Daeb Raja, with all the Gylongs, sat very gravely in the surrounding colonnade looking on. He politely provided us with seats near himself.

"The grotesque figures that exhibited themselves in the combat formed altogether the most fantastic motley group it is possible to imagine: elephants, horses, apes, and a most frightful figure environed with snakes, were among the representations intended to personate racusses, or evil genii. Virtue appeared in the shape of Durga, with a view to exterminate vice; and some of the group received pretty hard blows before they would quit the stage; but the force of Durga, as it was intended, never failed to maintain its ground in all the triumph of victory.

"The object of this festival was, as I conceived, to celebrate the arrival of the autumnal, as that of the Hooli does the vernal equinox.

"Durga poojah is distinguished also as being the well-known period when the armies of the native powers in India have always been accustomed to take the field; and, till their acquaintance with Europeans taught them the necessity of relinquishing some of their most inveterate prejudices, it was very seldom that any of their troops assembled in the field, till after the celebration of the Dussera, which happens on the first full moon after the equinox. As that has been ever considered as the signal for hostile preparation, so has the Dewali, the following new moon, a festival kept in honour of the dead, when it is usual to make large feasts, to distribute food to the poor, and to make grand illuminations during the night, been commonly the time to set their troops in motion." P. 162.

(To be continued.)

XLIV. *Considerations on Milton's early Reading, and the prima Stamina of his Paradise Lost*; together with Extracts from a Poet of the fifteenth Century: in a Letter to William Falconer, M. D. from Charles Dunster, M. A. Svo. pp. 249. 5s. *Nichols, Evans.*

EXTRACTS.

"THE folio edition of Sylvester's Du Bartas was published in 1621; when Milton was just at the age of thirteen. It was accompanied with highly encomiastic testimonials of its merit from the *Laudati Viri* of the times; as Ben Jonson, Daniel, Davis of Hereford, Hall afterwards Bishop of Exeter, Vicars, and others. I would suppose that Milton, who was an early* and passionate reader, became acquainted with this edition of Sylvester's Du Bartas on its first publication; and that he then perused it with the *avidity* of a young poetical mind; hence, perhaps,

Smit with the love of sacred song,

I am not, indeed, without an opinion that the true *origin* of Paradise Lost is, in this respect, to be traced primarily to Sylvester's Du Bartas; and I would precisely reverse Dr. Farmer's observation, by supposing, that 'this led to Milton's great poem;' not only by awakening his passion for sacred poesy, but by absolutely furnishing

* "Milton tells us himself, that from his twelfth year he was so passionately fond of reading, as hardly ever to retire from his books to bed before midnight; which laid the foundation of his blindness."

what

what Dr. Johnſon, in his preface to Lauder's pamphlet, terms the *prima ſtamina* of Paradiſe Loſt. This idea occurred to me, before I had obſerved by whom the book in queſtion was printed. And it certainly corroborated it, when I found it recorded, at the end of the book, to have been '*printed by Humfrey Lownes, dwelling* 'on *Bread-ſtreet-hill.*' At this time Milton was actually living with his father in Bread-ſtreet; and it is very poſſible that his early love of books made him a frequent viſitor to his neighbour the printer, who, from his addreſs to the reader, appears to have been a man of a poetical taſte; and who, as ſuch, was probably much ſtruck with our young poet's early attention to books, and his other indications of genius.

"I have never ſeen Du Bartas's poems in their original French. They have been much condemned by ſome critics; and it has been ſaid 'on ne 'trouve dans ſes ouvrages ni inven-'tion ni genie poetique.' The ſtyle of them has alſo been cenſured *as amphalé*. By others they have been as much applauded and approved. It is probable that Milton, before he wrote his great poem, had ſeen them in the original; but this is a very immaterial conſideration. To the Engliſh Du Bartas we certainly *muſt* trace him, in ſome of his earlieſt poetry, as well as in his lateſt.

"The Engliſh Du Bartas reads with a high ſpirit of originality *; and I am fully perſuaded, that it ſtrongly caught the willing attention of the young poet.

"Nothing can be farther from my intention than to inſinuate that Milton has a plagiariſt, or ſervile imitator; but I conceive, that, having read theſe ſacred poems of very high merit, at the immediate age when his own mind was juſt beginning to teem with poetry, he retained numberleſs thoughts, paſſages, and expreſſions therein, ſo deeply in his mind, that they hung inherently on his imagination, and became, as it were, naturalized there. Hence many of them were afterwards inſenſibly transfuſed into his own compoſitions.—In common converſation we, imperceptibly to ourſelves, adopt the particular phraſeology or tone of voice of thoſe perſons whom we peculiarly admire; and we frequently catch their characteriſtic manners, without meaning in any reſpect to copy them, or being at all aware of any obſervable reſemblance between us.—From Milton's frequent adoption of Sylveſter's language, I ſimilarly infer his having been *much converſant* with it, and his earneſt admiration of his poetry.

"Du Bartas's principal poem, intitled *Days and Weeks*, was well calculated, both from its *plan* and *execution*, to attach the attention of Milton.—Having for its argument the moſt weighty and intereſting ſubjects of ſcripture hiſtory;—commencing with the Creation and the Fall; proceeding, as the poet marks his plan, through the types of the Law and Jewiſh Hiſtory, to the completion of them in Meſſias;—and meaning (had he lived to complete his ſubject) to have wound up all in the eternal happineſs of the Heavenly Sabbath;—decorated and enriched with every ornament of claſſic literature and ſcientific knowledge, not without collateral aid from the Gothic ages and legendary tales;—how could it fail to ſtrike a young mind, ardently diſpoſed to learning, poetry, and devotion?

"The verſification of our tranſlator, Joſhua Sylveſter, has in it, it muſt be confeſſed, numerous highly obſolete and vulgariſed expreſſions; frequent diſcordant and diſguſting rhymes; and, very often, a moſt offenſive jingle of adjunct rhymings or ſimilarly ſound-

* "Ben Jonſon indeed, in a general cenſure of the poets of his time (recorded from his converſation by Drummond of Hawthornden), ſays, 'Sylveſter's tranſlation of Du Bartas was not well done; but he wrote his verſes 'before he underſtood to conſer.' By which we may underſtand Jonſon cenſuring the *exactneſs* of the tranſlation: which he muſt have done on the report of others, as his verſes confeſs that he did not underſtand the original. The poetry of Sylveſter (which is my object) ſtands unimpeached.

"Drummond himſelf commends Sylveſter's tranſlation of Du Bartas's *Judith* as excellent, and ſpeaks of 'his happy tranſlations in ſundry places equal-'ling the original.' Drummond is great authority; eſpecially for that age.—The *works of Drummond* were publiſhed in 1656, with a preface by Edward Phillips the nephew of Milton."

ing words. It has also some passages so highly bombastic as to be most completely ridicrous. In spite of all this, his language is at times admirably condensed, and it abounds in passages which, I conceive, cannot but reclaim our most unbounded admiration; and which, I firmly believe, made a forcible appeal to the finely-tuned ear of Milton.

"The earliest pieces of poetical composition, published by the author of Paradise Lost, are his versification of the 114th and 136th Psalms, written when he was only fifteen; in which Mr. Warton has pointed out several *foreshadowings* of future poetical eminence. The archetypes of several of these (or at least something that materially contributed towards them) I fancied that I found in Sylvester's Du Bartas; the folio edition of which had been published by Humfrey Lownes, only two years before. This induced me to make the experiment, how far I could trace Milton, in these and some others of his early poems, to the publication of his neighbour." P. 5.

"Psalm 114.

"9. *Jordan's clear streams*—]

"The river Jordan is similarly characterised by Sylvester; where this is a resemblance also to the preceding verse of Milton's Psalm:

"Clear Jordan's self, in his dry ozier bed,
Blushing for shame, was fain TO HIDE HIS HEAD."
Sylvester's Du Bartas, fol. 1621, p. 954.

"14. *Why turned Jordan tow'rd his crystal fountain?*]

"And tow'rd the crystal of his double source
Compelled Jordan to retreat his course." P. 49.

"Psalm 136.

"29. —— *the golden-tressed sun*]

"Mr. Warton particularly notices this expression as highly poetical. I cannot avoid referring it to Sylvester's Du Bartas; where the sun is not only described

"With golden tresses and attractive grace"— P. 25.

but it is also said,

"Scarce did the glorious Governor of day
O'er Memphis yet his golden treſs display." P. 389.

"33. *The horned moon to shine by night.*]

"The moon is several times termed by Sylvester, 'Night's horned queen;'

"— Under night's horned queen." P. 46.

"—— how sea doth ebb and flow,
As th' horned queen doth either shrink or grow." P. 82.

"41. *And in despight of Pharaoh fell,*
He brought from thence his Israel.]

"So Israel, fearing again to feel
Pharaoh's fell hands, who hunts him at the heel." P. 361.

"The Miltonic rhyme occurs in the following lines:

"And finally doth punish tyrants fell
With their own swords, to save his Israel." P. 478.

—— "what tempest fell
Beats on the head of harmless Israel!" P. 438.

"45. *The ruddy waves he cleft in twain,*
Of the Erythrean main.]

"His dreadful voice to save his ancient sheep
Did cleave the bottom of th' Erythrean deep." P. 43.

"—— along the sandy shore,
Where the Erythrean ruddy billows roar." P. 967.

"In 1625 Milton wrote his little poem ON THE DEATH OF A FAIR INFANT, which opens beautifully:

"O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted!
Sweet silken primrose, fading timelesly!
Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst outlasted
Bleak winter's force——

"Amongst Sylvester's Posthumi is an Elegy on DAME HELEN BRANCH, which thus laments her children, who died young:

"But all these joys, alas! but little lasted,
All these fair blossoms were untimely blasted." P. 17.

XLV. *Garnett's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland.* (Concluded from p. 180.)

INVERNESS—SCOTCH ACADEMIES.

"I CANNOT avoid observing here, that the inhabitants of North Britain have much juster and more liberal ideas of education than my countrymen;

men; and I cannot but express a wish, that many of the large schools in England, which are so nobly endowed, but in which the dead languages only are taught, were modelled according to the plan of the Scotch academies and universities. At the time of the foundation of these schools, these languages were deservedly in repute; they were the keys which unlocked the learned lore of antiquity.

"After the dark gloom, which was spread over Europe by the Goths, and which extinguished every ray of science, had begun to dispel, numbers of the works of the Greeks and Romans were discovered, which were rescued from the general wreck; these were revered, as containing all the knowledge extant. The invention of printing, soon afterwards, spread these treasures of antiquity over the world; and for ages, the philosophy of Aristotle was the standard, from which there was no appeal: to acquire this knowledge therefore, it was necessary to learn these languages. But our knowledge on almost every subject, and particularly of the sciences, is now infinitely superior to that of the ancients, and the best of their works have been translated into the modern languages. Hence there is now little necessity for learning the languages of antiquity, which are to be considered more as ornamental than useful. Is it not therefore better that the abilities of youth should be exercised in gaining a knowledge of things, instead of sounds? Instead of tormenting the young mind during that period when a store of useful knowledge might be laid in, with studying Latin and Greek for seven years, would it not be infinitely to their advantage to instruct them in history, geography, mathematics, mechanics, and other branches of experimental philosophy; particularly chemistry, which is a science of such importance, that there are few situations in life which would not be benefited by a knowledge of it? To the farmer it is as necessary as to the apothecary or the dyer. It is a science by no means difficult to learn, and were the principles of it early instilled into the mind, they would pave the way to discoveries perhaps of greater utility than any that have been yet made. Would it not likewise be of the utmost consequence to those intended for the different mechanic arts, to be instructed in the principles of mechanics? Without these principles, they can never make any material improvements: they may indeed stumble on discoveries, but can never investigate them from true principles.

"If languages are to be learned, let them be the modern languages, as French, German, and Italian, in which useful works are written, and business transacted. I would not however discard the ancient languages from the schools, but consider them, as is done at Inverness and the Scotch universities in general, rather as accessories than the principal object of education. To those who exercise the learned professions, they are necessary, because the sciences of law and medicine contain a number of technical terms derived immediately from those languages. Liberal and enlightened men are however now employed in stripping from them the scholastic jargon, which has concealed their beauties from the general eye for so many centuries. To the divine, these languages, and particularly the Greek and Hebrew, ought always to be familiar, it being very satisfactory, as well as necessary, to consult the sacred sources of revelation in their purity, unadulterated by the ignorance of translators, or the interpolations of the crafty or bigoted; but if medicine and law were stripped of the terms which now disgrace them, and the student, instead of spending the best of his time in learning the dead languages, should make a proficiency in the modern; and for medicine particularly, lay a good foundation of mathematics, natural history, and natural philosophy, he would soon acquire a greater and more accurate knowledge of his profession than is generally done. A liberal and enterprising spirit has long shown itself in Inverness; and the good effects of this academy on the next generation will be very evident." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 5.

REMAINS OF LADY KILSYTH.

"WHILE we were resting ourselves for a few days at Glasgow, after the fatigue of our journey, before we proceeded to the falls of the Clyde, we received an invitation from the Reverend Mr. Rennie, minister of Kilsyth, to visit that place, in order to

to see a curious mummy which had been discovered in a vault under the church, near a year before. This place is about fourteen miles distant from Glasgow. The vault had been closed up, but Mr. Rennie had the goodness to order an opening to be made, through which we descended with difficulty, but were amply repaid for our trouble, for, though the body was by no means in that high state of preservation that it was when first discovered, having received some injury from the air, and still more from the sacrilegious hands which had torn away part of the shroud, still it was wonderfully perfect. Mr. Watts took a drawing of it, which he afterwards corrected under the eye of Mr. Rennie, so as to make it exactly resemble the appearance of the body when first discovered.

"Mr. Rennie politely offered to draw up a particular account of the circumstances attending this mummy, which I afterwards received from him, and which I shall insert in his own words.

"'There is an arched vault, or burying-ground, under the church of Kilsyth, which seems to have been the burial-place of the family of Kilsyth for many generations.

"'As the estate was forfeited, and the title became extinct in the year 1715, it has never been used for that purpose since that period. The Earl fled with his lady and family to Flanders, and though he returned more than once *incog.* in the habit of a common beggar, and as such lodged with several of his tenants, yet it is certain he was not buried at Kilsyth.

"'The tradition is, and it is said to be confirmed by some papers and letters lately found, that he, and a number of the unfortunate nobleſſe, who had been concerned in the rebellion, were either murdered, or killed by a certain accident in Holland, about the year 1717.

"'At all events it seems certain, that his lady, with her infant son, were smothered by the falling in of the roof of the room, in which a number of the nobility who had been concerned in the rebellion were assembled. It is generally said and believed, that this was not by accident, but design: that the landlord and some of his accomplices had cut the beams which supported the roof, and that upon a signal being given, he let it fall in with a view to smother the whole company. It appears that very few escaped, and I never heard it doubted or denied that Lady Kilsyth and her infant perished in the ruins. Indeed the wound she received on the right temple is still visible, and when the body was first discovered, it was covered with a black patch, about the size of a crown piece. There is no mark of violence on her son. He seems to have been smothered, as it is generally said, sitting on the knee of his mother at table.

"'Her body was embowelled and embalmed, and soon afterwards sent over to Scotland. It was landed and lay at Leith for some time in a cellar, and was afterwards carried to Kilsyth, and buried in great pomp, according to the form of the church of England. It is not twenty years since some of the inhabitants of this parish died, who were in their youth eye-witnesses of the funeral.

"'The body was enclosed, first in a coffin of fir, next in a leaden coffin, nicely cemented, but without any inscription; this was again covered with a very strong wooden coffin. The space between the two was filled up with a white matter, somewhat of the colour and consistence of putty, apparently composed of gums and perfumes, for it had a rich and delicious flavour. When I was a boy at school, I have frequently seen the coffin in which she lies, for the vault was then always accessible, and often opened: but at that time the wooden coffin was entire. Indeed it was only within a few years that it decayed. Even after this, the lead one remained entire for a considerable time; but being very brittle and thin, it also began to moulder away: a slight touch of the finger penetrated any part of it. In the apertures thus made, nothing was seen but the gummy matter above mentioned. When this was partly removed, which was easily done, being very soft, and only about an inch in thickness, another wooden coffin appeared, which seemed quite clean and fresh.

"'But no one ever thought of opening it, till the spring 1796, when some rude regardless young men went to visit the tomb, and with sacrilegious hands tore open the leaden coffin. To their surprise, they found under

'under the lead a covering of fir, as 'clean and freſh as if it had been made 'the day before. The cover of this 'being looſe, was eaſily removed. 'With aſtoniſhment and conſternation 'they ſaw the body of Lady Kilſyth, 'and her child, as perfect as the hour 'they were entombed.

" 'For ſome weeks this circum-'ſtance was kept ſecret, but at laſt it 'began to be whiſpered in ſeveral com-'panies, and ſoon excited great and 'general curioſity. On the 12th of 'June, while I was from home, great 'crowds aſſembled, and would not be 'denied admiſſion. At all hours of 'the night as well as the day, they af-'terwards perſiſted in gratifying their 'curioſity.

" 'I ſaw the body ſoon after the 'coffin was opened. It was quite en-'tire. Every feature and every limb 'was as full, nay the very ſhroud was 'as clear and freſh, and the colours of 'the ribands as bright as the day they 'were lodged in the tomb.

" 'What rendered this ſcene more 'ſtriking, and truly intereſting, was, 'that the body of her ſon and only 'child, the natural heir of the title and 'eſtates of Kilſyth, lay at her knee. 'His features were as compoſed as if 'he had been only aſleep. His colour 'was as freſh, and his fleſh as plump 'and full, as in the perfect glow of 'health; the ſmile of infancy and in-'nocence ſat on his lips. His ſhroud 'was not only entire, but perfectly 'clean, without a particle of duſt upon 'it. He ſeems to have been only a 'few months old.

" 'The body of Lady Kilſyth was 'equally well preſerv'd, and at a lit-'tle diſtance, with the feeble light of 'a taper, it would not have been eaſy 'to diſtinguiſh whether ſhe was dead 'or alive. The features, nay the very 'expreſſion of her countenance, were 'marked and diſtinct, and it was only 'in a certain light that you could diſ-'tinguiſh any thing like the ghaſtly and 'agonizing traits of a violent death. 'Not a ſingle fold of her ſhroud was 'diſcompoſed, nor a ſingle member 'impaired.

" 'But no deſcription can give a 'juſt or adequate idea of the neatneſs 'or elegance of her appearance. I 'therefore refer to the ſketch taken by 'your friend. I have only to lament 'that his repreſentation was finiſhed 'chiefly from my deſcription, as at the 'time you ſaw the body it was much 'ſullied, and the ſhroud injured: but 'it is as near the original as I can re-'collect, or as any pencil can expreſs. 'I can only ſay it is not a flattering 'portrait.

" 'Let the candid reader ſurvey 'this ſketch; let him recall to mind 'the tragic tale that it unfolds, and 'ſay, if he can, that it does not arreſt 'the attention, and intereſt the heart. 'For my part, it excited in my mind a 'thouſand melancholy reflections, and 'I could not but regret that ſuch rude-'neſs had been offered to the aſhes of 'the dead, as to expoſe them thus to 'the public view.

" 'The body ſeemed to have been 'preſerved in ſome liquid, nearly of 'the colour and appearance of brandy: 'the whole coffin ſeems to have been 'full of it, and all its contents ſatu-'rated with it. The body had aſſumed 'ſomewhat the ſame tinge, but this 'ſerved only to give it a freſher look; 'it had none of the ghaſtly livid hue 'of death, but rather a copper com-'plexion.

" 'It would, I believe, have been 'difficult for a chemiſt to aſcertain the 'nature of this liquid; though per-'fectly tranſparent, it had loſt all its 'pungent qualities, its taſte being quite 'vapid. I have heard, however, that 'ſeveral medical gentlemen carried off 'ſmall phials full of it, but do not 'know whether they made any expe-'riments with it. The rich odoriſe-'rous flavour continued not only in 'the vault, but even in the church, 'for many weeks, as can be atteſted 'by many hundreds; all agreed that 'it was a mixture of perfumes, but of 'what kind it was not eaſy to ſay: the 'moſt prevalent ſeemed to me to be 'that of ſpirit of turpentine, and it is 'certain that this odour continued the 'longeſt.

" 'The head reclined on a pillow, 'and as the covering decayed, it was 'found to contain a collection of ſtrong 'ſcented herbs. Balm, ſage, and 'mint, were eaſily diſtinguiſhed, and 'it was the opinion of many that the 'body was filled with the ſame.

" 'Although the bodies were thus 'entire at firſt, I confeſs I expected to 'ſee them ſoon crumble into duſt; eſ-'pecially as they were expoſed to the 'open air, and the fine aromatic fluid 'had evaporated; and it ſeems ſur-'priſing that they did not. For ſe-

'veral

'veral weeks they underwent no visible change, and had they not been 'fullied with duſt, and the drops of 'greaſe from the candles held over 'them, I am confident they might 'have remained as entire as ever; for 'even a few months ago, the bodies 'were as firm and compact as at firſt, 'and though preſſed with the finger 'did not yield to the touch, but ſeem'ed to retain the elaſticity of the liv'ing body. Even the ſhroud, though 'torn by the rude hands of the regard'leſs multitude, is ſtill ſtrong, and free 'from rot.

" 'Perhaps the moſt ſingular phe'nomenon is, that the bodies ſeem not 'to have undergone the ſmalleſt de'compoſition, or diſorganization. Se'veral medical gentlemen (I think you 'did ſo yourſelf) have made a ſmall 'inciſion into the arm of the infant; 'the ſubſtance of the body was quite 'firm, and every part in its original 'ſtate.

" 'Lady Kilſyth was of the family 'of Dundonald; this appears from 'Craufurd's Peerage, and other un'doubted authority. She is there 'called Jean, daughter of Lord Wil'liam Cochrane, ſon and heir of Wil'liam Earl of Dundonald.

" 'It is equally certain that ſhe was 'firſt married to the Viſcount Dundee, 'and even after ſhe married her ſe'cond huſband, ſhe ſtill retained this 'title; for he was then the heir appa'rent only of the title and eſtates of 'Kilſyth, and of courſe till the death 'of his father ſhe was not called Lady 'Kilſyth.

" 'There was a ſingular circum'ſtance attending this connexion. She 'had come on a viſit to Colzium, the 'ſeat of the family of Kilſyth, about 'a year after the battle of Killicranky, 'in which her huſband the Viſcount 'Dundee fell. At that time it was 'ſaid that William Livingſton (after'wards Viſcount Kilſyth, and her 'huſband) firſt paid his addreſſes to 'her. As a pledge of his love, he 'preſented her with a ring; but as ill 'luck would have it, ſhe dropped it 'next day in the garden. To loſe a 'ring in ſuch circumſtances, and ſo 'ſoon, was no doubt regarded as an 'evil omen; a liberal reward was 'therefore offered to any perſon who 'ſhould find and reſtore it; but in vain; 'it could not be found; and till the 'year 1796, nearly a century after, was 'never heard of.

" 'At that time, however, the te'nant of the garden, when digging 'potatoes, diſcovered it in a clod of 'earth. At firſt he regarded it as a 'bauble, but the moment the legend 'became apparent, the tradition came 'freſh into his recollection, and he 'inſtantly ſuppoſed it to be the ring of 'Lady Kilſyth.

" 'It is of gold, and about the 'value of ten ſhillings; about the 'breadth of a ſtraw, and without any 'ſtone. The external ſurface is orna'mented with a wreath of myrtle, and 'on the internal ſurface is the follow'ing legend, *Yours only & Euer.* This 'ring is, I believe, in the poſſeſſion of 'Sir Archibald Edmonſton, of Dun'treath, the proprietor of the Kilſyth 'eſtates.'

" To this account given by Mr. Rennie, I can only expreſs my regret, that this body, which had been ſo admirably preſerved, ſhould be wantonly deſtroyed or damaged. Had it been encloſed in a glaſs caſe, when diſcovered, it would in all probability have remained for centuries in the ſame ſtate." *P.* 206.

GOLD FOUND ABOUT LEAD HILLS.

" PIECES of gold have frequently been found about lead hills, in the gravel beneath the peat: ſmall grains of this metal are likewiſe found among the ſand in the rivulets of this neighbourhood, and in the Clyde, particularly between this place and Elvan Foot.

" Mackenzie, in his Life of Boethius, ſays, 'that James IV. having got ex'perienced workmen well ſkilled in 'mines, they had ſo good ſucceſs, that 'when James V. went over to France, 'at a ſumptuous entertainment after 'his marriage, for a deſſert, inſtead of 'ſweetmeats, he preſented many plates 'filled with gold coined in Scotland, 'and dug out of the mines on Crau'furd moor, which were diſtributed 'among the company.' Some German adventurers were, on ſtipulated conditions, permitted to explore theſe parts in queſt of gold; they employed about three hundred men for ſeveral ſummers, and procured metal to the value of about 100,000*l.* ſterling, the greateſt part of which they carried to Germany. Theſe adventurers probably exhauſted what was near the ſurface, and ſince that time no farther reſearches have been made." *P.* 238.

GEORGE BUCHANNAN.

"WHEN we take a view of Buchannan as a hiſtorian, it may be proper to obſerve, that no hiſtory will ever be valuable for the compoſition, that does not exhibit either philoſophic views of human nature, or beautiful pictures of intereſting events. In both characters the merit of Buchannan is conſpicuous. The outlines, for inſtance, of the excellent Treatiſes concerning Crimes and Puniſhments, are contained in Buchannan's ſhort remarks upon the tortures that were inflicted upon the murderers of James the Firſt. And his account of the taking of Dumbarton Caſtle by Craufurd, is a more ſtriking picture of an intereſting event, than any that has ſince been made of it by very able writers. His Hiſtory has been much read and admired by foreigners *, as well as by his own countrymen.

"It muſt be acknowledged, that there are ſome things in his Hiſtory which are inaccurate, and others which are falſe; but before he be condemned for them, the following circumſtances ought to be conſidered: Firſt, his inaccuracies have been diſcovered in conſequence of examining evidence to which he had not acceſs. Second, in his ancient hiſtory he followed what he thought to be the beſt accounts of other writers, and only gave them a claſſic dreſs. The modern cry, therefore, that the Ancient Hiſtory of Scotland is fabulous, can never be a juſt charge againſt him; for if he had not related what was handed down to him, or if he had been a ſceptic without the evidence of records, he would not have been a hiſtorian, but a writer of romance. Thirdly, the rage of civil and religious party was ſo violent in his own time, that it was often impoſſible to know the truth; and yet his general account of diſputed events appears, to the moſt candid and beſt informed in modern times, to be well founded. If he had not the means of knowing the truth exactly, we may lament his ſituation, but cannot blame his integrity, or ceaſe to admire the purity, the vigour, and the elegance of his ſtyle.

"Upon the whole, after making every juſt allowance for the ſhades in Buchannan's character, he muſt be conſidered, by every impartial reader, as one of the moſt illuſtrious perſons which this iſland has produced; and there is hardly, perhaps, another nation that can give an example of the powers of writing proſe and verſe, united in the ſame man, in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner †." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 270.

XLVI. *Literary Hours; or, Sketches Critical and Narrative.* By NATHANIEL DRAKE, M.D. Second Edition, corrected and greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 934. 14s. Sudbury printed: *Cadell and Davies*, London.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

NO. I. II. Obſervations on the Writings and Genius of Lucretius, with Specimens of a new Tranſlation.—III. On the Government of the Imagination; on the Frenzy of Taſſo and Collins.—IV.

* "'The ſtyle,' ſays Le Clerc, 'is beautiful and pure; and he appears 'every where to ſpeak the truth as far as it was known to him. His judgment 'of things is ſound; he cenſures freely what deſerves it, and commends what 'he thought worthy of praiſe. He unites the brevity of Salluſt with the ele'gance and perſpicuity of Livy. But he is not ſufficiently exact in his dates, 'and does not cite his authorities'."

"Thuanus ſays of him, 'That though Buchannan, according to the ge'nius of his nation, ſometimes inveighs againſt crowned heads with ſeverity, 'yet that his Hiſtory is written with ſo much purity, ſpirit, and judgment, that 'it does not appear to be the production of a man who had paſſed his days in 'the duſt of a ſchool, but of one who had been always converſant in the moſt 'important affairs of ſtate. Such,' ſays he, 'was the greatneſs of his mind, 'and the felicity of his genius, that the meanneſs of his fortune did not hinder 'him from forming juſt ſentiments concerning things of the greateſt moment."

† "For the materials of the Appendix, I am indebted to a MS. paper written by the late Profeſſor Anderſon, and read before the Literary Society in Glaſgow College."

On the tender Melancholy which uſually follows the acuter Feelings of Sorrow.—V. Wolkmar and his Dog, a Tale. The Tempeſt, a Poem. Lucy, a Poem.—VI. On Sonnet-writing. Four Sonnets.—VII. On Inſcriptive Writing.—VIII. On Gothic Superſtition. Ode to Superſtition.—IX.—XI. Henry Fitzowen, a Gothic Tale.—XII. XIII. On the Fleece of Dyer.—XIV. XV. On the dark Ages of Chriſtian Europe, as contraſted with the Caliphats of Bagdad and Cordova.—XVI. On Paſtoral Poetry. Edwin and Orlando, a Paſtoral.—XVII. On Objects of Terror. Montmorenci, a Fragment.—XVIII. —XXI. Obſervations on the Calvary of Cumberland.

VOL. II.

No. XXII. On Social Affection. Deſcription of Loch-Leven. Michael Bruce.—XXIII. The Abbey of Clunedale, a Tale.—XXIV. On the Evening and Night Scenery of the Poets, as mingled or contraſted with pathetic Emotion.—XXV. On Lyric Poetry, The Storm, an Ode.—XXVI. On the Poetry of Catullus. —XXVII. Maria Arnold, a Tale. Horace. Book ii. Satire 6, imitated. —XXVIII. XXIX. On the Poetry of the Ages of Elizabeth and the Charleſes, and of the preſent Reign. —XXX. XXXI. On the Superſtitions of the Highlands of Scotland. —XXXII. Agnes Felton, a Tale. Stanzas; Ode to Content.—XXXIII. —XXXVIII. Obſervations on the ſuppoſed Conflagration of the Alexandrian Library; with a Commentary on the fifth and ſixth Sections of the firſt Chapter of the tenth Book of Quintilian.—XXXIX. XL. On the Farmer's Boy of Bloomfield.

EXTRACTS.

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE IMAGINATION; AND ON THE FRENZY OF TASSO AND COLLINS.

"POETRY, to attain its higheſt point of perfection, demands an invention fertile in the extreme, and practiſed in the art of combination, and which, ſeizing hold of the ſuperſtitions and fears of mankind, pours forth fictions of the moſt wild and horrible grandeur. The actions and conceptions of ſuperhuman beings preſerve, in the creations of Genius, a certain veriſimilitude which rivets attention, and wins even upon incredulity itſelf; and he who wiſhes powerfully to impreſs upon others the mingled emotions of terror and delight, muſt himſelf be tinctured with ſome portion of belief in the interference of immaterial agency. The metaphyſic wonders of Gothic ſuperſtition were, in the ſixteenth century, abſolutely a part of the creed of all ranks of ſociety; and the poetic productions of that period, being deeply tinged with the popular ideas, operated an effect upon the mind nearly, or, perhaps, altogether unfelt in our ſceptical and philoſophic age. The ideas, however, relative to the re-appearance of the departed, ſtill linger among us, and are occaſionally known to exert all their wonted influence; and he who has a true taſte for poetry yet dwells, with unfated rapture, on the dreadful and myſterious imagery of our elder bards.

"But it is greatly to be lamented that, in ſome inſtances, the nobleſt mind has been laid in ruins by ſuffering a train of idea of this kind ſo far to intrude upon the common occurrences of life, as, in the end, to induce either profound melancholy, or abſolute frenzy. The celebrated Taſſo flouriſhed in an era when the Gothic mythology ſtill retained its full influence, and poſſeſſing a vaſt and prolific imagination, together with an hypochondriacal temperament, and greatly attached, at the ſame time, to the Platonic philoſophy, whoſe beautiful but viſionary doctrines have miſled the moſt ſuperior minds, he mingled the two ſuperſtitions, and cheriſhed his partiality for all that was greatly wonderful and ſingular. The compoſition of his immortal epic, by giving ſcope to the boldeſt flights, and calling into effect the energies of his exalted and enthuſiaſtic fancy, whilſt, with equal ardour, it led him to entertain hopes of immediate and extenſive fame, laid, moſt probably, the foundation of his ſucceeding derangement. His ſuſceptibility, too, and tenderneſs of feeling, were great, and when his ſublime work met with unexpected oppoſition, and was even treated with con-

tempt

tempt and deriſion, the fortitude of the poet was not proof againſt the keen ſenſe of diſappointment. He twice attempted to pleaſe his ignorant and malignant critics by recompoſing the poem; and, during the hurry, the anguiſh, and irritation attending theſe efforts, the vigour of a great mind was entirely exhauſted, and in two years after the publication of his *Geruſalemme Liberata*, the unhappy bard became an object of pity and of terror!

"According to Giovanni Battiſta Manſo, the great friend and biographer of Taſſo, and from whom the cauſes of his alienation of mind, we have juſt aſſigned, are drawn, his madneſs was accompanied with the perſuaſion of his being under the influence of witchcraft, and attended by an apparition; and Taſſo himſelf, in a letter to Mauritio Cataneo, thus notices this very extraordinary ſupernatural Being, whom he terms folletto. 'You 'muſt know that I was bewitched, and 'have never been cured; and, perhaps, have more need of an exorciſt 'than of a phyſician; becauſe my diſ'order proceeds from magical art. I 'would likewiſe write a few words reſpecting my dæmon: the raſcal hath 'lately robbed me of many crown 'pieces; I know not the amount, as I 'am by no means a miſer in reckoning 'my money, but, I dare ſay, they 'amount to twenty. He hath likewiſe 'turned all my books topſy-turvy; 'opened my cheſts; robbed me of my 'keys, which I could not keep from 'him. I am at all times unhappy, but 'eſpecially in the night. I know not 'whether my diſeaſe proceeds from 'frenzy, or not.' After he had left the hoſpital of St. Ann's at Ferrara, whither he had been ſent by Duke Alfonzo, and where he had been attended by the moſt eminent phyſicians, he again, in a letter to Cataneo, mentions this ſpiritual thief. 'This day, 'the laſt of the year, the brother of 'the Rev. Signior Licino has brought 'me two of your letters; but one of 'them was taken from me, as ſoon as 'I had read it, and, I believe, the 'folletto muſt have carried it off, be'cauſe it is that in which he is men'tioned: and this is one of the mira'cles which I have ſeen often in the 'hoſpital. Theſe things, I am certain, 'are done by ſome magician; and I 'have many arguments of it; particu'larly of a loaf viſibly ſtolen from me 'one afternoon, and a plate of fruit 'taken from before me the other day, 'when a Poliſh gentleman came to ſee 'me, worthy, indeed, to be a witneſs 'of ſuch a wonder*.'

"'Manſo afterwards tells us that 'Taſſo would frequently in company 'be quite abſtracted in his frenzy; 'would talk to himſelf, and laugh pro'fuſely; and would fix his eyes keenly 'upon vacancy for a long time, and 'then ſay that he ſaw his familiar 'ſpirit; and deſcribe him as under the 'ſemblance of an angelic youth, ſuch 'as he paints him in his dialogue of '*Le Meſſagiero*. Manſo particularly 'mentions that once Taſſo, angry at 'his incredulity, told him that he 'ſhould ſee the ſpirit with his own 'eyes. Accordingly next day, when 'they were talking together and ſitting 'by the fire, Taſſo ſuddenly darted 'his eyes to a window in the room, 'and ſat ſo intent, that, when Manſo 'ſpoke to him, he returned no ſort of 'anſwer. At laſt he turned to him 'and ſaid: "Behold the friendly ſpi'rit, who is courteouſly come to con'verſe with me; look at him, and 'perceive the truth of my words." 'Manſo immediately threw his eyes 'towards the ſpot; but with his keeneſt 'viſion could ſee nothing, but the rays 'of the ſun ſhining through the win'dow into the chamber. While he 'was thus ſtaring, Taſſo had entered 'into lofty diſcourſe with the ſpirit, 'as he perceived from his ſhare of the 'dialogue: that of the ſpirit was not 'audible to him; but he ſolemnly de'clares that the diſcourſe was ſo grand 'and marvellous, and contained ſuch 'lofty things, expreſſed in a moſt un'uſual mode, that he remained in ec'ſtacy, and did not dare to open his 'mouth ſo much as to tell Taſſo that 'the ſpirit was not viſible to him. In 'ſome time, the ſpirit being gone, as 'Manſo could judge, Taſſo turned to 'him with a ſmile, and ſaid, "he 'hoped he was now convinced." To 'which Manſo replied, "that he had, 'indeed, heard wonderful things; but 'had ſeen nothing." Taſſo ſaid, "Per'haps you have heard and ſeen more 'than ——————" he then paused; 'and Manſo ſeeing him in ſilent medi-

* "Vita di Torquato Taſſo ſcritta da Gio. Battiſta Manſo."

ſ tation, did not care to perplex him ſ with further queſtions *.'

" Had Taſſo not formed extravagant ſchemes of happineſs and fame, which are ſeldom, if ever, realized, and had corrected the fervour of an imagination too prone to admit the preternatural and ſtrange, by cultivating thoſe ſciences which depend upon demonſtrative evidence, or by mingling more with the world, and diſcriminating its various characters and foibles, the integrity of his mind had, moſt probably, been preſerved. Shakſpeare poſſeſſed in a far ſuperior degree, if I may be allowed the term, the powers of ſuperhuman creation, and no poet ever enjoyed ſuch an unlimited dominion over the fears and ſuperſtitions of mankind. Yet the acuteneſs, the inexhauſtible variety of his genius, his talents for humour, and his almoſt intuitive penetration into the follies and vices of his ſpecies, enabled him to avoid, in a great meaſure, that credulity which his wild, terrific, yet delightful and conſiſtent fictions, almoſt rivetted upon others. Milton, too, had a peculiar predilection for traditionary tales and legendary lore, and, in his early youth, ſpent much time in reading romantic narratives: but the deep and varied erudition which diſtinguiſhed his career (*for* no man in Europe, at that time, poſſeſſed a wider field of intellect), ſufficiently protected him from their delu ſive influence, though, to the latеſt period of his life, he ſtill retained much of his original partiality. Oſſian, however, that melancholy but ſublime bard of other times, ſeems to have given implicit credit to the ſuperſtitions of his country, and his poems are, therefore, replete with a variety of immaterial agents; but theſe are of a kind rather calculated to ſooth and ſupport the mind, than to ſhake and harrow it, as the Gothic, with malignant and myſterious potency.

" In the preſent century, when ſcience and literature have ſpread ſo extenſively, the heavy clouds of ſuperſtition have been diſperſed, and have aſſumed a lighter and leſs formidable hue; for though the tales of Walpole, Reeve, and Radcliffe, or the poetry of Wieland †, Burger, and Lewis, ſtill powerfully arreſt attention, and keep an ardent curioſity alive, yet is their machinery, by no means, an object of popular belief, nor can it, I ſhould hope, now lead to dangerous credulity, as when in the times of Taſſo, Shakſpeare, and even Milton, witches and wizards, ſpectres and fairies, were nearly as important ſubjects of faith as the moſt ſerious doctrines of religion.

" Yet have we had one melancholy inſtance, and toward the middle of the eighteenth century, where diſappointment, operating upon enthuſiaſm, has induced effects ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe recorded of the celebrated Italian. In the year 1756 died our lamented Collins, one of our moſt exquiſite poets, and of whom, perhaps, without exaggeration it may be aſſerted, that he partook of the credulity and enthuſiaſm of Taſſo, the magic wildneſs of Shakſpeare, the ſublimity of Milton, and the pathos of Oſſian. He had early formed ſanguine expectations of fame and applauſe, but reaped nothing but penury and neglect; and ſtung with indignation at the unmerited treatment his productions had met with, he burnt the remaining copies with his own hands. His Odes to Fear, on the Poetical Character, to Evening, the Paſſions, and on the ſuperſtitions of the Highlands of Scotland, ſtrongly mark the bias of his mind to all that is awfully wild and terrible. His addreſs to Fear,

' Dark Power! with ſhudd'ring meek ſubmitted thought,
' Be mine to read the viſions old
' Which thy awakening bards have told:
' And, leſt thou meet my blaſted view,
' Hold each ſtrange tale devoutly true—

was prompted by what he actually felt; for, like Taſſo, he was, in ſome meaſure, a convert to the imagery he drew;

* " Vide Letters of Literature, p. 379."

† " The *Oberon* of this exquiſite poet, which, in ſportive play of fancy, may vie with the muſe of Shakſpeare, and which, in the conduct of its fable, is inferior to any work extant, richly merits an Engliſh dreſs. It is ſaid that the late Mr. Sixt of Canterbury left a tranſlation of this epic. If it be well executed, it would be a highly valuable preſent to the public ‡."

‡ A tranſlation of Wieland's *Oberon*, by Mr. Sotheby, was publiſhed in May 1798. *See M. Epit. vol.* ii. *p.* 198. ED.

drew; and the beautiful lines in which he deſcribes the Italian might, with equal propriety, be applied to himſelf:

'Prevailing poet, whoſe undoubting mind
'Believ'd the magic wonders which he ſung *.'

"His powers, however, in exciting the tender emotions were ſuperior to Taſſo's, and, in pathetic ſimplicity, nothing, perhaps, can exceed his Odes to Pity, on the Death of Colonel Roſs, on the Death of Thomſon, and his Dirge in Cymbeline, which abound with paſſages that irreſiſtibly make their way to the heart.

"He who could feel, with ſo much ſenſibility, the ſorrows and misfortunes of others, and could pour the plaint of woe with ſuch harmonious ſkill, was ſoon himſelf to be an object of extreme compaſſion. His anxiety and diſtreſs, rendered doubly poignant by a very ſplendid imagination, in the event produced unconquerable melancholy and occaſional fits of frenzy; and, under the preſſure of theſe afflictions, which gradually increaſed, periſhed one of the ſweeteſt of our poets, and who ever approached the lyre with a mind glowing with inſpiration." *Vol.* i. *p.* 55.

(To be continued.)

XLVII. *A Walk through ſome of the Weſtern Counties of England.* By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, of Bath. 8vo. pp. 222. 7s. Bath: printed by *Cruttwell*; *Robinſons*, London.

PLATES,

In Aquatinta, by Alken.

CULBONE Church, Somerſetſhire.
Berry Pomeroy Caſtle, Devonſhire.

CONTENTS.

LETTER I. From Bath to Wells—Cathedral—Glaſtonbury—Monaſtery—King Arthur.—II. Joſeph of Arimathea—Glaſtonbury Thorn—Wookey—Cheddar Cliffs—Thoughts on Encloſures—Axridge—South-Brent—Ancient Church—King Ethelred—Anecdotes of Johanna Martin.—III. River Parret—Stoke-Courcy—Fairfield Manſion—St. Decuman's—Watchet—Dunſter Caſtle—Minehead—Natural Curioſities.—IV. Culbone Church—Anecdotes of a Blackſmith—Lord King's Cottage—Valley of Stones.—V. Ilfracombe—Devonian Peaſantry—Bad Roads—Biddeford.—VI. Source of the Tamar and Torridge—Anecdotes of a Wreſtler—Kilkhampton Church.—VII. Werrington Park—Launceſton Church—Lidford Waterfall—Cataſtrophe of Capt. ——. —Lidford Caſtle.—VIII. Oakhampton Caſtle—Dartmoor—Spinſter Rock—Whitton Park—Logan Stone.—IX. Chudleigh—Totneſs—Dartington—Sharpham.—X. Berry Pomeroy Caſtle—Teignmouth—Bovey Pottery—Exmouth—Powderham Caſtle.—XI. Chard.—XII. Somerton—Ancient Caſtle—King's Sedgemoor—Wookey Hole—The Witch of Wookey, a poetic Tale—A druidical Temple at Stanton-Drew—Archbiſhop Sheldon—Arrive at Bath.

EXTRACTS.

GLASTONBURY.

"A FLAT road, interſecting what for the moſt part formerly was nothing but a ſpongy moor, ſtretches in nearly a ſtraight line from Wells to Glaſtonbury, affording no object of intereſt or curioſity. But this deficiency was amply made up on my entrance into the town, which juſtly boaſts itſelf as one of the oldeſt in England. Here veſtiges of ancient magnificence appeared on every ſide, and prepared me for the ruins of the immenſe abbey, from which I am juſt returned. Mouldings of portals, capitals of pilaſters, and ſtone ribs of roofs, the ſpoil of edifices once auguſt, are ſtuck in the walls of the ignoble reſidences of modern times; and ſcarcely can the traveller take a ſtep, without being reminded by ſome fragment of maſonry, or ſome ancient manſion with its arched portal and its ſpandrilled windows, that Glaſtonbury has ſuffered a moſt lamentable reverſe of fortune.

* "Ode on the Popular Superſtitions of the Highlands."

"On

"On passing down the street, the church of St. John attracted my attention, particularly its tower, which is wonderfully light and beautiful: Indeed a peculiar good taste in the design of church towers seems to pervade the greatest part of Somersetshire, arising, probably, from their being all copies of some excellent original. This of St. John's appears to have been formerly ornamented in a very superior style. The weight of its battlements is much relieved by perpendicular lancet-like perforations, which add considerably to its lightness, and its lower division has handsome Gothic niches for the reception of statues as large as life. Of these figures, which appear to be clerics robed in their vestments, only five now remain; three on the south, and two on the west side of the tower: the tenants of the northern niches are removed. A superb sharply-pointed arch forms the western entrance into the church, consisting of many mouldings, in one of the intervals between which runs a rich pattern of wreathed tendrils, bearing leaves and flowers. The spandrils of the door-way contain the representation of a lamb with a flag, the apocalyptical emblem of the saint to whom the church is dedicated; and a pelican feeding its own young, referring to the neighbouring abbey of Glastonbury.

"Somewhat further down the street on the same side, a most curious old stone edifice offered a claim to my notice. The lofty gateway, and a vast projecting mass of stone-work on which the sign is hung, sufficiently evinced that it had been long intended for a house of public reception; and as it appeared to be at present applied to the same purposes, under the auspices of that worthy Christian knight St. George, I entered its venerable walls, and deposited my baggage on an old oaken table, that seemed to be nearly coeval with the building. Having refreshed myself with gammon and ale sufficiently good for an abbot's table, and made arrangements for my nocturnal board and repose, I strolled out to survey the outside of my caravansary; the remainder of the town, and the ruins of its monastery. The George Inn, for so it is named, was built in the fifteenth century, for the use and entertainment of the numerous pilgrims who visited the shrines and relics of Glastonbury, and the holy thorn which grew in its neighbourhood. Its front has a flat projecting bow on each side of the gateway, the whole of it ornamented with little niches, curious sculptures, and armorial bearings. Amongst these may be distinguished the arms of several abbots; a chevron, engrailed *azure* between three crosses *gules*; per pale *vert* and *azure*; per pale *azure* and *gules*. The summit of the house is turreted, and the spaces between the battlements seem formerly to have been adorned with human figures of stone. Only two of these are now remaining: their heads inclined downwards, as if they were observing the guests as they entered the gateway. Whether the many *female* devotees, who under the reign of Romish superstition travelled to Glastonbury, and reposed themselves at the George Inn, came *solely* for the purpose of visiting the tombs of the saints or the miraculous tree of Joseph, is rendered rather problematical, by a secret passage (discovered many years since) connecting this *Hospitium* with the Abbey. It lies immediately under the house, pursues its subterraneous course quite to the opposite side of the town, reaches the monastery, and there terminates—not at the chapel of a patron saint, or the mausoleum of a pious founder, but—at a short flight of steps, which ascended formerly to the *bed-chamber* of my *Lord Abbot!!!*" *P.* 18.

SOUTH-BRENT CHURCH—KING ETHELRED.

"THE only curiosity of South-Brent is its little church, which has many vestiges of antiquity both within and without. Its *seating* is particularly curious, being certainly anterior to the Reformation. Instead of *pews*, it has (like the Russian churches) a regular series of plain oaken benches, with a back to each, running from either side towards the middle of the church, at right angles with the wall. The flat boards which form the terminations of these seats, are curiously and variously carved with subjects most grotesque and ludicrous; such as a fox or an ass in a mitre; a pig roasting, and a monkey acting the part of turnspit; a party of geese hanging a pig; a monkey at prayers; a pig preaching, &c. These caricature carvings I should consider as instances of practical

cal satire by the parochial clergy against the mendicant orders; for it is well known that the most inveterate antipathy subsisted between the parish-priests and the friars, in consequence of that considerable influence which the latter had obtained by their absurd vows and itinerant preaching. Doubtless, at the period when these sculptural representations were made, their meaning and allusions were well understood, and being always before the eyes of the congregations, they kept alive, by the powerful means of *ridicule*, their contempt for the Dominicans and Franciscans, which all the oratory of the parochial clergy would not probably have been able to excite; so true is the excellent observation of one well versed in the history of the human heart—

'*Ridiculum acri*
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res.'

The *font* also lays claim to a considerable antiquity, being deep and capacious, intended for the *total immersion* of the infant to be baptized. This, you know, was the ancient mode of performing the ceremony; and only ceased within these two centuries, when good sense getting the better of prejudice, the custom almost universally disappeared, to the great benefit of population; since the chances must have been very considerably against any infant which was thus, within the month, unmercifully plunged over head and ears into a bath of cold water. *Little accidents*, indeed, frequently occurred, whilst the practice continued, to the poor half drowned children; one of which has been thought of sufficient importance to be incorporated into the page of metrical history. It relates to King Ethelred, the miserable idiot whose inglorious reign saw the Danish power established in this country. Archbishop Dunstan had the honour of baptizing the royal babe; but the shock or the fright, occasioned by the immersion, produced in the infant the most unseemly and offensive effects. The prelate, whose olfactory nerves were probably some, what distressed by the circumstance, returned the child to its nurse in a passion, exclaiming at the same time, 'Per Deum et matrem ejus, *ignavus homo* erit!—By God and his mother, 'this will be a most *scurvy scoundrel* *!' a prophecy which subsequent events completely accomplished." *P.* 83.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES AT MINEHEAD.

"THE admirer of Nature may indulge his pursuits here in various ways; the beautiful hills and precipitous cliffs offer to the botanist a variety of rare and curious plants; the shore spreads before the conchologist a rich profusion of *buccina*, *trochi*, *nerites*, *tellini*, and other shells; and the geologist will find sufficient phenomena to employ all his sagacity, and exercise his whole talent for hypothesis. Amongst them is the following curious appearance:—about a mile from the Lower Town, on the beach leading to Dunster, at the recess of the tide a spot is denuded, in which are discovered many roots of prodigiously large trees, peeping out of the land, to the height of half a foot or more. Externally, these masses are black and unintelligible; but when crumbled between the fingers (for they are soft and friable) the genuine colour and original texture of the wood are plainly seen. The wonder, however, remains to be told, that when the fragments are broken parallel to the grain of the wood, imbedded in the very heart are found shells, foreign to the coast of Somersetshire, in a semi-fossil state, and oak-leaves, either perfect or decayed.

"A species of *patellæ*, too, is very common on the rocks of Minehead, a good substitute for the famous *murex* of antiquity, that produced the invaluable Tyrian dye, with which the ancients stained their wool,

'Tyrio ardebat murice lana.'

"A small vein running over the head of the fish contains this precious liquor, with which if linen be stained, and the characters exposed to different degrees of the *light* of the *sun*, they will change their hue, and become successively (from a dull white) pea-green, deep green, blue, and purple; the linen being then washed in scalding water, the marks upon it will blaze out into a splendid crimson colour, which no future washings can obliterate." *P.* 83.

"* W. Worcester. Lib. Nig. Scac. p. 530, ed. 1728."

WOOKEY HOLE.

"THE approach to Wookey Hole is extremely fine. It exhibits a deep indentation in the ſouth-weſtern ſide of the Mendip hills; the back formed by a broad face of perpendicular rock, riſing to the height of two hundred feet, naked towards the top, but enriched with foliage and vegetation, thickening as the cliff deſcends. The ſides conſiſt of rocky ſteeps, gradually riſing from the bottom of the dell, till they unite with the cliff above, entirely covered with wood. At the root of the rock which forms the back of this gloomy receſs, a thundering torrent iſſues from an aperture of eleven yards in height, and fourteen in breadth (impervious, however, on account of the ſtream), anddiſcharges itſelf through the bottom, though rendered inviſible by the deep ſhade of the trees which over-canopy it. The road to the cavern, made eaſy and commodious by Mr. Tudway, of Wells, creeps along the ſteep that forms the weſtern ſide of this hollow, and aſcending very gradually, reaches a ledge of rock, about eighty feet above the level of the ſtream below. Here a cavern opens its dire jaws 'wide, diſcontinuous,' the interior of which is ſafely ſecured, by a door well locked, from the intruſion of the profane. Into this aperture I was introduced, by a guide provided with candles and lantern. For the firſt twenty yards we purſued a range of galleries or paſſages, ſufficiently lofty to allow our walking upright. The cavern then aſcends; but narrowing its breadth, and decreaſing in height, it quickly dips again, and ſpreads ſuddenly into a grand opening called the *kitchen*, ſo high as to preſent nothing to the eye but gloomy vacuity. To this ſucceeds another cavern, called the *parlour*, more ſpacious and lofty than the former, where incruſtations of whimſical forms, and more whimſical names, appear on all ſides. Here ſuperſtition and imagination, working together, have made out a pillar of ſalt; an enormous petrified kidney; a turnſpit dog; a flitch of bacon; and an old witch. The laſt apartment is called the *ball*, an immenſe hollow, ſtretching one hundred feet in length and breadth, the bottom conſiſting for the moſt part of ſand, hard, fine, and dry. At the extremity of this the rock deſcends to a pool of limpid water, and forbids any further reſearch into its ſecret receſſes.

"I had no doubt that a place, ſo well calculated for witches and hobgoblins, had been peopled with theſe active gentry by the inhabitants of its neighbourhood, and queſtioned my guide on the ſubject. He aſſured me, however, that the cavern had never but one inmate, an old witch, who had monopolized the whole of it to herſelf. She had been turned, years ago, into a ſtone, by a parſon, as ſhe was cooking a child in her kitchen, which ſhe had ſtolen from the village; but he had heard his grandmother ſay, her father remembered the wicked old woman, as well as the tricks ſhe played; how ſhe would maim the cattle, bewitch the young maids, and torture the old people with cramps and twitches. Fortunately for the lovers of legend, the tradition related by my guide has been reſcued from the inſatiable maw of oblivion by a modern poet, who has drawn out the oral tale into viſion, and ſecured it to poſterity by an elegant verſification, the beauty of which will enſure its duration *." *P.* 201.

XLVIII. *Poems, Epiſtolary, Lyric, and Elegiacal;* in three Parts. By the Rev. THOMAS MAURICE, A. M. aſſiſtant Librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum. 8vo. pp. 284. 9s. *Wright.*

CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

PART I.

Impromptu, to a Lady engaged at Commerce—To another Lady, preſent at the ſame Time, who deſired a ſecond Impromptu on the ſame Subject—Lines addreſſed to Miſs S——T———Epitaph on a great Epicure—To a Friend newly married—To a young Gentleman, after acting the Part of Marcus in Cato—To a Lady who ſtared at me—On a beautiful Greek, at Church, by a Prieſt of Smyrna—On two Siſters—On two other Siſters——To Miſs ——— Song—The Retort—To the Mar-

* "See Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, vol. i."

quis

quis of Blandford, after having ſeen Blenheim Houſe; written in 1776, from Oxford—Hero and Leander. Compoſed as an Exerciſe, when a Pupil of the Rev. Dr. Parr—Prologue to the Trachinians of Sophocles; acted in the Original by the Scholars of that Gentleman, at Stanmore—The School-boy. In the *Manner of* the Splendid Shilling. Written when a School-boy—The Omnian. Written when at Oxford—Ode to Liberty; tranſlated, at an early Period, from the Latin of Sir William Jones—Verſes written during the American War—Elegy; written after Sickneſs, and ſome time previous to taking Orders.

PART II.

To Samuel Johnſon, L.L.D. Written in 1778—To Sir William Jones, on the firſt Publication of his Aſiatic Poems—To the Lord Biſhop of Dromore; on ancient Minſtrelſy. From Oxford—Ode to the Moon, by an Arabian Lover. Addreſſed to Stella—Stella ſick—Epitaph on Stella—Hinda; an Eaſtern Elegy—The Proſpect of Life, an Ode—Ode, ſacred to the Genius of Handel: written at the Period of the Firſt Commemoration in Weſtminſter Abbey—Ode to Mithra. Sung by a Chorus of Prieſts in the Perſian Army, after the Engagement that gained Cyrus the Sovereignty of Aſia. Part the Firſt—Ode to Mithra. Part the Second—To the Right Rev. Beilby Lord Biſhop of London, on his Tranſlation to that See, in 1787—Epitaph on a beautiful Infant—Monody, ſacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Dutcheſs of Northumberland—An Elegy, ſacred to the Memory of his Grace Hugh late Duke of Northumberland—Lines written, by Deſire of a Lady, under the Portrait of John Courtenay, Eſq. Jun.—Verſes, ſpoken publicly after the Launch of the True Briton Eaſt-Indiaman, Henry Farrer, Eſq. Commander.

PART III.

Netherby, a deſcriptive Poem. Exhibiting a general View of the ancient Diſtractions on the Borders—Hagley, a deſcriptive Poem—Weſtminſter Abbey, an elegiac Poem—An Elegiac and Hiſtorical Poem, ſacred to the Memory and Virtues of the Honourable Sir William Jones. Containing a retroſpective Survey of the Progreſs of Science, and the Mohammedan Conqueſts in Aſia—The Criſis, or the Britiſh Muſe to the Britiſh Miniſter and Nation.

EXTRACTS.

IMPROMPTU, TO A LADY ENGAGED AT COMMERCE.

"WHILE anxious Delia hopes three *lives* to ſave,
And ſnatch her pearly treaſure from the grave,
She heeds not that, conſum'd with waſting fires,
Cloſe by her ſide a hapleſs youth expires!
Ah! toil not for imagin'd *lives*, my fair,
But ſhield a *dying* lover from deſpair;
One human life preſerve, and raptures know,
Greater than Ind and Ormus can beſtow." *P.* 3.

ON A BEAUTIFUL GREEK, AT CHURCH, BY A PRIEST OF SMYRNA.

"TO paint ſome heavenly form when Raphael tries,
And bids an angel on the canvaſs riſe,
With juſt that ſmile he bids his features glow,
With juſt that grace his auburn treſſes flow;
Such the ſoft bloom his youthful cheek arrays,
Such the mild innocence his look diſplays.
Forgive me, Heav'n, if, while thy rites I pay,
My wandering thoughts on thy fair creature ſtray;
If cold and languid my devotions riſe,
While earth affords ſo fair a paradiſe!" *P.* 7.

TO SIR WILLIAM JONES, ON THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF HIS ASIATIC POEMS.

"WHITHER does Fancy ſtretch her rapid wing,
Through what new regions of ſerener ſpring?

My raviſh'd ſenſe an opening Eden greets,
A waſte of treaſures, and a wild of ſweets—
Entranc'd I ſeem through fairy bow'rs to ſtray,
Where ſcatter'd rubies pave the ſpangled way;
Tranſparent walks, with poliſh'd ſapphires bright,
And fountains * ſparkling with ambroſial light.
" A ſweeter lyre no eaſtern ſwain hath ſtrung,
More ſoftly warbled, or more boldly ſung;
Whether, great Bard, thy vigorous muſe rehearſe
Solima's deathleſs praiſe, in deathleſs verſe;
Or, tun'd to grief, the melting numbers move,
Breathing the ſofteſt tales of plaintive love:
Tender as Petrarch's flows th'impaſſion'd line,
Nor Vida boaſts a chaſter page than thine.
" Yet not that Britain's laurels round thy head,
And Arab's palms with rival luſtre ſpread,
For this I ſing——but that, with fix'd diſdain,
Thy Roman ſoul refus'd the flatterer's ſtrain;
And dar'd prefer (unvers'd in courtly guile)
Virtue's juſt praiſe beyond a monarch's ſmile †." *P.* 64.

* " Alluding to the beautiful allegorical Poem of the Seven Fountains."
† " See the Preface to Nadir Shah, towards the concluſion."

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHITECTURE—ASTRONOMY.

A COLLECTION of architectural Deſigns, executed in a Variety of rural and other Buildings, both uſeful and ornamental, upon the Eſtates of Lord Penrhyn, in Caernarvonſhire and Cheſhire, delineated by LEWIS W. WYATT, and engraved by BASIRE. No. I. 4to.—3s. 6d. Large paper 5s. (To be compriſed in 10 numbers.) *Taylor.*

Faſciculus Aſtronomicus; containing Obſervations of the northern circumpolar Region: together with ſome Account of the Inſtrument with which they are made, and a new Set of Tables, by which they were reduced to the mean Poſition from the Beginning of January 1800. To which are added, a few other Papers and Precepts, which it was imagined might be acceptable to the practical Aſtronomer. By FRANCIS WOLLASTON, F. R. S. 4to. 1l. 5s. *Wilkie.*

DICTIONARY.

An Etymologicon Magnum; or Univerſal Etymological Dictionary, on a new Plan: with Illuſtrations drawn from various Languages—Engliſh, Gothic, Saxon, German, Daniſh, &c. &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, Galic, Iriſh, Welſh, Bretagne, &c. the Dialects of the Sclavonic, and the Eaſtern Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, Perſian, Sanſcrit, Gipſey, Coptic, &c. By the Rev. W. WHITER. 4to.—Part I. 1l. 1s. *Deighton*, Cambridge; *Robinſons*, *Lunn*, London.

EDUCATION.

New Orthographical Exerciſes, for the Uſe of Engliſh Seminaries; interſperſed with Pieces on the Art of reading and ſpeaking with Propriety. By C. ALLEN, Schoolmaſter, Southwark. 12mo. 1s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Amuſing and Inſtructive Converſations for Children of five Years. From the French of the ABBE GAULTIER

GAULTIER. 12mo. 2s. *West and Hughes.*

HISTORY.

A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun; comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-general George Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam. By Lieutenant-colonel ALEXANDER BEATSON, late Aid-de-Camp to the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-general of India, and Surveyor-general to the Army in the Field. With Maps, &c. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Nicol.*

Narrative Sketches of the Conquest of the Mysore, effected by the British Troops and their Allies, May 4, 1799. Exhibiting a concise View of the Origin of the War, March of the Armies, Action at Sedaseer, Battle of Malavelly, Siege of Seringapatam, Storm and Capture; Fall of Tippoo Sultaun; Royal Treasury; and the final Arrangements of the Conquest. With Notes descriptive and explanatory. Collected from authentic Materials. With a Frontispiece. 12mo. 2s. *West and Hughes*; *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

A Guide to the Study of the History of England. By Mrs. FLORIAN, of the Assembly-house Boarding-school, Epping Forest. 12mo. 1s. *Newbery.*

The History of Scotland from the Union of the Crowns on the Accession of James II. to the Throne of England, to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne. By MALCOLM LAING, Esq. With two Dissertations, historical and critical, on the Gowrie Conspiracy, and on the supposed Authenticity of Ossian's Poems. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The History of ancient and modern Egypt; comprehending the natural Phenomena, the Genius and Art, and the moral, religious, commercial, and political Transactions of the Egyptians, from the earliest Dawn to the latest Period of authentic Information: comprising likewise, a Comparison between the ancient and present State of Egypt; and a philosophic View of those remarkable Productions connected with the History of that Country. By J. FRANKLIN, Esq. Vol. I. 8vo. 5s. 6d. (To be completed in 4 vols.) *West and Hughes.*

Hints for History, respecting the Attempt on the King's Life, May 15, 1800. Published in the Hopes of increasing the Fund for the Erection of the Naval Pillar. By the Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, Bart. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Wright.*

Annual Register for the Year 1795;—being the 37th. 8vo. 8s. *Otridge and Son.*

LANGUAGE.

Elements of German Conversation, upon the Plan of "Perrin's Elements." By GEORGE CRABB, Author of the "Introduction to the German Language." 12mo. 2s. bound. *Boosey.*

LAW.

Reports of Cases upon Maritime Prizes, &c. By CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, L. L. D. &c. Vol. I. Part II. 8vo. 5s. *(See Monthly Epitome, Vol. III. p. 433.) Butterworth.*

The authentic Proceedings of a general Court-martial, lately held at York, on Major Worthington, of the Suffex Fencible Cavalry; with Remarks, and an Appeal to the Public. Written by HIMSELF. 8vo. 2s. Hereford printed, for *Debrett*, London.

Remarks, critical and miscellaneous, on the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone. By JAMES SEDGWICK, of Pembroke College, Oxford, Member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Robinsons, White.*

The Trial of Thomas James Hawkins, alias Henry Hawkins, and Edward Underwood, on a Charge of obtaining Goods and Money, the Property of Mary Marner, under false Pretences, taken at full Length, with the Cross-examination of the Prosecutrix, by Underwood, the Testimonies of the Witnesses who appeared to the Character of the Prisoners, and their Defence. 8vo. 1s. *West and Hughes.*

MISCELLANIES.

The Works of Robert Burns; with an Account of his Life, and a Criticiſm on his Writings. To which are prefixed, ſome Obſervations on the Character and Condition of the Scottiſh Peaſantry. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Liverpool printed;—*Cadell and Davies*, London.

A Method of making Abridgments; or eaſy and certain Rules for analyſing Authors. By the ABBE GAULTIER. Part I. 4to. 1l. 1s. (To be completed in 2 parts.) *Elmſley and Bremner*; *Booſey*.

A new Oriental Regiſter and Eaſt India Directory, corrected to the 4th of June 1800, from the Accounts tranſmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, China, St. Helena; containing accurate Liſts of the Company's civil, military, and Revenue Eſtabliſhments, with a correct Liſt of Britiſh Europeans reſident in India, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Black and Parry*.

A Letter to the Right Honourable William Windham, on his late Oppoſition to the Bill to prevent Bull-baiting. By an OLD MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. To which are annexed ſome Letters and Extracts on the ſame Subject; alſo, ſome Verſes on Hunting; with an Addreſs from a Salopian Bull, and the Author's Apology, attempted in humble Rhyme. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Stratford*, *Cadell and Davies*.

The Social Magazine, or Monthly Cabinet of Wit. No. I. 12mo.—8d. fine paper 1s. *Symonds*.

The Story of an injured Gentleman, in a Letter from John Bull to a Perſon in the North, 8vo. 1s.—*Chapple*.

A Guide to the Game of Draughts. By JOSHUA STURGES. 8vo.—3s. 6d. *Faulder*.

An Introduction to Harmony. By WILLIAM SHIELD, Muſician in ordinary to his Majeſty. 4to. 18s. *Robinſons*.

A Companion to the watering and bathing Places of England; containing their Amuſements, Curioſities, Antiquities, Seats in their Vicinities, chief Inns, and Diſtances from London. To which are added, a medical Analyſis of their mineral Waters; Obſervations on the Air, &c. and a Diſſertation on the external and internal Uſe of Sea-water, and warm and cold bathing: pointing out the Diſeaſes in which the Marine Fluid is admiſſible and efficacious. 12mo. 3s.—*Symonds*.

NOVELS.

Ormond, or the ſecret Witneſs. By the AUTHOR of "Wieland, or the Transformation." 12mo. 3s. 6d. New York, printed for *Cadell*;—London, *Lane, Miller*.

The Old Woman; a Novel. By the AUTHOR of the "Horrors of Oakendale Abbey." 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller*.

Tourville; or the Myſterious Lover: a ſentimental Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Croſby and Letterman*.

The Picture of the Age, a Novel. 2 vols. ſm. 8vo. 7s. *Symonds*.

Miriam, a Novel. By the AUTHOR of "Frederic and Caroline, Rebecca, Judith," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller*.

PHILOSOPHY.

A philoſophical Treatiſe on the Paſſions. By T. COGAN, M. D. 8vo. 8s. 6d. *Hazard*, Bath; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Account of the Irides, or Coronæ, which appear around and contiguous to the Bodies of the Sun, Moon, and other luminous Objects. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies*.

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

The Edinburgh Practice of Phyſic and Surgery; preceded by an Abſtract of the Theory of Medicine and the Noſology of Dr. Cullen; and including upwards of five hundred authentic Formulæ, from the Books of St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, and other Hoſpitals in London, and from the Lectures and Writings of the moſt eminent public Teachers. With four 4to. plates. 8vo. 14s. *Kearſley*.

The practical Phyſician; or Medical Inſtructor. Pointing out Remedies for the various Diſeaſes of Mankind, with Directions for the Preſervation

ſervation of Health, ſpecifying the Cauſes, Symptoms, proper Regimen and Method of Cure of the different Diſorders of the human Body. Adapted to the Uſe of private Families, though conveying equal Information to the ſcientific: together with Obſervations on Diet, Air, and Exerciſe; the Effects of the Paſſions, and their Influence on the Production and Prevention of Diſeaſe; including medical Advice to Women on Pregnancy, Childbirth, &c. and ample Inſtructions to Parents and Nurſes reſpecting the Diſorders of Children. By LEWIS MANSEY, M. D. No. I. 8vo. 6d. *Stratford.* (To be compriſed in 16 numbers.)

Obſervations on Mr. Simmons's Detection, &c. and Letter to the Editors of the Medical and Phyſical Journal; including a hiſtory of the Sizaultian and Cæſarean Operations; with the ſucceſsful and unſucceſsful Caſes, diſpoſed in Tables; an Account of the Circumſtances requiring the latter Operation, &c &c. a Deſcription of the Female Pelvis, in its natural and diſtorted States; an Examination of Dr. Oſborne's Opinions relative to Embryulcia; an Account of the Method of Delivery by Embryotomy, &c. &c. illuſtrated by twelve Engravings. By JOHN HULL, M. D. Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London, &c. 8vo. 9s. *Bickerſtaff.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Perſian Lyrics, or ſcattered Poems, from the Diwan-i-Hafiz: with Paraphraſes in Verſe and Proſe, a Catalogue of the Gazels as arranged in a Manuſcript of the Works of Hafiz, in the Chetham Library at Mancheſter, and other Illuſtrations. 4to 15s. *E. Harding, Weſt and Hughes.*

Lord Auckland's Triumph; or, the Death of Crim. Con. a Pair of prophetic Odes.

I heard a voice—"Crim. Con. Crim. Con.,
Thou and thine em[illegible] are undone!
Woe to the men of lawleſs lives,
Who wink on other people's wives!"

To which are added, an Addreſs to Hymen; an Ode on the Paſſions; Advice to young Women, or the Roſe and Strawberry, a Fable.—With a moſt intereſting Poſtſcript. By PETER PINDAR, Eſq. 4to.—2s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

The Revolution; or, Britain delivered: a Poem, in ten Cantos. Compriſing the great Events from the Reign of Charles I. to that Period. 8vo. 6s. *Scott.*

Leander and Hero, tranſlated from the heroic Epiſtles of Ovid; with other Poems, original and tranſlated. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

Farmer's Boy, a Poem. Second edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood, &c.*

Contentment; or, Hints to Servants on the preſent Scarcity: a poetical Epiſtle. 4to. 2s. Bath printed; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Sir Hubert; an heroic Ballad. By J. WESTBROOKE CHANDLER. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Kerby, Hurſt.*

The Georgics of Virgil. Tranſlated by WM. SOTHEBY, Eſq F. R. S. and A. S. S. 8vo. 7s. *Wright.*

Fabliaux; or, Tales of the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries. By M. LE GRAND. Selected and tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by the late GREGORY LEWIS WAY, Eſq. with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix, by G. ELLIS, Eſq. With Plates by BEWICK. Vol. II. 8vo. 16s. *Faulder.*

The Poems of ALLAN RAMSAY. A new Edition, corrected and enlarged: with a Gloſſary. To which are prefixed, a Life of the Author, from authentic Documents; and Remarks on his Poems, from a large View of their Merits. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

An Ode to the Memory of William Cowper, Eſq. By THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A. 4to. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Poems from the Arabic and Perſian, with Notes. By the AUTHOR of "Geber." 4to. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

Caſſandra Pneudomantis; an Engliſh Drama. By (Fra gli Arcadi) AURISCO GERESTEO. Sm. 8vo. 5s. *Low, Hurſt.*

The Stepmother; a Tragedy. By the EARL OF CARLISLE. 8vo. 2s. *Evans.*

Maximian; a Tragedy: taken from Corneille, and dedicated to William Lock, &c. By LADY BURRELL. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Leigh and Sotheby.*

The

The ſyſtematic, or imaginary Philoſopher: a Comedy, in five Acts. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hookham*, New Bond Street.

Indiſcretion; a Comedy, in five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By PRINCE HOARE, Author of "The Prize, My Grandmother, Sighs, Mahmoud," &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. *Barker, Stace.*

Wallenſtein; an hiſtorical Drama, in two Parts. Tranſlated from the German of FREDERICK SCHILLER, by S. J. COLERIDGE. 8vo. 8s. *Longman and Rees.*

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

France after the Revolution of Bonaparte: tranſlated from a French Pamphlet, entitled "Les Adieux à Bonaparte." 8vo. 2s. *Wright.*

Thoughts on the late Overtures of the French Government to this Country; in a Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt: written previous to the Recommencement of Hoſtilities in the Year 1800. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

Further Thoughts on the preſent State of Public Opinion; being a Continuation of a Timely Appeal to the Common Senſe of the People of Great Britain in general, and of the Inhabitants of Buckinghamſhire in particular, on the preſent Situation of Affairs. By J. PENN, Eſq. 8vo. 4s. *Hatchard.*

A Letter to the Farmers and Traders of Ireland, on the Subject of Union. By a FARMER and TRADER. 8vo. 1s. *Carpenter.*

Hiſtorical and political Survey of the Loſſes ſuſtained by the French Nation in Population, Agriculture, Colonies, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conſequence of the Revolution and the preſent War. From the French of SIR FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS. To which is added, a Supplement. 8vo. 7s. *Wright.*

The Doctrine of an "Appeal to the People, and the Right of Reſiſtance," as laid down by Counſellor Saurin in the Iriſh Parliament, conſidered and confuted. By the Rev. Dr. CLARKE, Secretary for the Library, and Chaplain to his R. H. the Prince of Wales. 8vo. 6d. *Hatchard.*

Thoughts on the Neceſſity of proſecuting the War with France with Vigour. With Remarks on the preſent Scarcity of Proviſions, and particularly Bread. In a Letter to a Friend. By the Rev. DAVID RIVERS, Author of "Obſervations on the political Conduct of the Diſſenters," &c. 8vo. 1s. *Richardſon.*

A miniſterial Regiſter, or Companion to the political Hiſtory of the preſent Reign: exhibiting, at one View, the ſucceſſive Changes in all the principal Departments of Government, in proper Order and Date, and affording an eaſy and immediate Reference to the ſubſiſting Adminiſtration at any Period required, collectively and individually. Sheet. Coloured. 3s. 6d. *Ogilvy and Son.*

The Speech of Lord Hawkeſbury, in the Houſe of Commons, April 25, 1800, on the Incorporation of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

Subſtance of the BISHOP of ROCHESTER's Speech, in the Houſe of Peers, Friday, May 23, 1800, in the Debate upon the third Reading of the Bill for the Puniſhment and more effectual Prevention of the Crime of Adultery. 8vo. 1s. *Robſon.*

Subſtance of the Speech of THOMAS JONES, F.R.S. F.A.S. and M.P. on his Motion for Peace, made in the Houſe of Commons May 8, 1800, with a Copy of the Addreſs moved for by him to his Majeſty. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Subſtance of the Speeches of His Royal Highneſs the DUKE of CLARENCE, in the Houſe of Lords, on April 5, May 16, 22, and 23, 1800, againſt the Divorce Bill. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Symonds, Ridgway.*

The Impolicy of prohibiting the Exportation of Rock Salt from England into Scotland, the great Scene of the Britiſh Herring-fiſhery, to be refined there. Illuſtrated by JOHN GIRVIN. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

A Treatiſe on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames: containing an hiſtorical View of the Trade of the Port of London; and ſuggeſting Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a legiſlative Syſtem of River Police. With an Account of the Functions of the various Magiſtrates and Corporations exerciſing Juriſdiction on the River; and a general View of the penal

pénal and remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By P. COLQUHOUN, L. L. D. 8vo.—10s. 6d. *Mawman.*

Obſervations on the Objections made to the Export of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland. By JOHN LORD SHEFFIELD. In an Appendix is ſtated the Reſult of Experiments which prove that Wool as fine and valuable as that imported from Spain may be grown in England.—8vo. 2s. *Debrett.*

Repreſentation of the Millers in the Vicinity of London, againſt a Bill now pending in Parliament, entitled, "A Bill to incorporate certain Perſons into a Company to manufacture Flour, Meal, and Bread for the Metropolis." 8vo. 2s. *Richardſon.*

SERMONS.

Sermons preached at Laura Chapel, Bath, during the Seaſon of Advent 1799. By FRANCIS RANDOLPH, D. D. 8vo. 6s. *Rivingtons.*

Thirteen practical Sermons; founded upon Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul. To which is annexed the ſecond Edition of—Rome is fallen! a Viſitation Sermon, preached at Scarborough, June 5, 1798. With Notes and Illuſtrations; and a Diſcourſe upon the Conduct and Character of St. Peter, preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, May 4, 1800. By FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M. A. 8vo. 6s. *Mawman.*

Sermons for the Uſe of Schools and Families. By JOHN NAPLETON, D. D. Canon Reſidentiary of Hereford, Chancellor of the Dioceſe, and Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Hereford. 8vo. 6s. *Sael and Co.*

The Doctrine of Chriſtianity on the Subject of War. A Sermon preached at the Conſecration of the Colours preſented by the Hon. Mrs. Peachey to the Royſton and Barkway Volunteer Corps, Thurſday, Auguſt 1, 1799. By GEORGE LAW, M. A. Prebendary of Carliſle. Publiſhed by Requeſt. 4to. 1s. *Faulder.*

Scepticiſm not ſeparable from Immorality; illuſtrated in the Inſtances of Hume and Gibbon. A Sermon, preached in the Church of All Saints, Northampton, at the Viſitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of the Dioceſe of Peterborough, on the 8th of May 1799. By CHRISTOPHER HUNTER, B. D. Rector of Gayton, Northamptonſhire. 8vo. 1s. *Nicol.*

A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Guildford, on Wedneſday, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a general Faſt. By T. H. KINGDOM. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

A Sermon preached before the Hon. the Houſe of Commons, on Wedneſday, March 12, 1800. By the Rev. ARTHUR ONSLOW, D. D.—4to. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

A Sermon occaſioned by a late deſperate Attack on the Life of his Majeſty; preached at Chriſt's Church, in Bath, on Sunday, June 8th, 1800. By the Rev. CHARLES D'AUBENY, Author of "The Guide to the Church," &c. 8vo. 1s.—*Hatchard, Rivingtons.*

A Sermon on the Death of the Right Hon. Earl Howe, preached in the Garriſon Chapel, Portſmouth, Auguſt 11, 1799. By the Rev. JOHN DAVIES. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Reflections on War, and the final Ceſſation of all Hoſtility; a Sermon preached March 12, 1800, before the Univerſity of Cambridge. By RICHARD RAMSDEN, M. A.—8vo.—1s. *Matthews.*

An Examination of a Sermon preached at Cambridge, by ROBERT HALL, M. A. entitled, "Modern Infidelity conſidered with reſpect to its Influence on Society." With an Appendix, containing Obſervations upon a Critique on the Sermon in the Monthly Review for February laſt. By ANTHONY ROBINSON.—8vo. 2s. *Smith.*

THEOLOGY.

Morſels of Criticiſm: tending to illuſtrate ſome Paſſages in the Holy Scriptures, upon philoſophical Principles and an enlarged View of Things. Second Edition. — To which is now added, by the Author, a ſecond and ſupplemental Part, deſigned to ſhow, ſtill more fully, the perfect Conſiſtency of philoſophical Diſcoveries, and of hiſtorical Facts, with the revealed Word of God. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. *White.*

On the Nature and Occaſion of Pſalm and Prophecy. Twelve critical Diſſertations. By JAMES HURDIS, D. D. 8vo. 5s. *Johnſon.*

Practical

Practical Obſervations on the Revelation of St. John. Written in the Year 1775. By the late Miss Bowdler. Sm. 8vo. 5s. Bath printed; *Robinſons, Hatchard*, London.

Reflections on the Principles and Inſtitutions of Popery, with reference to Civil Society and Government, eſpecially that of this Kingdom; occaſioned by the Rev. John Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter. By John Sturges, L. L. D. Prebendary of Wincheſter, Chancellor of the Dioceſe, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Second Edition, with Corrections and Additions. 8vo. 6s.

*** The moſt material of the Additions are printed ſeparately in 4to. to complete the firſt edition. Price 2s.

A Picture of Chriſtian Philoſophy, &c. By Robert Fellowes, A.B. Third Edition, with Corrections and Additions. 8vo. 6s. *White.*

TOPOGRAPHY—TRAVELS.

The View of India extra Gangem, China, and Japan. By Thomas Pennant, Eſq. (Vol. III. of the Outlines of the Globe)—

The View of the Malayan Iſles, New Holland, and the Spicy Iſlands.—By Thomas Pennant, Eſq.—(Vol. IV. of the Outlines of the Globe.—See p. 209.) 4to. 1l. 16s. *White.*

A Walk through ſome of the weſtern Counties of England. By the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath. With two Views. 8vo. 7s. (See p. 229.) Bath printed; *Robinſons*, London.

The World in Miniature: containing an Account of the Situation, Extent, Climate, Productions, Government, &c. of the different Countries of the World. By Nicholas Hamel. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Fine Paper 4s. *Hurſt.*

PRINTS.

Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of Scotland, engraved from the moſt authentic Paintings, &c. with their Lives, compiled from the Works of the beſt informed modern Writers extant, Manuſcript as well as printed: containing many curious biographical Anecdotes and Particulars never before publiſhed. The whole authenticated with Notes, References, and Obſervations, &c. By John Smith, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 1l. 6s. 4to. 1l. 16s. *Wilkinſon.*

Raphael's Cartoons, Plate firſt; repreſenting "Paul preaching at Athens," engraved by Simon. Size 18 inches and a half by 23 and a half. 1l. 1s. Col. 3l. 3s. *Simon, Colnaghi and Co.*

Fox-hunting—Going out and Death. Two Prints. Morland p. Bell ſc. Mez. 2l. 2s. Col. 4l. 4s.—*Bell.*

Four Views of Southampton and its Environs; etched from Sketches taken in the Year 1798. No. I. 7s. 6d. *Colnaghi and Co.*

Portrait of Vice-admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, Knt. Whole-length.—Bowyer p. Dawe ſc. Mez. 15s. *Pollard.*

Portrait of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. and Admiral. Whole-length.—Abbot p. Green ſc. Mez. 1l. 1s. *Green.*

Portrait of Miſs Hervey, the beautiful Nyctalops, now exhibiting at Brookes's original Menagerie, No. 242, Piccadilly. Painted and engraved by J. R. Smith. Mez. 10s. 6d. *Brookes.*

MAPS.

Smith's actual Survey of the Roads from London to Brighthelmſtone, through Ryegate, Crawley, and Cuckfield, with a Branch to Worthing; alſo from London to Worthing, through Dorking, Horſham, and Steyning, with a Branch from Steyning to Brighthelmſtone: exhibiting all the Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, and every remarkable Object on, or within View of, the Road. To which is added, a Liſt of the Inns, diſtinguiſhing thoſe that keep Poſt-horſes and Carriages from others. Planned from a Scale of one Inch to a Mile.—12mo. half bound. 5s. *Smith.*

Edwards's Map of the three great Roads from London to Brighthelmſtone. Sheet col. 10s. 6d. *Edwards.*

A general Map of the Empire of Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Griſons, Italy, Sicily, Corſica, and Sardinia. By Captain Chauchard, &c. Atlas folio 8l. 8s. with a Volume of Reference. *Stockdale.*

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JULY 1800.

XLIX. *An hiſtorical Account of thoſe Pariſhes in the County of Middleſex*, which are not deſcribed in the Environs of London. By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. *. 4to. pp. 316.—11. 7s. Large Paper 2l. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by S.L.(yſons) and Sherlock.

1. *TITLE Page—Vignette View of Part of Hampton Court Palace from the Garden.*
2. *Monument of Sir Roger Aſton.*
3. *Font in Drayton Church.*
4. *Plan of Hampton Court Palace.*
5. *Weſt View of Hampton Court Palace.*
6. *Entrance Court of Hampton Court Palace.*
7. *View of the Entrance Court from the ſecond Gateway.*
8. *View of the middle Court from the Colonnade.*
9. *Inſide View of the great Hall of Hampton Court Palace.*
10. *Window in the Hall.*
11. *Part of the ancient Preſence Chamber (now called the Board of Green Cloth Room).*
12. *View of Harefield Place.*
13. *Monument of Alice Counteſs of Derby.*
14. *Monument of Mary Lady Newdigate.*
15. *S. E. View of Harmondſworth Church.*
16. *View of the Treaty-houſe at Uxbridge.*
17. *View of Swakeley Houſe.*

CONTENTS.

ACCOUNT of Aſhford—Bedfont—Cowley—Cranford—Drayton—Feltham—Hampton—Hanworth—Harefield—Harlington—Harmondſworth—Hillingdon—Ickenham—Laleham—Littleton—Riſelip—Sheperton—South Mims—Staines—Stanwell—Sunbury—Uxbridge.

APPENDIX.

Addition to Cranford—Harefield—Harmondſworth—Hillingdon—Riſelip—Staines—Preſent State of Population in the Pariſhes treated of in this Volume.—Index of Arms—Index of Names—General Index to the Volume.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE diſtrict treated of by the author in his former work, having compriſed ſo large a portion of the county of Middleſex, he has been induced, at the ſuggeſtion of ſome of his friends, to offer to the public a ſimilar account of thoſe pariſhes which he has not already deſcribed; and he preſumes that another volume on the topography of Middleſex will not be unac-

* See an account of the fourth volume of Lyſons's Environs in M. Epitome, Vol. I. p. 81.

reputable, as there is no hiſtory of that county extant, nor is there any but a very imperfect account of the antiquities of the honour and palace of Hampton Court, which form one of the moſt prominent features of the preſent volume. Although many general views of the palace have been engraved, yet the various beautiful ſpecimens of Gothic architecture which there occur, have never been delineated for publication with tolerable accuracy: of the great hall there is an engraving in ſome eſteem (now become ſcarce), by Vardy, but the form of the arches is ſo inaccurate, as to deſtroy in a great degree its reſemblance to the original." *P.* iii.

"The ſame plan has been adopted by the author in this volume as in his former work, nor has he been induced to alter it by any arguments which he has ſeen among the ſtrictures which it has occaſioned. He is aware that a narrative more amuſing, might have been produced by excluding much of what is contained in the preſent and in his former volumes; but he had another object in view than merely to furniſh an entertaining narrative, and intended that his work ſhould anſwer the ſame ends of uſeful reference as county hiſtories, for which it is hoped it will not be found wholly incompetent. For the purpoſe of tracing deſcents and making genealogies, which it is well known have frequently a more important uſe than the mere gratification of family pride, the dates of births, marriages, and deaths in the vicinity of London (where ſo many of the nobility and gentry have had a temporary reſidence, remote from their family ſeats), will be found particularly ſerviceable for ſupplying chaſms in pedigrees, which frequently occaſion much fruitleſs labour and reſearch." *P.* v.

EXTRACTS.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

"AFTER Cardinal Wolſey became poſſeſſed of the leaſe of the manor of Hampton, 'he beſtowed (ſays Stow) 'great coſt of building upon it, converting the manſion-houſe into ſo 'ſtately a palace, that it is ſaid to have 'excited much envy; to avoid which, 'in the year 1526, he gave it to the 'King, who, in recompence thereof, 'licenſed him to lie in his manor of 'Richmond at his pleaſure; and ſo he 'lay there at certain times.' It appears that Cardinal Wolſey after this occaſionally inhabited Hampton Court (as keeper perhaps of the King's palace); for in 1527, when ſome French ambaſſadors were in England, the King, willing that they ſhould be treated with the greateſt reſpect, ſent them to be entertained by Cardinal Wolſey at Hampton Court. The following account* of the entertainment will give the reader an idea of the magnificence of that prelate's eſtabliſhment: 'Then 'was there made great preparation of 'all things for this great aſſembly 'at Hampton Court; the Cardinall 'called before him his principal offi'cers, as ſteward, treaſurer, controll'er, and clerk of his kitchen, to 'whom he declared his mind touching 'the entertainment of the Frenchmen 'at Hampton Court, commanding 'them neither to ſpare for any coſt, 'expence, or travayle, to make ſuch 'a triumphant banquet as they might 'not only wonder at it here, but alſo 'make a glorious report of it in their 'country, to the great honour of the 'King and his realm; to accompliſh 'his commandment they ſent out ca'ters, purveiors, and divers other 'perſons, my Lord's friends, to make 'preparation; alſo they ſent for all the 'expert cookes and connying perſons 'in the art of cookerie which were 'within London or elſewhere, that 'might be gotten to beautify this noble 'feaſt; the purveiors provided, and 'my Lord's friends ſent in ſuch 'proviſion as one would wonder to 'have ſeen. The cookes wrought 'both day and night with ſuttleties and 'many craftv devices, where lacked 'neither gold, ſilver, nor other coſtly 'thing meet for their purpoſe: the 'yeomen and groomes of the wardrobe 'were buſied in hanging of the cham'bers, and furniſhing the ſame with beds 'of ſilk and other furniture in every

* "Taken from a MS. copy of Cavendiſh's Life of Wolſey in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. No. 428.), much of which is omitted in the printed copies."

'degree'

'degree: then my Lord Cardinall sent 'me (Mr. Cavendish), being his gen- 'tleman usher, with two other of my 'fellows thither, to foresee all thing 'touching our rooms to be nobly gar- 'nyshed: accordingly our pains were 'not small nor light, but daily travel- 'ling up and down from chamber to 'chambers—then wrought the car- 'penters, joiners, masons, and all other 'artificers necessary to be had to glo- 'rify this noble feast. There was car- 'riage and recarriage of plate, stuff, 'and other rich implements, so that 'there was nothing lacking that could 'be imagined or devised for the pur- 'pose. There was also provided two 'hundred and eighty beds furnished 'with all manner of furniture to them 'belonging, too long particularly to be 'rehearsed, but all wise men do suffi- 'ciently know what belongeth to the 'furniture thereof, and that is suffi- 'cient at this time to be said.

"'The day was come to the French- 'men assigned, and they ready assem- 'bled before the hour of their ap- 'pointment, wherefore the officers 'caused them to ride to Hanworth, a 'place and parke of the Kinges, with- 'in three miles, there to hunt and 'spend the day untill night, at which 'time they returned againe to Hampton 'Court, and every of them was con- 'veyed to their severall chambers, 'having in them great fires, and wine 'to their comfort and relief, remaining 'there untill their supper was ready. 'The chambers where they supped 'and banquetted were ordered in this 'sort: first the great wayting chamber 'was hanged with rich arras, as all 'other were, and furnished with tall 'yeomen to serve. There were set tables 'round about the chamber, banquet- 'wise covered; a cupboord was there 'garnished with white plate, having 'also in the same chamber to give the 'more light, four great plates of silver 'set with great lights, and a great fire 'of wood and coales. The next cham- 'ber, being the chamber of presence, 'was hanged with very rich arras, and 'a sumptuous cloth of estate furnished 'with many goodly gentlemen to serve 'the tables, ordered in manner as the 'other chamber was, saving that the 'high table was removed beneath the 'cloth of estate toward the middest of 'the chamber covered. Then there 'was a cupboord, being as long as the 'chamber was in breadth, with six 'deskes of height, garnyshed with guilt 'plate, and the nethermost desk was 'garnyshed all with gold plate, having 'with lights one paire of candlesticks 'of silver and guilt, being curiously 'wrought, which cost three hundred 'markes, and standing upon the same, 'two lights of waxe burning as bigge 'as torches to set it forth. This cup- 'boord was barred round about, that 'no man could come nigh it, for there 'was none of all this plate touched in 'this banquet, for there was sufficient 'besides. The plates that did hang 'on the walls to give light were of 'silver and guilt, having in them 'great pearchers of waxe burning, a 'great fire burning in the chimney, 'and all other things necessary for the 'furniture of so noble a feast. Now 'was all things in a readiness, and 'supper tyme at hand, the principal 'officers caused the trumpetters to 'blow to warne to Supper: the officers 'discreetly went and conducted these 'noblemen from their chambers into 'the chambers where they should 'suppe, and caused them there to sit 'downe, and that done their service 'came up in such abundance, both 'costly and full of suttleties, and with 'such a pleasant noyse of instruments 'of musicke, that the Frenchmen (as 'it seemed) were rapt into a heavenly 'paradise. You must understand that 'my Lord Cardinall was not yet comen 'thither, but they were merry and 'pleasant with their fare and devised 'suttleties. Before the second course 'my Lord came in, booted and spurred, 'all sodainely amongst them, and bade 'them *prosace* *; at whose coming 'there was great joy, with rising every 'man from his place, whom my Lord 'caused to sit still and keep their 'roomes, and being in his apparell as 'he rode, called for a chayre and sat 'down in the middest of the high pa- 'radise, laughing and being as merry 'as ever I saw hym in all my lyfe. 'Anone came up the second course, 'with so many dishes, suttleties, and

* "An obsolete French term of salutation, abridged from *Bon prou vous face*, i. e. much good may it do you. See Cotgrave under the word *Prou*. The Italians had *Prosaccia* from *Buon pro vi faccia*."

'deviſes, above a hundred in number, 'which were of ſo goodly proportion 'and ſo coſtly, that I thinke the French-'men never ſaw the like, the wonder 'was no leſs than it was worthy indeed. 'There were caſtles with images, in 'the ſame Paul's church, for the 'quantity as well counterfeited as the 'painter ſhould have painted it on a 'cloth or wall. There were beaſts, 'birds, foules, and perſonages moſt 'lykely made and counterfeited, ſome 'fighting with ſwords, ſome with guns 'and croſs-bows, ſome vaughting and 'leaping, ſome dauncing with ladies, 'ſome on horſes in complete harneſſe, 'jaſting with long and ſharpe ſpeares, 'with many more deviſes. Among 'all, one I noted was a cheſſe-boord, 'made of ſpiced plate, with men there 'of the ſame, and for the good propor-'tion, and becauſe the Frenchmen be 'very cunning and expert in that play, 'my Lord Cardinall gave the ſame to 'a gentleman of France, commanding 'there ſhould be made a goodly caſe 'for the preſervation thereof in all 'haſt, that he might convey the ſame 'ſafe into his countrey. Then tooke 'my Lord a bole of golde filled with 'Ipocraſſe, and putting off his cap, 'ſaid, I drinke to the King, my Sove-'raigne Lord, and next unto the King 'your maſter, and therewith did 'dryncke a good draught; and when 'he had done, he deſired the *graund* '*maiſtre* to pledge him, cup and all, 'the which was well worth 500 markes, 'and ſo cauſed all the boords to pledge 'theſe two royal princes: then went 'the cups ſo merrily about, that many 'of the Frenchmen were faine to be 'led to their beds. Then roſe up my 'Lord, and went into his privy cham-'ber to pull off his bootes, and to ſhift 'him, and then went he to ſupper, 'and making a very ſhort ſupper, or 'rather a repaſt, returned into the 'chamber of preſence to the French-'men, uſing them ſo lovingly and 'familiarly, that they could not com-'mend him too much; and whileſt 'they were in communication, and 'other paſtimes, all their liveries were 'ſerved to their chambers; every 'chamber had a baſon and an ewer of 'ſilver, a great liverey pot of ſilver, 'and ſome guilt; yea, and ſome 'chambers had two livery pots, with 'wine and beere, a boule, a gobler, 'and a pot of ſylver to drink in, both 'for their wine and beere; a ſilver 'candleſticke both white and plaine, 'having in it two ſizes, and a ſtaffe 'torche of waxe, a fine manchet, and 'a cheat loaf. Thus was every cham-'ber furniſhed through the houſe; 'and yet the cupboords in the two 'banqueting chambers were not touch-'ed. Thus when it was more than 'time convenient, they were conveyed 'to their lodgings, where they reſted 'that night. In the morning, after 'they had heard maſs, they dined with 'the Cardinall, and ſo departed to 'Windſor'." *P.* 58.

PHILIP AND MARY, &c.

" PHILIP and Mary kept their Chriſtmas at Hampton Court with great ſolemnity in 1558. 'The great 'hall of the palace was illuminated 'with 1000 lamps curiouſly diſpoſed; 'the Princeſs Elizabeth ſupped at the 'ſame table with the King and Queen, 'next the cloth of ſtate, and after 'ſupper was ſerved with a perfumed 'napkin and plate of confects by the 'Lord Paget; but ſhe retired to 'her ladies before the revels, maſk-'ings, and diſguiſings began. On St. 'Stephen's day ſhe heard matins in the 'Queen's cloſet, when ſhe was attired 'in a robe of white ſatin, ſtrung all 'over with large pearls. On the 29th 'of December, ſhe ſat with their Ma-'jeſties and the nobility at a grand 'ſpectacle of juſting, when 200 ſpears 'were broken. Half of the combatants 'were accoutred in the Almaine, and 'half in the Spaniſh faſhion.' Queen Elizabeth after ſhe came to the throne frequently reſided at Hampton Court. She kept her Chriſtmas there in 1572, and again in 1593 *." *P.* 63.

COWAY STAKES.

" ABOUT a furlong to the weſt of Walton bridge †, which connects this pariſh (Slieperton) with Walton, in Surrey,

* " Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes."

† " Walton bridge was firſt built of wood, at the expenſe of Samuel Dicker, Eſq. of Walton, purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed 20 Geo. II. It was finiſhed in 1750, under the direction of William Etheridge, the architect. The centre arch, 130 feet in breadth, was eſteemed a very remarkable piece of mechaniſm.

rey, are the celebrated Coway Stakes, ſuppoſed by ſome antiquaries to have been placed to oppoſe Cæſar's paſſage over the Thames. Dr. Owen and Mr. Daines Barrington are of opinion, that Cæſar never did croſs the river which we now call the Thames. They both argue that the river which he deſcribes does not at all reſemble the Thames, and that the ſhortneſs of his ſtay in this country rendered it impoſſible that he could have croſſed that river, and penetrated into Middleſex *. Camden, Gale, and Stukeley contend †, that he croſſed the Thames at Coway Stakes, and ſuppoſe that he reſted his troops at the great camp on St. George's Hill near Chertſey. General Roy ſeems to incline to the ſame opinion ‡; but ſuppoſing that the learned antiquaries above mentioned are wrong in reſpect to Cæſar's paſſage of the Thames, and that he *did* croſs it ſomewhere in this neighbourhood, the arguments againſt the Coway Stakes being thoſe which were placed to oppoſe his paſſage, ſeem to preponderate, and it appears much more probable that they are the remains of a fiſhing wear §." *P.* 219.

HENRY VIII. OBLIGES LORD WINDSOR TO EXCHANGE THE MANOR OF STANWELL.

"KING Henry VIII. having been adviſed to diſpoſe of the monaſtic lands by gift, or exchange, to the principal nobility and gentry, thought fit to make an exchange of this ſort with Andrews Lord Windſor. To this purpoſe he ſent a meſſage that he would dine with him at Stanwell, where a magnificent entertainment was accordingly provided. The King then informed him that he liked his place ſo well, that he was reſolved to have it, though not without a beneficial exchange. Lord Windſor made anſwer, that he hoped his highneſs was not in earneſt, ſince Stanwell had been the ſeat of his anceſtors for ſo many generations; the King with a ſtern countenance replied, that it muſt be, commanding him on his allegiance to repair to the Attorney General, and ſettle the buſineſs without delay. The Attorney General ſhowed him a conveyance, ready prepared, of Bordeſley Abbey, in the county of Worceſter, with all its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell. Being conſtrained, through dread of the King's diſpleaſure, to accept of the exchange, he conveyed this manor to his Majeſty, being commanded to quit Stanwell immediately, though he had laid in his Chriſtmas proviſions for the keeping his wonted hoſpitality there, all which he left in the houſe, ſaying they ſhould not find it bare Stanwell."—*P.* 250.

SUNBURY—SINGULAR BEQUEST.

"THE following ſingular benefaction to the poor of this pariſh, long ago loſt, is copied from the regiſter.

"'November the firſt day, 1636. I 'do give unto the vicar and church-'wardens, and vicars and churchwar-'dens ſucceſſively, the white mare and 'mare colt with a white ſtar in the fore-'head, which I bought of Walter 'Evans, for the uſe of the poor of the 'ſaid pariſh of Sunbury for ever, en-'treating and appointing the ſaid 'churchwardens to ſee to them as their 'owne, and what iſſue it ſhall pleaſe 'God to give them, to ſell the male 'iſſue at the fitteſt time of age, and 'pay the money to the poor of the 'ſaid pariſh, and keep the female for 'breed; and I appoint the good man 'Piper the elder, and George Blun-'dell, and whom they ſhall name in 'their room when they die, to ſee this 'to be duly executed according as I 'have appointed; and if the church-'wardens ſhall be negligent to do as I 'do appoint, they for to admoniſh them

mechaniſm. In 1780, the bridge having become ruinous, Michael Dicker Sanders, Eſq. in whom the property was then veſted, obtained an act of parliament to rebuild it, and an increaſe of tolls. The preſent bridge, which is of brick, conſiſts of four principal, and ſeveral ſmall arches, which extend on each ſide to a conſiderable extent to obviate the inconvenience of floods. Walton bridge is now the property of Mr. Sanders."

* "See their papers in vol. ii. of the Archæologia."

† "See Gough's Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 2, and p. 12. and Stukeley's Itin. Curioſ."

‡ "Military Antiquities, p. 6."

§ "See Archæol. as above, and Camden's Britannia by Gough, vol. ii. p. 12."

'them to amend, and if they do not 'amend after reaſonable warning, then 'I do give the ſaid Piper and Blundell 'leave to ſell them, and give the mo-'ney to what poor they think fit.—— 'JEREMY NORCROSSE'." *P.* 286.

L. *Pennant's View of India extra Gangem, &c.* (Concluded from p. 212.)

JAVA—ACCOUNT OF THE UPAS OR POISON TREE.

"THE tree, ſo long famed in many of the Eaſt India iſlands for the wonderful, and almoſt incredible effects of its poiſonous juice, has hitherto eluded the prying eye of the naturaliſt; and, conſequently, its claſs in the botanical ſyſtem has never yet been aſcertained, notwithſtanding the indefatigable reſearches of Europeans to obtain full information upon ſo intereſting a ſubject; all we know for certain of the tree itſelf is, the figure of its leaf, and fruit, which the learned and accurate Rumphius has exhibited in the Herbarium Amboinenſe. After much entreaty, and perſevering application to the Dutch governors of Celebes (the moſt noted of all the iſlands of the Eaſt Indies for the production of this tree), Rumphius was favoured by De Cops, governor of Macaſſar, with a branch of it, and a ſpecimen of its poiſonous juice. An enſign of the army was deputed in form to be the meſſenger of ſo rare a preſent. Of ſuch a penetrating and malignant nature was this found to be, that the very touching with the hand the bamboo in which it was encloſed, occaſioned a tingling and numbneſs like that felt in a limb that had been expoſed to intenſe cold, and ſuddenly brought to the fire.

"Nature has wiſely ordained that this baneful tree ſhould be extremely rare, and its ſituation the moſt ſequeſtered from the buſy haunts of men, amidſt mountains of difficult acceſs, and inhabited by the moſt barbarous tribes; they alone are acquainted with the effects that this ſubtile poiſon has upon the circumambient air, and ſuch animals as approach its tremendous ſhade. The atmoſphere is here ſaid to be ſo infected by the deleterious quality of the effluvia of this peſtilential tree, that birds which accidentally perch upon its boughs are ſeized with torpor, and drop down dead. No man dares approach it without his hands, feet, and head being well ſhrouded with linen cloths; were this precaution neglected, he would become benumbed, and preſently loſe the uſe of his limbs. The dripping of rain water from the tree upon the body, cauſes it to ſwell; and ſhould it fall upon the bare head, the loſs of all the hair would enſue. No other tree can exiſt in its vicinity, and the earth beneath it is parched and withered; ſo that death ſeems eminently to have fixed his ſtation here.

"It is no wonder that the love of the marvellous, natural to mankind, has added ſomewhat to the truly aſtoniſhing ſcenes that the environs of this tree exhibit. Hence the rude nations of this mountainous tract have made it the habitation of a ſerpent, whoſe eyes glare like fire in the night, and remind us of the fabled gardens of the Heſperides in claſſic lore, whoſe ſtationary centinel was a watchful dragon.

"The Dutch call this tree Macaſſerne Gift-boom, or Spatten-boom; and in the Malaye language it is termed Caju-Upas, that is to ſay poiſon-tree, and the fruit ſimply Upas. By the people of Macaſſar, and throughout Celebes, both the tree and its poiſon are called Ipo." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 42.

"Mr. Foerſch gives us an account of the fatal effects in the following melancholy narration. 'In the year '1776, in the month of February, I 'was preſent at the execution of thir-'teen of the emperor's concubines, at 'Soura Charta, who were convicted 'of infidelity to the emperor's bed. 'It was in the forenoon, about eleven 'o'clock, when the fair criminals were 'led into an open ſpace within the 'walls of the emperor's palace. There 'the judge paſſed ſentence upon them, 'by which they are doomed to ſuffer 'death by a lancet poiſoned with Upas. 'After this the Alcoran was preſented 'to them, and they were, according 'to the law of their great prophet Ma-'homet, to acknowledge and to affirm 'by oath, that the charges brought 'againſt them, together with the ſen-'tence and their puniſhment, were fair 'and equitable. This they did by lay-'ing their right hands upon the Alco-'ran, their left hands upon their 'breaſts, and their eyes lifted towards 'heaven; the judge then held the Al-'coran to their lips, and they kiſſed it.

"'Theſe

" 'These ceremonies over, the exe-
'cutioner proceeded on his business in
'the following manner:—Thirteen
'posts, each about five feet high, had
'been previously erected; to these the
'delinquents were fastened, and their
'breasts stripped naked. In this situ-
'ation they remained a short time in
'continual prayers, attended by several
'priests, until a signal was given by the
'judge to the executioner, on which
'the latter produced an instrument,
'much like the spring lancet used by
'farriers for bleeding horses. With
'this instrument, it being poisoned
'with the gum of the Upas, the un-
'happy wretches were lanced in the
'middle of their breasts, and the ope-
'ration was performed upon them all
'in less than two minutes.

" 'My astonishment was raised to
'the highest degree, when I beheld the
'sudden effects of that poison, for in
'about five minutes after they were
'lanced, they were taken with a tre-
'mor, attended with a *subsultus ten-
'dinum*, after which they died in the
'greatest agonies, crying out to God
'and Mahomet for mercy. In sixteen
'minutes by my watch, which I held
'in my hand, all the criminals were
'no more; some hours after their
'death, I observed their bodies full of
'livid spots, much like those of the
'*peechiæ*, their faces swelled, their
'colour changed to a kind of blue,
'their eyes looked yellow, &c. &c.' *."
Vol. iv. *p.* 49.

SPICY ISLANDS.—BIRDS OF PARADISE.

" THE long celebrated *Manucodiatæ* or birds of Paradise, first begin to appear in these islands. These birds, so singular in the structure and disposition of their feathers, so elegant in their form, and so romantic in their history, gave occasion, soon after their discovery, to the supposition of their having been the celebrated phœnix of the ancients. The learned Forster, with his usual depth of judgment, hath collected every thing relating to that ideal bird, in his Latin and German translation of the Indian Zoology, and effectually disproved that the invention originated from any one of this genus. I refer the reader to his dissertation, and barely mention, that the ancient describers of the phœnix give it the form and size of an eagle, with an exquisite richness of colouring; they say that it lived DCLX years, and at the completion of that period, formed its nest with the twigs of the most odoriferous trees, and died upon them. A young one sprung from its remains, and conveyed them to Panchaia, the city of the sun, performed the funeral rites, and placed them on the altar. Pliny, from whom this relation was taken, adds, that it was reported one had been brought to Rome, but, with his usual good sense, stamps on it the charge of fiction.

" Notwithstanding the remoteness of the native country of this whole genus, I cannot absolutely affirm the impossibility of the ancients being acquainted with some of the species. They had from distant times a regular trade with India. Before the days of Ptolemy, they pushed their navigation beyond the peninsula of Malacca to Cattigara, the modern Pontgamas, and the Metropolis Sina, the present Cambodia. Notwithstanding the ancients might have penetrated no farther, yet, as the Indians were extremely commercial, the Romans might receive from them accounts of the most distant isles, their commodities, and even their curiosities. The birds of India were known to the Romans; it is possible that they might have seen, or at least heard of those of Paradise: no words could better suit these most singular species, than *discolores maxime et ineiarrabiles* †, birds of different colours, and not to be described; and few are more difficult to be represented in words, than those of this genus.

" The time in which they were brought to Europe was very early, and I suspect long before they were observed by any naturalists. There is reason

* " Though the recent information obtained in the course of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, vol. i. p. 272, totally invalidates the authority of Foerich, yet it appears evident that trees of a most deleterious nature, and productive of the most active poisons, really exist in Java. Such also was the opinion of the author of this work, whose depth of judgment placed him far remote from the imputation of credulity; I have therefore ventured, as in other instances, to publish a faithful copy of the original manuscript. E."

† " Plin. lib. 10. cap. 11."

to believe that the Turks received them by means of the Arabians, who procured them from India by their commerce on the Red Sea or Perſian Gulf, and ſold them for ornaments to the turbans of the great officers of the Janiſſaries. Belon firſt took notice of them, and credulouſly believed them to have been the phœnix; in one place he ſuppoſes them to have been the rhyntaces; he juſtly deſcribes them as forming a vaſt maſs of feathers iſſuing from a ſmall body, out of which the Arabians had extricated the fleſh; which agrees with the uſual method of preparation. Nicholas de Nicholai actually gives the figure of a captain of Janiſſaries ornamented with its plumes: Geſner is the firſt who cauſed this bird to be engraven, and his figure and that of Cluſius was long copied by ſucceeding naturaliſts.

"Few birds are more circumſcribed in their limits than the birds of Paradiſe. They are confined within the Papua iſlands, and that of New Guinea, and are found only from latitude 8° ſouth, to lat. 3° north of the equator, and between longitude 127 and 140.

"Such is the general view of theſe wonderful birds. The *Paradiſea Apoda*, of which there are two varieties called the greater and leſſer birds of Paradiſe, chiefly inhabit the Arrou iſles. They are natives of both New Guinea as well as of theſe iſlands, are ſuppoſed to breed in the firſt, and reſide there during the wet monſoon, but retire to the Arrou iſles, about a hundred and forty miles to the eaſt, during the dry or weſtern monſoons. In the eaſt monſoon they moult their long feathers, but recover them in the weſt. They always migrate in flocks of thirty or forty, and have a leader, which the inhabitants of Arrou call the king: he is ſaid to be black, to have red ſpots, and to fly far above the flock, which never deſert him, but ſettle where he ſettles. They conſtantly avoid flying with the wind, which ruffles and blows their looſe plumage over their heads, and often forces them down to the ground, from which they are unable to riſe without ſome advantage; hard ſhowers of rain are equally deſtructive to them. When they are ſurpriſed with a ſtrong gale, they inſtantly ſoar to a higher region, beyond the reach of the tempeſt; there they float at eaſe in the ſerene ſky, on their light flowing feathers, or purſue their journey in ſecurity; during their flight they cry like ſtarlings, but in the diſtreſs of a ſtorm blowing in their rear, they expreſs it by a note reſembling the croaking of ravens.

"When they alight, it is on the higheſt trees, the king taking the lead; they prefer the *waringa ſerrifolia*, on the berries of which theſe birds and various ſorts of parrots feed; ſome ſay that they feed on nutmegs, on butterflies, and even ſmall birds; the ſtrength of their claws favours that opinion; yet that circumſtance may alſo be requiſite to birds, which are always to live perched. The natives of Arrou watch their arrival, and either ſhoot them with blunt arrows, or catch them with bird-lime or nooſes; when taken, they will make a vigorous reſiſtance, and defend themſelves ſtoutly with their bills; they are inſtantly killed, exenterated, and the breaſt-bone taken out, then dried with ſmoke and ſulphur, and exported to Banda, where they are ſold for half a rix-dollar, but on the ſpot for a ſpike-nail, or a bit of old iron. They are exported to all parts of India and to Perſia, to adorn the turbans of people of rank, and even the trappings of the horſes, as I have before mentioned; they even reach Turkey *.

"No birds have ever had ſo much fable mixed with their hiſtory; it was believed, that they remained always floating on the ſpicy Indian air, and of courſe not to be in want of legs or feet, of which they were ſuppoſed to be deſtitute; that when they wanted to ſleep, they hung themſelves by their two long feathers to the boughs of a tree; that they performed the act of love during their flight, and that even ovation, and excluſion of the young, was diſcharged in that element, the male receiving the egg in an orifice nature had given it for that purpoſe; that they lived on the dew of heaven, and had no evacuation like other mortal birds. From their being ſo much converſant in the higher regions, the Portugueſe ſtyled them *Paſſaros da ſol*, or ſparrows of the ſun; the iſlanders *Manu-co-dewata*, or the birds of God, and moſt of the Europeans name them the *birds of Paradiſe*. So happily did

* "In the ſpring of 1799 they formed an additional ornament to the elegant head-dreſs of the Britiſh fair. E."

the

the opinion work on the little kings of the iſles, that ſeeing them deſcend (as it often happened) dead from the heavenly regions, they became converts to the truth of the immortality of the ſoul." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 148.

RUMPHIUS THE NATURALIST.

"NO country was ever ſo happy in a floriſt as Amboina. The celebrated George Everard Rumphius made it his reſidence a great number of years. He was born in 1627, and became doctor of phyſic in the univerſity of Hanover. He went over to this iſland in character of conſul and merchant; and applied his leiſure moments to the ſtudy of botany; but by the vaſt fruits of his labours, he muſt be ſuppoſed to have dedicated his whole time to that purſuit. By his continual reſearches after plants, and other objects of natural hiſtory, on this burning ſoil, he had, at the age of forty-three, the misfortune of loſing his ſight. Notwithſtanding this he perſevered in his purſuits, and being deprived of his viſual faculties, acquired that of diſtinguiſhing plants by the ſenſes of feeling and ſmell. He formed a *Hortus Siccus*, in ten folio volumes, and in 1690 dedicated them to the governor and council of the Eaſt India Company, who depoſited it in the India houſe at Amſterdam; with them he probably depoſited his deſcription of fiſhes, and other animals of the iſland. His botanical labours were not printed during his life; they had the good fortune to fall into the hands of that able naturaliſt Doctor John Burman, who publiſhed the firſt volume of the celebrated *Herbarium Amboinenſe* in 1740, and completed the whole by the year 1751. It conſiſts of ſix folio volumes, and an *Auctuarium*, which are illuſtrated with ſeven hundred plates, relative to the ſubject, beſides two portraits, one of Rumphius, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, in a ſtate of blindneſs. He is repreſented feeling the plants and ſhells, placed before him on a table; the other portrait is of his publiſher, Doctor Burman. I do not know for certain the time of his death; it probably was at Amboina, for he dates the dedication of his *Hortus Siccus*, from the caſtle of Victoria, 1690, in the 63d year of his age.

"Governor Loten gave a curious anecdote in reſpect to the fate of his drawings and deſcription of the fiſhes of the iſland. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that they were ſent into the world in 1726, in a work publiſhed by Francis Valentyn, a Dutch clergyman, who had reſided in the Molucca and Banda iſlands. Baron Imhoff, governor-general of the Indies, communicated to Mr. Loten his ſuſpicions that Valentyn got the materials out of the India houſe by means of his ſon-in-law, who was firſt clerk to the ſecretary of the company; theſe Valentyn baſely applied to his own uſe, not daring to make the acknowledgment; certain it is, they never could be found, notwithſtanding the moſt diligent ſearch has been made after them. Valentyn's work was publiſhed under the title of *India Orientalis antiqua et nova*, in five volumes folio. The figures of the fiſhes lie under the imputation of being fictitious, from the extravagancy of their forms; but I am told it is far from being the caſe, nature having ſported wonderfully in the conſtruction of thoſe of the Amboineſe ſeas.

"The other works of the great Rumphius were the *Imagines Piſcium teſtaceorum*, firſt printed at Leyden in 1711, and reprinted in 1739: the figures are finely executed. He might have added *cruſtaceorum*, for there are beſides in that work numbers of the lobſter and crab kind. No ſort of letter-preſs attends this work, except a catalogue of the ſubjects, with the names in different languages, eſpecially the Indian. From the immenſity of his labours, he juſtly left behind him the title of the Pliny of the Indies." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 170.

PAPUAN ISLANDS.—VAST CHAMÆ, OR MONSTROUS SHELLS.

"DAMPIER calls them cockles; he ſays that at firſt he could get only ſmall ones of ten pounds weight, but afterwards his men brought him a ſingle ſhell that weighed two hundred and fifty-eight pounds, ſo that the pair muſt have weighed five hundred and ſixteen pounds, excluſive of the fiſh, which in ſome weighs thirty pounds. This is eſteemed very good ſtewed; and, with the Sago bread of theſe iſlands, may at any time be a ſure relief to navigators. By reaſon of the ſize of theſe ſhells, it is unſafe to attempt taking them into a ſmall canoe: the method of managing them in ſuch circumſtances is to put a pole into the gaping

gaping ſhell, which inſtantly cloſes, and holds ſo faſt that it may be drawn up to the ſurface of the water; the fiſh, on being ſtabbed with a cutlaſs, dies immediately, and may be taken out, and the ſhells dropped into the ſea.—M. Da Coſta ſays, that ſometimes a pair of ſhells weigh ſix and even ſeven hundred pounds. Mr. Gmelin relates that the fiſh is large enough to feed a hundred and twenty men, and that the ſhells are able to ſnap a table in two, or to cut off a man's hand! The laſt I can credit, poſſibly the firſt is an exaggerated proof of their ſtrength." *Vol.* IV. *p.* 204.

ARABS.

"I CANNOT quit this part of the coaſt without mentioning a ſingular communication made to Captain Forreſt, by the natives of Eff-be, in the iſland of Mixoal, that on the coaſt of New Guinea, not far from a gulf about a day's ſail from Wanim, or Onin, a place about twenty leagues from the north-eaſt of the iſle of Goram, was a ſet of people who wore large turbans. He imagines them to have been the poſterity of a colony of Arabs. If this is true, their diſcovery will be juſt as important to the world as that of the race of Owen Gwynedd, long loſt to the Britons, till it has been lately credited that they ſtill exiſt in America, under the title of Padoucas, or Welſh Indians."—*Vol.* IV. *p.* 234.

LI. *Turner's Embaſſy to the Court of the Teſhoo Lama.* (Continued from p. 218.)

A TIBET VILLAGE.

"BY no means makes a handſome figure. The peaſant's houſe is of a mean conſtruction, and reſembles a brick-kiln in ſhape and ſize, more exactly than any thing to which I can compare it. It is built of rough ſtones, heaped upon each other without cement, and, on account of the ſtrong winds that perpetually prevail here, it has never more than three or four ſmall apertures to admit light. The roof is a flat terrace, ſurrounded with a parapet wall two or three feet high; on this, are commonly placed piles of looſe ſtones, intended to ſupport a ſmall flag, or the branch of a tree; or elſe as a faſtening for a long line, with ſcraps of paper, or white rag, ſtrung upon it like the tail of a kite: this being ſtretched from one houſe to another is a charm againſt evil genii, as infallible in its efficacy as horſeſhoes nailed upon a threſhold, or as ſtraws thrown acroſs the path of a reputed witch." *P.* 215.

CUSTOM OF PRESENTING A WHITE SCARF.

"THIS is an offering invariably attendant on every intercourſe of ceremony, as well in Tibet as in Bootan. A ſimilar piece of ſilk is always tranſmitted under cover, with letters, even from the moſt diſtant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public buſineſs of importance; and indeed between people of every rank and ſtation in life, the preſenting a ſilk ſcarf conſtantly forms an eſſential part of the ceremonial of ſalutation. If perſons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a ſuperior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the ſcarf, and a ſimilar one is thrown acroſs the ſhoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his diſmiſſion. The colour that is employed on this occaſion is either white, or crimſon; but the latter is leaſt frequently uſed, white appearing to have an univerſal preference. This manufacture is of a thin texture, reſembling that ſort of Chineſe ſtuff called pelong, and is remarkable for the purity of its gloſſy whiteneſs. They are commonly damaſked, and the ſacred words *Om maunee paimee oom* are uſually interwoven near both ends, which terminate in a fringe. They differ materially in ſize and quality, and are commonly proportioned, by him who preſents, to his own condition, and the degree of reſpect he means to pay his gueſt. Trivial and unmeaning as this cuſtom may appear to Europeans, long and general practice has here attached to it the higheſt importance. I could obtain no determinate information as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a moſt extenſive prevalence. It is obſerved, as I have before noticed, in all the territory of the Daeb Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet;

Tibet; it extends from Turkiſtan to the confines of the Great Deſert; it is practiſed in China, and, I doubt not, reaches to the limits of Mantchieux Tartary. I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendſhip, and a pledge of amity. In the courſe of my travels, every perſon who viſited me, obſerved this mode of ſalutation; and as we were among a people not very converſant with the various cuſtoms of different nations, and who probably would have conſidered any obvious deviation from their own in no very favourable point of view, I never heſitated, when waiting upon the chief, to ſalute him in his own way. The letters I received in Tibet and Bootan were conſtantly accompanied by a pelong ſcarf, and, in conformity with the cuſtom, I always ſent one in return. Of ſo much moment indeed, in their eſtimation, is the obſervance of this formality, that Mr. Goodlad, the reſident at Rungpore, informed me, that the Raja of Bootan once returned to him a letter he had forwarded from the Governor-general, merely becauſe it came unattended with this bulky incumbrance, to teſtify its authenticity." *P.* 232.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTIFICATIONS OF A DEVOTEE.

"THE Goſein, whoſe name is Pranpooree, exhibited ſo extraordinary an inſtance of religious penance, that I cannot reſiſt the temptation of relating ſome particulars of his life.

"Having been adopted by an Hindoo devotee, and educated by him in the rigid tenets of his religion, he was yet young, when he commenced the courſe of his extraordinary mortifications. The firſt vow, which the plan of life he had choſen to himſelf induced him to make, was to continue perpetually upon his legs, and neither to ſit down upon the ground nor lie down to reſt, for the ſpace of twelve years. All this time, he told me, he had employed in wandering through different countries. When I inquired how he took the indiſpenſable refreſhment of ſleep, when wearied with fatigue, he ſaid, that at firſt, to prevent his falling, he uſed to be tied with ropes to ſome tree or poſt; but that this precaution, after ſome time, became unneceſſary, and he was able to ſleep ſtanding, without ſuch ſupport.

"The complete term of this firſt penance being expired, the next he undertook was to hold his hands, locked in each other, over his head, the fingers of one hand dividing thoſe of the other, for the ſame ſpace of twelve years. Whether this particular period is choſen in compliment to the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, or to the Indian cycle of twelve years, I cannot decide. He was ſtill determined not to dwell in any fixed abode; ſo that before the term of this laſt vow could be accompliſhed, he had travelled over the greater part of the continent of Aſia. He firſt ſet out, by croſſing the peninſula of India, through Guzerat; he then paſſed by Surat to Buſſora, and thence to Conſtantinople; from Turkey he went to Iſpahan, and ſojourned ſo long among the different Perſian tribes as to obtain a conſiderable knowledge of their language, in which he converſed with tolerable eaſe. In his paſſage from thence towards Ruſſia, he fell in with the Kuſſaucs (hordes of Coſſacs) upon the borders of the Caſpian ſea where he narrowly eſcaped being condemned to perpetual ſlavery: at length he was ſuffered to paſs on, and reached Moſcow; he then travelled along the northern boundary of the Ruſſian empire, and through Siberia arrived at Pekin in China, from whence he came through Tibet, by the way of Teſhoo Loomboo, and Nipal, down to Calcutta.

"When I firſt ſaw him at this place, in the year 1783, he rode upon a piebald Tangun horſe from Bootan, and wore a ſatin embroidered dreſs, given to him by Teſhoo Lama, of which he was not a little vain. He was robuſt and hale, and his complexion, contraſted with a long buſhy black beard, appeared really florid. I do not ſuppoſe that he was then forty years of age. Two Goſeins attended him, and aſſiſted him in mounting and alighting from his horſe. Indeed he was indebted to them for the aſſiſtance of their hands on every occaſion; his own being fixed and immoveable, in the poſition in which he had placed them, were of courſe perfectly uſeleſs.

"The circulation of blood ſeemed to have forſaken his arms; they were withered, void of ſenſation, and inflexible: yet he ſpoke to me with confidence of recovering the uſe of

them, and mentioned his intention to take them down the following year, when the term of his penance would expire.

"Other Goſeins aſſured me, though I could not help doubting the fact, that it is practicable to reſtore withered limbs, thus circumſtanced, to perfect uſe. This is effected, they ſay, though not without great labour, and ſome pain, by means of long-continued friction, before a large fire, with a certain ointment which they compound. To complete the full meaſure of his religious penance, I underſtood that there ſtill remained two other experiments for Prânpooree to perform. In the firſt of theſe the devotee is ſuſpended by the feet to the branch of a tree, over a fire, which is kept in a continual blaze, and ſwung backwards and forwards, his hair paſſing through the flame for one pahr and a quarter, that is, three hours and three quarters. Having paſſed through this fiery trial, he may then prepare himſelf for the laſt act of probation, which is to be buried alive, ſtanding upright, in a pit dug for the purpoſe; the freſh earth being thrown in upon him, ſo that he is completely covered. In this ſituation he muſt remain for one pahr and a quarter, or three hours and three quarters, and if at the expiration of that time, on the removal of the earth, he ſhould be found alive, he will aſcend into the higheſt rank, among the moſt pure of the Yogee (Jugi)." *P.* 270.

SEASONS IN TIBET—MANNER OF PRESERVING MEAT, &c.—VALUE OF SHEEP.

"IN the temperature of the ſeaſons in Tibet a remarkable uniformity prevails, as well as in their periodical duration and return. The ſame diviſion of them takes place here as in the more ſouthern region of Bengal. The ſpring is marked from March to May, by a variable atmoſphere, heat, thunder-ſtorms, and occaſionally with refreſhing ſhowers. From June to September is the ſeaſon of humidity, when heavy and continued rains fill the rivers to their brim, which run off from hence with rapidity, to aſſiſt in inundating Bengal. From October to March a clear and uniform ſky ſucceeds, ſeldom obſcured either by fogs or clouds. For three months of this ſeaſon a degree of cold is felt, far greater perhaps than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme ſeverity is more particularly confined to the ſouthern boundary of Tibet, near that elevated range of mountains which divides it from Aſſam, Bootan, and Nipal.

"The ſummits of theſe are covered all the year with ſnow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all ſeaſons, for the dryneſs of the winds. The range is confined between the twenty-ſixth and twenty-ſeventh degrees of northern latitude. During the winter, a practice is adopted in the neighbourhood of theſe mountains ſimilar to that in uſe in the coldeſt parts of North America, but in ſome reſpects more complete. I mean, that of preparing meat and fiſh for carriage, by the action of extreme cold; a mode more particularly adopted by the Indians, who convey to their markets, at many hundred miles diſtance, their poultry, game, and fiſh, in a frozen ſtate. But in Tibet the practice is confined, as far as came to my knowledge, to the preſervation of mutton alone, and the proceſs is extremely ſimple. They kill, clean, and ſtrip the animal of his ſkin; he is then placed upon his legs, in a commodious place, and left expoſed to a free acceſs of froſty air, until all the juices in his body are completely dried up, and the whole becomes one uniformly ſtiffened ſubſtance. It is then in a fit ſtate for carriage to any part of Tibet, and for keeping to any ſeaſon of the year. No ſalt is uſed in the preparation. I had ſupplies of this prepared meat during all the time I remained at Teſhoo Loomboo, which had been cured in the preceding winter. It was perfectly ſweet, though the fat is ſometimes liable to become ſlightly rancid, on expoſure to the air; and it is therefore uſually kept in cloſe boxes, till it is wanted for uſe. I was accuſtomed to eat heartily of the meat thus prepared, without any further dreſſing, and at length grew fond of it; though I could not poſſibly ſurmount the prejudice I felt againſt that which was recently killed and raw.

"My Tibet friends, however, gave an uniform and decided preference to the undreſſed crude meat; and though I liſtened to their praiſes of it in this ſtate with a deſire to become a proſelyte

lyte to their opinion, yet I was compelled to yield to the force of early prejudice. Their dried meat, though it had not been ſubjected to the action of heat, or of fire, yet had not to the eye the appearance of being raw, but reſembled in colour that which has been well boiled. It had been deprived of all ruddineſs, by the intenſe cold. It is not eaſily cut acroſs, though it admits readily of being broken, or ſtripped in ſhreds, in the direction of the fibres, which are always diſtinctly marked, and eaſily ſeparable: every muſcle is completely enveloped in its own ſac.

"Among the valuable and uſeful animals of Tibet, their breed of ſheep merits a diſtinguiſhed rank. Their flocks are numerous; and upon them their chief reliance is placed for preſent ſupport, as well as for their winter food. A peculiar ſpecies ſeems indigenous to this climate, marked almoſt invariably by black heads and legs. They are of a ſmall ſize: their wool is ſoft, and their fleſh, almoſt the only animal food eaten in Tibet, is, in my opinion, the fineſt mutton in the world.

"They are fed without diſtinction, wherever ſufficient paſture is to be found, but principally upon the ſhort herbage peculiar to the ſides of eminences and bleak expoſed plains.—They are occaſionally employed as beaſts of burden; and I have ſeen numerous flocks of them in motion, laden with ſalt and grain, each carrying from twelve to twenty pounds. They are the bearers of their own coats to the beſt market, where it is uſually fabricated into a narrow cloth reſembling frieze, or a thick coarſe blanket. When ſlaughtered, their ſkins are moſt commonly cured with the wool on, and form a moſt excellent winter garment for the peaſant and the traveller.

"The ſkins of lambs are cured alſo with the wool on, and conſtitute a valuable article of traffic. In order to obtain the ſkin in its higheſt ſtate of excellency, the dam is ſometimes killed before her time of yeaning; a cruel precaution, which ſecures, however, a ſilky ſoftneſs to the fleece, and ſtamps a very high price upon it in this region, where the merit of good furs is well aſcertained. It ſerves particularly for lining veſts, and is in equal eſtimation all over Tartary; it bears a very high price alſo in China: but powerful as the temptation is, I conclude from this circumſtance that the practice is not very frequently adopted.

"The dryneſs of the atmoſphere at this ſeaſon, in Tibet, I thought very remarkable; it had an effect reſembling that of the ſcorching winds which prevail, and blow over the ſandy ſoil of Hindoſtan, or along the ſhores of Coromandel. Vegetation is dried to brittleneſs, and every plant may be rubbed between the fingers into duſt.

"Hence the inhabitants have been compelled to adopt the precaution of covering their columns, the carved decorations of their capitals, and even their doors, with a coat of coarſe cotton cloth, which ſeems, in ſome degree, to prevent wood-work from being rent in ſunder. The few articles of wood, trunks, and boxes, which I had with me, would often ſtartle us in the dead of night with a report as loud as that of muſquetry. This continued, without intermiſſion, till the glue had entirely quitted its hold, and no longer kept the joints together, which had been previouſly ſoftened by the humidity of Bengal, ſo that they were now ready to fall in pieces. As far as I could judge, timber, in this climate, ſeemed ſubject to no other injury from time; but was equally exempt from the ſilent depredations of decay, and the more active violence of any ſpecies of deſtructive vermin." *P.* 300.

ART OF PRINTING.

"IT is aſſerted, that the art of printing has, from a very remote age, been practiſed in Tibet, though limited in its uſe, as far as I could learn, by the powerful influence of ſuperſtition. It has hitherto remained appropriated principally to ſacred works, and to the ſervice of learning and religion. Copies on theſe recondite ſubjects are multiplied, when required, not by the aid of moveable types, but by means of ſet forms, having the ſubjects of their works carved with appropriate embelliſhments on blocks of wood, with which they impreſs their matter upon thin narrow ſlips of paper, fabricated among themſelves from the fibrous root of a ſmall ſhrub, and the leaf bears the

the impreſſion of the characters deſigned for it on each ſide. The leaves of a book, when they are completed, are looſely put together, placed upon each other, and encloſed between two equal ſlips of wood as covers.

"The ſouthern Indians, who dwell along the margin of the ſea, and never, I believe, poſſeſſed the art of printing, engrave their works upon the recent leaf of the palmira tree*, which, growing at the extremity of a long footſtalk, is naturally formed in narrow folds, like a half-extended fan, and is eaſily divided into ſegments, about two inches in width. In correſpondence to the purpoſe required, the faireſt parts of the leaf are ſelected, and uniformly ſhaped by means of a ſharp knife. On either ſide of theſe narrow ſlips, letters are traced or engraven, by means of a ſtrong ſteel ſtylus, which makes an indelible impreſſion; though ſometimes, to render the writing more diſtinctly legible, the traces of the point are lightly powdered by the duſt collected from the fume of their midnight lamps. This ſimple method of tranſmitting records to future times, is practiſed in thoſe countries alone in which the palm-tree thrives. The leaf muſt be uſed while freſh; its fibrous ſubſtance ſeems indeſtructible by vermin." *P.* 322.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LII. *Drake's Literary Hours.* (Continued from p. 229.)

ON THE DARK AGES OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

"UPON the demolition of the weſtern empire, in the ſixth century of the Chriſtian era, its rude and untutored conquerors, hurrying over the moſt fertile parts of Europe, ignorant of letters, and altogether addicted to the love and exerciſe of arms, ſoon utterly neglected whatever remained of the taſte, of the literature and elegance of the Romans; and to cut off all reſource, all ſpeedy probability of diſpelling ſo dreadful a gloom, the Arabians, in the courſe of a few years after this event, headed by the daring and enthuſiaſtic Mahomet, ruſhed from their ſavage deſerts to enforce the precepts of his religion, and, under his immediate ſucceſſors, raſhly dared to conſume the invaluable library of Alexandria, the rich depoſit of whatever the beſt and wiſeſt of the ancient world had been amaſſing for ages.

"Thus, within the ſpace of a hundred years, every veſtige of human learning was nearly deſtroyed, and a barbaric ignorance, which attained its height during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, degraded Europe. In theſe latter periods, with one exception or two, every ſpecies of tyranny which could deform humanity, and every ſuperſtition which could debaſe the light of human reaſon, univerſally prevailed; and from Chriſtianity mingled with barbariſm, the rights of the prieſthood with thoſe of the empire, the prerogative of the ſovereign with that of the nobility, ſuch anarchy and confuſion aroſe, as altogether impeded the diffuſion of letters. Among the clergy alſo, where literature more eſpecially ought to have been cheriſhed, an ignorance the moſt exceſſive was to be found, and it is not uncommon to diſcover in the deeds of a ſynod, a ſentence like the following:—'As my lord the biſhop cannot write 'himſelf, at his requeſt I have ſub-'ſcribed.' Even Charlemagne, that far-famed monarch, the theme of minſtrels, and the hero of romance, was unable to write his own name, and forty-five years of his life elapſed ere he attempted any progreſs in literature.

"What materially contributed to quench the laſt glimmerings of philoſophy and ſcience, was the extreme ſcarcity of books; in this iſland what libraries had been left by the Romans were deſtroyed by the ravages of the Picts and Saxons, and the ſearch for, and the purchaſe of them upon the continent, were attended with great fatigue and enormous expenſe. In the year 690 King Alfred gave an eſtate of eight hides, or as much land as eight ploughs could labour, to Benedict Biſcop, founder of the monaſtery of Weremouth, in Northumberland, for a ſingle volume on coſmography; and at Rome their value was

* "Boraſſus flabelliformis."

equall

equally extravagant. In France likewiſe, Louis the Eleventh was obliged to depoſit a conſiderable quantity of plate, and to get one of his nobility to join with him in a bond, under a high penalty, to reſtore it, before he could procure the loan of one volume which may now be purchaſed for a few ſhillings. Independent, however, of the difficulty in acquiring manuſcripts, not the leaſt deſire or inclination for ſtudy prevailed in theſe unhappy periods. In the ancient capital of the world itſelf, the lamp of ſcience was expiring, and the plaineſt rules of grammar, the firſt rudiments of letters, even among thoſe who pretended to extraordinary information, were unknown The vileſt wretches that ever diſgraced humanity filled the Papal throne during the tenth century, alike ignorant of literature as of moral rectitude. 'O miſerable Rome!' exclaims a contemporary writer, 'thou 'that formerly didſt hold out ſo many 'great and glorious luminaries to our 'anceſtors, into what prodigious darkneſs art thou now fallen, which will 'render thee infamous to all ſucceeding ages.' In France, in the eighth century, Charlemagne could not find a ſingle teacher of the liberal arts, nor did the improve in this reſpect during the two ſucceeding ages, and in Chriſtian Spain they were compelled to iſſue canons againſt ordaining men prieſts or biſhops who could neither read nor ſing pſalms. Three or four beautiful lights, however, in this gloomy and dark-ſhaded picture ſhould not be omitted; Bede, Alcuin, and Charlemagne, in the eighth, and Alfred in the ninth century, were poſſeſſed of extraordinary genius; men whom hiſtory has delighted to hold up to our admiration, whom it has embalmed with grateful praiſe, and whoſe abilities, as brilliant as they were ſolid, burſt through that cloud of ignorance with a ſplendour that dazzled, though they failed to inform, the underſtandings of their contemporaries. They were, in fact, but as meteors that flaſh on the ſurrounding gloom, are gazed at for a moment with ſtupid wonder, and are then loſt in the darkneſs of returning night. 'The death of Beda,' ſays William of Malmſbury, 'was fatal to learning, 'and particularly to hiſtory; inſomuch that it may be ſaid, that al-

4

'moſt all knowledge of paſt events 'was buried in the ſame grave with 'him, and hath continued in that 'condition even to our times.'—'At 'my acceſſion to the throne' (A. D. 871), obſerves Alfred, 'all knowledge 'and learning were extinguiſhed in the 'Engliſh nation; inſomuch that there 'were very few to the ſouth of the 'Humber who underſtood the common prayers of the church, or were 'capable of tranſlating a ſingle ſentence of Latin into Engliſh; but to 'the ſouth of the Thames, I cannot 'recollect ſo much as one who could 'do this.' After the death of this incomparable man, the torch of ſcience, which he had taken ſo much pains to relumine, was totally extinguiſhed, and the demon of ignorance and ſuperſtition ſpread her dreadful pall over the barbarous ſons of proſtrate Europe. 'We now enter,' complains Baronius, 'on the hiſtory 'of an age, which, for its barbariſm 'and wickedneſs, may be called the 'age of iron; for its dulneſs and ſtupidity, the age of lead; and for its 'blindneſs and ignorance, the age of 'darkneſs.'—'The tenth century,' ſays Genebrard, 'is commonly and 'juſtly called the unhappy age; for 'it was almoſt quite deſtitute of men 'of genius and learning, had few 'great princes or good prelates, and 'hardly any thing was performed in 'it that merits the attention of poſterity.'

"The dreadful devaſtation of the Danes previous to the reign of, and after the demiſe of Alfred, and the original contempt of the ancient Germans and Saxons for literature, undoubtedly operated conſiderably in producing this deplorable defalcation of knowledge; but the degraded ſtate of Chriſtianity, which conſiſted merely in the accumulation of relics, the performance of pilgrimage to Rome, and in monaſtic ſecluſion, accompanied with the moſt ſtupid credulity, was of itſelf ſufficient to annihilate all energy of mind, for, by depreciating ſcience, and requiring implicit faith in the moſt wretched and abſurd doctrines and legends, all diſcrimination of truth and record, all the ſources of hiſtory and philoſophy, all power and will to detect error, however groſs, were effectually deſtroyed, and the nobler faculties of the mind

laid

laid waſte and cruſhed beneath the iron hand of eccleſiaſtic tyranny." *Vol.* i. *p.* 258.

"There were no crimes in theſe periods, however enormous, but what might be expiated by purchaſed abſolutions, or by pilgrimages; murders and pollutions of all kinds were thus abſolved, and few thought themſelves ſafe, or ſecure of the joys of heaven, without having paid their devotions at the ſhrines of St. Peter and St. Paul; 'for ſuch reaſons,' ſays Dr. Henry, 'kings, queens, nobles, prelates, 'monks, nuns, ſaints, and ſinners, 'wiſe men and fools, were impatient 'to undertake theſe religious journies; 'and all the roads between Rome and 'England were conſtantly crowded 'with Engliſh pilgrims. It appears, 'indeed, that the morals of theſe ſu-'perſtitious vagabonds, eſpecially of 'the ladies, were not much improved 'by theſe peregrinations. Boniface, 'archbiſhop of Mentz, an Engliſhman, 'in a letter which he wrote to Cuth-'bert archbiſhop of Canterbury, A.D. '745, exhorts him—"to prevent ſuch 'great numbers of Engliſh nuns from 'going on pilgrimages to Rome; be-'cauſe ſo many of them loſe their vir-'tue before they return, that there is 'hardly a city or town in Lombardy, 'France, or Gaul, in which there are 'not ſome Engliſh women who live by 'proſtitution, to the great reproach of 'your church." It is not impoſſible, that 'theſe ladies, being certain of a ple-'nary remiſſion of all their ſins when 'they arrived at their journey's end, 'might think there could be no great 'harm in adding a little to the number 'of them by the way *.' Many of theſe pilgrimages were undertaken for the ſake of procuring relics, which in this period were conſidered of ineſtimable value, encloſed in caſkets of gold and ſilver, and beſtowed on their happy poſſeſſor a title to the veneration and almoſt worſhip of his contemporaries; ſcarce any crime was ſhrunk from, provided it led to the acquiſition of theſe precious articles, and a rotten bone, or a ruſty nail, the thumb of an apoſtle, or a lock of the hair of Mary the mother of God, obtained by falſehood, theft, or robbery, were held dear as exiſtence itſelf, and thought capable of abſolving the purloiner from all enormity in the means made uſe of for their acquirement. Nothing, in fact, can be more aſtoniſhing than the credulity and infatuation of Chriſtian Europe during theſe dark ages; the moſt monſtrous and abſurd tales of apparitions and miracles, of enchantments and viſions, were firmly confided in; and of theſe a large collection might be made; a ſingular, though perhaps not an unentertaining monument of the ſtrange folly of our anceſtors. One of the moſt reſpectable of our ancient hiſtorians, William of Malmſbury, has recorded the following miracle as an indiſputable fact, related in the very few words, he ſays, of the perſons on whom it was wrought, and of which a formal deed, relating the particulars, and atteſting the truth, was drawn up and ſubſcribed by Biſhop Peregrine, the ſucceſſor of Hubert.—'I Ethelbert, a ſinner, will give a 'true relation of what happened to me 'on the day before Chriſtmas, A.D. '1012, in a certain village where there 'was a church dedicated to St. Magnus 'the Martyr, that all men may know 'the danger of diſobeying the com-'mands of a prieſt. Fifteen young 'women, and eighteen young men, of 'which I was one, were dancing and 'ſinging in the church-yard, when 'one Robert, a prieſt, was performing 'maſs in the church, who ſent us a 'civil meſſage, entreating us to deſiſt 'from our diverſion, becauſe we diſ-'turbed his devotion by our noiſe. 'But we impiouſly diſregarded his re-'queſt; upon which the holy man, in-'flamed with anger, prayed to God 'and St. Magnus, that we might con-'tinue dancing and ſinging a whole 'year without intermiſſion. His pray-'ers were heard. A young man, the 'ſon of a prieſt, named John, took 'his ſiſter, who was ſinging with us, 'by the hand, and her arm dropped 'from her body without one drop of 'blood following. But, notwithſtand-'ing this diſaſter, ſhe continued to 'dance and ſing with us a whole year. 'During all that time we felt no incon-'veniency from rain, cold, heat, hun-'ger, thirſt, or wearineſs, and neither 'our ſhoes nor our clothes wore 'out. Whenever it began to rain, a 'magnificent houſe was erected over 'us by the power of the Almighty. 'By our continual dancing we wore 'the earth ſo much, that by degrees

* "Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain, vol. iv. 8vo. edit. p. 303.

'we ſunk into it up to the knees, and 'at length up to the middle. When 'the year was ended, Biſhop Hubert 'came to the place, diſſolved the in-'viſible ties by which our hands had 'been ſo long united, abſolved us, and 'reconciled us to St. Magnus. The 'prieſt's daughter, who had loſt her 'arm, and other two of the young wo-'men, died away immediately; but 'all the reſt fell into a profound ſleep, 'in which they continued three days 'and three nights; after which they 'aroſe, and went up and down the 'world, publiſhing this true and glo-'rious miracle, and carrying the evi-'dences of its truth along with them, 'in the continual ſhaking of their 'limbs.'

"This paſſion for the marvellous in religon, though mingled with more wildneſs of fancy and poetical invention, continued ſome centuries; for Giraldus Cambrenſis, one of the moſt learned and intelligent authors of the twelfth century, 'tells us of a devil 'who acted a conſiderable time as a 'gentleman's butler with great pru-'dence and probity; and of another 'who was a very diligent and learned 'clergyman, and a mighty favourite 'of his archbiſhop. This laſt clerical 'devil was, it ſeems, an excellent 'hiſtorian, and uſed to divert the arch-'biſhop with telling him old ſtories. 'One day when he was entertaining 'the archbiſhop with a relation of an-'cient hiſtories and ſurpriſing events, 'the converſation happened to turn on 'the incarnation of our Saviour. "Be-'fore the incarnation," ſaid our hiſto-'rian, "the devils had great power over 'mankind; but after that event their 'power was much diminiſhed, and 'they were obliged to fly. Some of 'them threw themſelves into the ſea; 'ſome concealed themſelves in hollow 'trees, or in the clefts of rocks; and 'I myſelf plunged into a certain foun-'tain." As ſoon as he had ſaid this, 'finding that he had diſcovered his 'ſecret, his face was covered with 'bluſhes, he went out of the room, 'and was no more ſeen.' The ſame hiſtorian, likewiſe, in his topography of Ireland, relates, that 'when St. 'Kewen was one day praying with 'both his hands held up to heaven, 'out of the window of his chamber, a 'ſwallow laid an egg in one of them; 'and ſuch was the patience and good 'nature of the ſaint, that he neither 'drew in nor ſhut his hand till the 'ſwallow had built her neſt, laid all 'her eggs, and hatched her young. 'To preſerve the remembrance of this 'fact, every ſtatute of St. Kewen in 'Ireland hath a ſwallow in one of its 'hands.'

"Exceſſive credulity is ever the companion of ignorance; and the ſpecimens I have given, and a multitude of others ſtill more abſurd might be adduced, ſufficiently prove, that a love of the marvellous the moſt groſs and ſtupid, unmingled with thoſe ſallies of fancy and mythology, that ſpirit of invention and fabling, which, in ſucceeding centuries, engage alike the imagination of the poet, and the reſearch of the philoſopher, was the unhappy characteriſtic of this gloomy era; to ſuch an incredible length indeed were ſuperſtition and folly ſometimes carried, that in ſeveral churches, eſpecially at Rouen, a ceremony was performed called the feaſt of the aſs, at which the aſs, richly dreſſed, was placed before the altar, and the infatuated people ſung before him the following exquiſite anthem: 'Eh, eh, 'eh, ſire Ane! eh, eh, eh, ſire Ane!'

"As curious as they were credulous, the inhabitants of Europe at this time, and of the northern nations in particular, ſupported a train of magicians, diviners, and fortune-tellers, to whom they reſorted upon any emergency, anxious either to avert preſent misfortune, or to penetrate into futurity. Many of theſe were old women, perſonages of high eſtimation among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, and in whom they conceived a portion of the divinity to reſide. Theſe venerable and withered hags travelled with much ſtate and with a large retinue of ſervants; and thoſe princes and nobles who invited them to their houſes for the purpoſe of exerciſing their profeſſion, treated them with the utmoſt deference and attention. Barthoſin has given a genuine and very curious deſcription of an interview of this kind, which, as it throws much light upon the manners of this period, and is indeed a ſingular picture of their ſimplicity, curioſity, and credulity, I ſhall venture to tranſcribe. 'There 'was in the ſame country an old wo-'man named Thorbiorga, the only ſur-'vivor of nine ſiſters, fortune-tellers, 'who

'who was very famous for her knowledge of futurity, and frequented 'public entertainments for the exercise 'of her art when she was invited. 'Earl Thorchill, who had the greatest 'authority in that country, and was 'most desirous to know when the famine and sickness, which then raged, 'would come to an end, sent messengers to invite Thorbiorga to his 'house, after he had made all the preparations which were usual for the 'reception of such an honourable guest. 'In particular, a seat was prepared 'for the prophetess, raised some steps 'above the other seats, and covered 'with a cushion stuffed with hen's feathers. When she arrived on an evening conducted by the messengers, she 'was dressed in a gown of green cloth, 'buttoned from top to bottom; had a 'string of glass beads about her neck, 'and her head covered with the skin 'of a black lamb, lined with the skin 'of a white cat: her shoes were made 'of a calf's skin, with the hair on it, 'tied with thongs, and fastened with 'brass buttons: on her hands she had 'a pair of gloves of a white cat's skin, 'with the fur inward: about her waist 'she wore a Hunlandic girdle, at which 'hung a bag, containing her magical 'instruments; and she supported her 'feeble limbs by leaning on a staff 'adorned with many knobs of brass. 'As soon as she entered the hall, the 'whole company arose, as it became 'them, and saluted her in the most 'respectful manner; which she returned as she thought proper. Earl 'Thorchill then advanced, and taking 'her by the hand, conducted her to 'the seat prepared for her. After 'some time spent in conversation, a 'table was set before her covered with 'many dishes; but she ate only of a 'pottage of goat's milk, and of a dish 'which consisted of the hearts of various animals. When the table was 'removed, Thorchill humbly approached the prophetess, and asked 'her what she thought of his house, 'and of his family; and when she 'would be pleased to tell them what 'they desired to know. To this she 'replied, that she would tell them no-'thing that evening, but would satisfy 'them fully next day. Accordingly, 'on the day after, when she had put 'all her implements of divination in 'proper order, she commanded a maiden, named Godreda, to sing the magical song called Vardlokur; which 'she did with so clear and sweet a 'voice, that the whole company were 'ravished with her music, and none so 'much as the prophetess; who cried 'out, "Now I know many things concerning this famine and sickness which 'I did not know before. This famine 'will be of short continuance, and 'plenty will return with the next season, which will be favourable; and 'the sickness also will shortly fly away. 'As for you, my lovely maid Godreda, you shall be married to a noble-'man of the highest rank, and become 'the happy mother of a numerous and 'flourishing family." After this, the 'whole company approached the prophetess one by one, and asked her 'what questions they pleased, and she 'told them every thing that they desired to know *.'

"It will readily be imagined that in an age so incapable of ascertaining truth of any kind, the sciences would receive little or no cultivation; in short, it may with propriety be said, they had none; their grammar, rhetoric, and logic were despicable in the extreme, and in the place of astronomy, astrology, divination, and witchcraft crowd upon our view. Of geography and chronology they had no idea; for their monks and pilgrims, their only travellers, journeyed merely in pursuit of relics, and had no conception of ascertaining the position of the countries through which they passed. Indeed after the fall of the Roman empire the connexion between its former provinces was totally dissolved: severed among a number of hostile and illiterate barbarians, the geography of Europe was lost, and the inhabitants of one province were perfectly ignorant of the situation and extent of its immediate neighbours: intercourse of all kinds among these nations completely subsided, and the districts of the western world were to each other as *terræ incognitæ*." *Vol. ii. p. 268.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

* "Erin's Rauga Saga, apud Bartholin. p. 169."

LIII. *Labillardière's Account of a Voyage in search of La Pérouse.* (Continued from p. 208.)

A WATER-SPOUT.

"AT five o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th (Aug.) we were under the equator, in the longitude of 135° 40′ east, when we saw, at the distance of one third of a myriameter, a very considerable water-spout forming to the south-west. Although the air was perfectly still around us, the sea was agitated and frothy at the spot where the water-spout originated. A very small cloud was stationary at a few decimeters above the place whence it rose. This water-spout had the form of two very elongated cones, united at their summit; the base of one of these cones rested on the sea, that of the other was lost in a very thick cloud.

"The clouds seemed to me agitated by a whirlwind, which, collecting a great quantity of water, was pouring down in torrents: perhaps all water-spouts are formed in this manner. If, as many natural philosophers assert, a water-spout sucked up the water of the sea in a great volume, this water ought to be as salt at the time of its fall, as at the moment of its elevation, which by no means accords with experience: a person worthy of credit, who saw two fall on board a ship, assured me, that they had constantly discharged fresh water. In the contrary supposition, this phenomenon is easy to be explained." *Vol.* i. *p.* 294.

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR OF AMBOYNA.

"IT was of no small importance to the naturalists to be known to the Governor of Amboyna, that they might have every opportunity of prosecuting the researches which constituted the object of their mission: it was, no doubt, through mere forgetfulness, that the admiral had suffered us to remain ignorant of the hour of the first visit which he had paid him. I requested that he would have the goodness to introduce us, and we set off about half past ten o'clock to go to the governor's. M. Bourguelles and M. Van Smiehl readily undertook to act as our interpreters.

"M. Van Smiehl was a German baron, lately arrived in the island. He was at present, as he told us, only aspiring to become one of the Company's servants. We congratulated ourselves in the sequel, that he had not yet much influence over the governor: for he had endeavoured to persuade him that the regency of Batavia would not approve of permission being given to our ships to make any stay at Amboyna. And yet, the Baron knew very well, that a year before, two small English vessels, dispatched from Bombay for the Pelew Islands, had been received here without the smallest difficulty. They had, at first, put into Bouro, where, not having found provisions, they had come and taken them in at Amboyna; and these vessels were very far from having the same claim as we: perhaps the unexpected appearance of foreign ships in this road, for two successive years, required that the governor should take every sort of precaution, in order to cover his responsibility: he received us in the best possible manner. We were really concerned that he had, on our account, put on his full dress; he was almost suffocated with heat under a very heavy black velvet coat: such a dress is extremely inconvenient near the line; but the Dutch governors wear it because it is a prerogative of their office.

"Some refreshments were served up. I wished only for water, and I poured out some of that which appeared to me the clearest; but its salt taste induced me to believe that the servants had made a mistake, and presented me with some medicinal water. It was Seltzer water, which the Dutch are here in the habit of drinking, as a very agreeable liquor; it costs them as dear as the best Rhenish wine. Certainly our repugnance for this beverage was not foreseen; however, it might well have been supposed, that, under a burning sky, after a long privation of fresh meat, we should not have much inclination to drink salt water.

"The admiral proposed to introduce us also to the members of the council, and we accepted his offer: they all received us in a very handsome manner.

"As we were to stay at Amboyna a month at least, I was obliged to have brought on shore, to the place where we were to lodge, a great many articles

neceſſary for the preparation of the different productions which I purpoſed collecting in the iſland. The other naturaliſts and I having agreed to live in the ſame houſe, we had had it ſet in order, and our baggage was already arrived there, when, to our great aſtoniſhment, we found it occupied by ſome officers belonging to the two ſhips, who, however, were not ignorant that we had hired it: the man who had the key of it had thought that he was delivering it to us when he gave it to them. This unhandſome trick, of which we ſhould not have ſuppoſed them capable, diverted them exceedingly; but it was eaſy for us to find another lodging." *Vol.* i. *p.* 314.

"The Dutch at Amboyna are in the habit of bathing every three or four days. On thoſe days they carefully avoid expoſing themſelves to the great heat, which laſts from eleven o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. It is even very uncommon for them to go out on other days during this time. As for us, we had not leiſure to take ſuch precautions; and hence two of the naturaliſts were attacked by very violent diſorders.

"We endeavoured ſeveral times to penetrate into the middle of the large plantations of ſago-palms; but the waters which waſh the foot of theſe palms frequently forced us to return as we went: this tree, which is ſo conducive to the nouriſhment of man, forms part of the wealth of the iſland.

"The beach, at low water, was covered in many places with a great number of crabs, of the ſpecies called *cancer vocans*. They had then quitted the holes which they had dug in the rather ſolid ground. This ſingular ſpecies of animal, one of whoſe claws is ſometimes bigger than the body, often becomes the prey of the birds. I am of opinion, that the facility with which it ſheds its claws is the reaſon why one of them is almoſt always much larger than the other.

"A little excurſion which we made to the ſouth of the town, near the quarter inhabited by Europeans, procured us a ſight of the tomb of Rumphius. The ſimplicity of this monument reminded us of the ſimplicity of manners of this able obſerver of nature: his tomb was ſurrounded by the pretty ſhrub known by the name of *pana fruticoſum*.

"We ſaw in the poſſeſſion of the natives of the iſland the beautiful lory of the Philippines: however, they do not get it from ſo great a diſtance, but from ſome iſlands not far to the eaſtward of Amboyna, and principally from the Arow Iſlands. They alſo had another lory, which is found in the foreſts of Amboyna, and which differs from the former by its colours being leſs bright and much leſs ſhaded; almoſt all theſe parrots can repeat a few words of the Malay language." *Vol.* i. *p.* 318.

MATAI, WHICH PRESERVES THE HARVEST FROM PILLAGE.

"I WISHED to cut ſome branches of different plants, cultivated in a garden belonging to one of the natives of the iſland; but thoſe who accompanied us apprized us of the danger to which they thought I ſhould expoſe myſelf: they ſhowed me a ſmall ſhed, and repeated ſeveral times, with an air of reſpect mingled with fear, the word *matai*, before our interpreter came to explain to us, that by this term, which ſignifies a dead body, they meant to deſignate the former poſſeſſor of this garden, who had been buried under the little ſhed that we ſaw. Theſe inhabitants have a perſuaſion that the ſoul of the deceaſed wanders round thoſe places, watching to preſerve their produce for the preſent proprietor: they believe, that any other perſon who ſhould poſſeſs himſelf of it would die within the year. This opinion is ſo generally diffuſed, that it ſeldom happens that a native, in ſuch circumſtances, ventures to touch the property of another; and the *matai* is a bugbear which almoſt always ſecures the crop to the lawful poſſeſſor." *Vol.* i. *p.* 328.

COAST OF NEW HOLLAND.—CAPE DIEMEN.

January 4, 1793.

"AT noon we were in latitude 31° 52′ ſouth, and longitude 129° 10′ eaſt, and we ſaw the land from eaſt to north by weſt, being a myriameter from the neareſt ſhore.

"As ſoon as the boat was hoiſted in, we made ſail cloſe hauled on the larboard tack, with the wind at eaſt ſouth-eaſt, and ſtood on towards Cape Diemen,

Diemen, thus taking our leave of an extremely barren coast, upwards of a hundred and sixty myriameters of which we had just ranged along, generally in a direction from west by south to east by north. Fifteen months before us, Vancouver, alike thwarted by easterly winds, had been forced to abandon it, after he had been able to examine it only for the extent of about seventy myriameters *.

"Before we touched on this coast, we did not foresee that we should here so frequently meet with tempestuous winds, especially at this season, which should be that of the summer in these seas, the sun having been now for upwards of two months in the southern hemisphere. May not this impetuosity of the winds be occasioned by the prodigious difference that exists between the trifling degree of the heat of the atmosphere at sea, and the ardent rays of the sun, which were concentrated by the burning sands of the main land?

"The currents that were perceptible along this coast, always followed the direction of the winds.

"The Espérance was in still greater distress than we were; besides, that ship had met with several accidents at our last anchorage: it required an excellent shelter to execute all the repairs of which she stood in need.

"At four o'clock we lost sight of the land from the mast head, and, at the same moment, we had thirty fathoms water, with a bottom of fine sand, mixed with broken shells and *lytophites*. We continued sounding every two hours, and, at each cast of the lead, we found that the depth of water increased from two fathoms to two and a half: it had constantly augmented in an almost imperceptible manner, in proportion as we receded from the coast, which, on the 5th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, was at the distance of twenty myriameters; then we got soundings in sixty-one fathoms and a half, over a bottom of pretty fine sand mixed with gravel, and from that time we could not strike ground, although we sounded repeatedly. This slow increase of the depth of the sea near this coast, showing that the lands under water sink by a gentle declivity, made me presume that those which advance into the interior of the island rise by an acclivity also very gentle, so that its high mountains are too far distant to be perceived from the shore.

"The day before we had been carried twenty-three miles to the westward of our reckoning, and, in the course of the 7th, twenty miles in the same direction. At noon we were in latitude 35° 30′ south. The rapidity with which these currents set to the westward, depends, perhaps, on some channel which separates the lands of New Holland from those of Cape Diemen, between Point Hicks and Furneaux's Islands. Captain Cook, when he explored the east part of New Holland, saw no land in this space, the extent of which is about twenty myriameters, and thought that he was at the entrance of a great gulf. Perhaps in that part of the coast begins the opening of a channel, which, after having formed different sinuosities, runs to the westward, and there forms another opening in the same latitude as that in which we experienced such strong currents †.

"We did not meet with westerly winds till we reached the latitude of 40° south; they carried us to Cape Diemen, varying from south-west to north-west." *Vol.* i. *p.* 456.

NEW HOLLAND—SINGULAR ORGANIZATION OF THE BARK OF TREES.

"SEVERAL species of *leptospermum* had thriven so well in this humid soil, that they were become very tall trees, while elsewhere I had found them only of the size of small shrubs. Some were here upwards of thirty meters high, although the body of the tree was not more than two decimeters thick: one of these species was

* "See Vancouver's Voyage, vol. i. page 42 and following."

† "This observation affords a striking proof of the justness of M. Labillardière's discernment; for it has recently been ascertained that the part of New Holland known by the name of Van Diemen's Land, is, in fact, a detached island; an English vessel having entered the eastern mouth of this newly-discovered strait, between the 38th and 39th degrees of south latitude, and returned round the South Cape to Port Jackson. T."

remarkable

remarkable on account of its bark, which was about three centimeters thick, and composed of a great number of sheets, situated one upon the other, very easy to separate, and as thin as the finest China paper. This singular organization of bark is met with only in New Holland; it is much the same in the *eucalyptus resinifera*: I had also observed it on the south-west coast of this same country in two large trees, one of which belongs to the family of the *proteæ*, and the other to that of the *myrti*." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 6.

NEW SPECIES OF SEA HEDGE-HOG.

"I HAPPENED to be present several times during the day, when they were hauling the seine; and I always observed some new species of sea hedge-hog. I admired the promptitude with which these little fishes, by swelling themselves, as soon as they were handled, erected the prickles with which they are covered; but they let them fall, and kept them, throughout their whole length, drawn in close to their skin, as soon as they thought themselves out of danger. From this observation, it is evident, that the attitude which is given to fishes of this genus, by swelling them as much as possible, and in which they are exhibited in cabinets of natural history, is not that which is most common to them." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 78.

TONGATABOO—QUEEN TINEH.

"QUITE close to the market, whither the natives came and brought us their commodities, we perceived a woman of extraordinary embonpoint, at least fifty years of age, round whom the natives formed a very numerous circle: some paid her, in our presence, marks of respect, by taking her right foot, and placing it on their head, after having made a low bow; others came and touched with their right hand the sole of her right foot. Several chiefs, whom we knew, also paid her other marks of deference. We were informed that she was Queen Tineh. Her hair, cut about two thirds of a decimeter in length, was, as well as part of her forehead, covered with a reddish powder.

"After having expressed a wish to go on board of the Recherche, to see the commander of the expedition, she asked us to accompany her, and immediately embarked to go thither with part of her court. She gave several very handsome mats, a hog, and some yams, to Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, who made her a present of different pieces of cloths, on which she seemed to set a great value.

"Wishing to know what sensations the sounds of the voice, accompanied by the violin and the German guitar, would produce on these people, we remarked, with pleasure, that this music was agreeable to them; but a few tunes played on a bird-organ, obtained plaudits still more expressive.

"Queen Tineh, wishing not to be behindhand with us, ordered some young girls of her suite to sing.—One of the prettiest immediately rose up, and soon gained our applause: yet she sang nothing but

'*Apou lelley*; *apou lelley*; *apou lelley*; *apou lelley*;'

which she repeated for at least half an hour; but she displayed so much grace in the motions with which she accompanied this air, that we were sorry she left off so soon. Her arms were brought forward, one after the other, and followed the time, while she raised her feet, standing, however, always in the same place: each division of the time was marked with the fore-finger; this she struck on the middle-finger, which she kept extended by the thumb; and sometimes the thumb was carried against the middle-finger and the fore-finger. The charms of these motions were particularly owing to the beautiful shape of the hands and arms, so common among these people, and of which this young girl afforded a very striking example. Two other young girls then repeated the same tune, which they sang in parts, the one constantly a fifth under the other, and several men rose up to dance to the sound of their melodious voices: they beat time, by motions analogous to those of the young girls, first with their feet, and often by putting one of their hands on the opposite arm.

"We took the words of this tune, '*apou lelley*' (agreeable evening), for a compliment on the part of these islanders, who were congratulating themselves on spending the evening in our company.

"The

"The queen tasted the different dishes which we offered her; but she gave a decided preference to bananas preserved in sugar. Our steward stood behind her, and was waiting for the moment to take away; but she saved him the trouble, by keeping for herself the plate and the napkin.

"Tineh was very tenacious of the honours which the chiefs did not dare to refuse her when they met her; accordingly some avoided being in her presence. Feenou, and the king's brother Toobou, were on board, and had just promised to stay and dine with us when she came alongside; they immediately urged us not to let her come upon the quarter-deck: however, she soon made her appearance there, and we saw these two chiefs precipitately retreat into their canoes; for they would have been obliged, as several of the inhabitants assured us, to come and take hold of her right foot, and very respectfully incline their heads towards it, as an acknowledgment of their inferiority. This queen informed us, with an air of satisfaction, that King Toobou even was compelled to pay her these marks of respect, because it was from her that he held his dignity.

"After having told us that she intended to live in the island of Pangaïmatoo as long as we should stay in this roadstead, she invited the admiral to take up his residence on shore, and to sleep in her habitation. I do not imagine that this old queen had any other view than to procure him an abode more agreeable and more salubrious than that of the ship; but the admiral had no opportunity of appreciating justly the motive of these obliging offers, for he did not accept the invitation.

"One of our sailors held in his hand a piece of boiled salt pork, which Feogo, one of Tineh's ladies in waiting, seemed to long to taste: he offered it to her, and she received it with gratitude; but, not daring to take the liberty to eat in the presence of the queen, the latter had the condescension to go and sit down about twelve yards farther off, in order that her attendant might be at a distance from her; but before she quitted her place, she received from this young girl the same marks of respect as the other natives had already paid her in our presence.

"Two hours before sunset Tineh expressed a wish to return to the island of Pangaïmatoo; and shortly after departed in our barge, with part of her suite." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 125.

(To be continued.)

LIV. *Picturesque Views*, with an historical Account, of the Inns of Court, in London and Westminster. By SAMUEL IRELAND, Author of "A Tour through Holland, Brabant," &c. of "Picturesque Views of the River Thames, Medway, Avon, and Wye," and of "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth," &c. &c. Royal 8vo.—pp. 254. 2l. 2s. Large paper 4l. 4s. *Faulder, Egerton.*

LIST OF PLATES,

In Aquatinta, drawn by the Author.

MIDDLE Temple Gate.
Temple Church.
The Inner Temple.
Clement's Inn.
Clifford's Inn.
Lion's Inn.
North Front of Temple Hall.
South-west View of Middle Temple.
New Inn.
Lincoln's Inn Gate.
Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel.
Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Furnival's Inn.
Garden Front of ditto.
Gray's Inn.
Staple Inn.
Barnard's Inn.
Serjeant's Inn.
Rolls Chapel.
Guildhall.
Westminster Hall.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL Accounts of the several Inns of Court, &c. as above, with the addition of Thavies Inn.

EXTRACTS,

EXTRACTS.

THE INNER TEMPLE——KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, &c.

"IN the time of Henry II. the knights templars had a house in Holborn, in the vicinity of Southampton Buildings, from whence they removed, for convenience, to another habitation, opposite to a street then called New Street, now Chancery Lane.

"The origin of this order, says Stowe, took place about the year 1118 in the following manner: 'Certain noblemen horlemen, religiously 'bent, bound themselves by vow, in 'the hands of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to serve Christ, after the 'manner of regular canon, in chastity and obedience; and to renounce 'their own proper wills for ever. The 'first of which order was Hugh Paganus (i. e. Pain) and Geffrey de S. 'Aludomare. They having no certain habitation, Baldwin, King of 'Jerusalem, granted unto them a 'dwelling-place in his palace, by the 'Temple.' Their first profession was to protect the pilgrims coming to visit the sepulchre, and to guard the highways. About ten years after their first establishment, they wore a white habit, by order of Honorius the Second, then pope, and afterwards, in the time of Pope Eugenius, they bare crosses of red cloth on their uppermost garments. Many noblemen, in all parts of Christendom, became brethren of this order, and built temples in most of the cities and great towns. In England this was their chief house, though they had many other temples in Cambridge, Bristol, Canterbury, Dover, Warwick, and other places. This Temple in London was often made use of as a storehouse for treasures for such as judged themselves insecure in other places.

"These treasures, however, we find were not so sacred here as the owners imagined, for Matthew Paris relates, that in the year 1230 Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, being a prisoner in the Tower, the king was informed he had much treasure laid up in this new temple, under the custody of the knights templars; and the master of the Temple being examined therein, and confessing there were monies, &c. delivered into his charge, the king sent his treasurer and justicier of the exchequer to the said Hubert, Earl of Kent, to require him to resign his treasure into his hands. The money was faithfully told, and, together with vessels of gold and silver, and many precious stones of considerable value, of which an inventory was taken, was laid up in the treasury of the crown.

"In the year 1245, the Nuncio of Pope Innocent resided in this Temple, and that pope commanded the bishops of England to carry to his nuncio 6000 marks, which was, however, prevented by the interdiction of King Henry.

"In 1283 Edward I. taking with him one Robert Waleran, and others, came to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the treasury-house, as if he intended to see his mother's jewels, that were laid up there to be safely kept, he entered into the house, breaking the coffers of certain persons, that had likewise brought their money thither, and he took away from thence valuables to the amount of 1000*l*. About this period, the Templars became so rich, that they were enabled to entertain the nobility, the foreign ambassadors, and even the prince himself. Matthew Paris inveighs against them bitterly for their pride, which led them to disdain other orders, and rank themselves with the nobility, although their original poverty was so abject, that they could afford only one horse to serve two of them; and Stowe says, 'in token 'whereof, they grave on their seal 'two men riding on one horse.'

"In the reign of Edward II. in 1308, the Templars in England, as also in other parts of Christendom, were apprehended and committed to divers prisons, and in 1310 a provincial council was held at London against them, upon accusations of heresy and other crimes. They denied all the charges except one or two, and pleading guilty to these, they were condemned to perpetual penance in several monasteries, where they behaved themselves with modesty and decorum. Philip le Bel, King of France, caused them to be condemned by a general council, and thus procured their overthrow.

"According to Fabian, Philip having seized their possessions in France, applied them to his own use, and

and, not satisfied with this spoil, he caused sixty of them to be publicly burnt in Paris.

"So enormous were the riches of this order at its dissolution, that it was found possessed of 16,000 manors."—*P.* 31.

MIDDLE TEMPLE—REGULATIONS IN DRESS, &c.

"IN the fourth year of the reign of Philip and Mary, it was ordered, that none of this society should thenceforth wear any great bryches in their hoses, made after the Dutch, Spanish, or Almon fashion; or lawnde upon their capps, or cut doublets, upon pain of three shillings and fourpence forfeiture for the first default, and the second time to be expelled the house: and in the 26th Elizabeth the following orders for apparel were made.

"1. That no great ruff should be worn.

"2. Nor any white colour in doublets or hosen.

"3. Nor any facing of velvet in gownes, but by such as were of the bench.

"4. That no gentleman should walk in the streets in their cloaks, but in gownes.

"5. That no hat, or long, or curled hayr be worn.

"6. Nor any gownes, but such as were of a sad colour.

"'In Charles I.'s reign many regulations were made for the good government of the society of the Middle Temple, viz. that no foreigner or other, not of the societies, shall be permitted to lodge there, that no common attorney or solicitor be admitted, no utter barrister publicly to practise at any bar at Westminster, till he have been three years at the bar; and that none be admitted to the bar under eight years continuance, and who have kept exercises in the house, and at the inns of chancery, according to the orders of the house.'

"There are no lands nor revenues belonging to this house, to induce or encourage the student to study by means of a stipend or salary; which, says an old writer quaintly on the subject, 'is the occasion that many a good wit, for lack of exhibition, is compelled to give over and forsake study, before he have any perfyte knowledge in the law, and to fall to practising, and become a typler in the law.' From the following remark of the same author, we may fairly presume, that at the time of which he speaks, the inns of court were by no means calculated for the study of the law. The students, he observes, 'have for the most part their studies and places of learning, so set that they are much troubled with the noise of walking and communication of them that be no learners; and in term time they are so unquieted by clyents, and servants of clyents that resort to such as are attorneys and practising, that the students may as quietly study in the open streets as in their studies. They likewise complain that they have no place to walk in, and talk and confer on their learnings, but in the church, which place all the term times hath in it no more quietness than the pervyse (purlieus) of Pawles, by occasion of the confluence of such as are suiters in the law'." *P.* 91.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS—SIR JOSEPH JEKYLL.

"FROM the terrace of the gardens (of Lincoln's Inn), we are presented with a noble and spacious view of Lincoln's Inn Fields, one of the largest squares in Europe. In 1618 this spot was, by a commission from the king, entrusted to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earls of Worcester, Pembroke, Arundel, &c. In this commission it was stated, that the ground called Lincoln's Inn Fields was much planted round with dwelling-houses and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality; but, at the same time, it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroachments on the fields, and nuisances to the neighbourhood. The commission was therefore to reform those grievances, and to frame and reduce those fields, called cup-fields and purse-fields; both for sweetness, conformity, and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, or other plots, and in such sort, manner, and form, both for public health and pleasure, as by the said Inigo Jones is, or shall be drawn, by way of map. Thus authorized, Inigo drew the ground-plot, and gave it the exact dimensions of one of the pyramids of Egypt. Lindsey House,

on the west side, and most of the buildings in that row, were designed from the plans of this great artist; and here we cannot but regret, that the whole square was not finished by the same masterly hand. This was most probably occasioned by a jarring of interests, which too frequently occurs in this country on similar occasions; for it is no easy matter to unite the public sentiments for either ornament or convenience, where private property is concerned.

"For many years after the death of Inigo Jones, this place continued in a state of neglect and ruin; at present it is certainly rescued from any such disgrace, and presents a grand display of national wealth, with no small degree of taste in the application of it. Before Lincoln's Inn Fields was railed in, they used to break horses on this spot; and Sir Joseph Jekyll, about the year 1740, having been active in bringing a bill into Parliament to raise the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor; and, when walking one day in the fields, at the time of breaking in the horses, the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumstance, that in one of Hogarth's prints a low character is represented as chalking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in allusion, perhaps, to the aversion of the abovementioned baronet to the favourite liquor of the inferior orders of society." *P.* 127.

ROLLS CHAPEL——PIETRO TORREGIANI.

"THE present chapel of the Rolls is reported to be the work of Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1617, and finished at the expense of 2000*l*. It is small, and has attached to it a peculiar air of gloom and solemnity. The monument of John Yonge, L. L. D. who was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1510, and died in 1517, particularly deserves our notice. This figure rests on a sarcophagus, and is habited in a long red gown and a deep square cap. It is the work of Pietro Torregiani, a very eminent Florentine, who was brought into England by some merchants, and entertained in the service of Henry VIII.; for whom he executed many works in marble, brass, &c. for which he received liberal prices.

"When Lord Orford says, 'he was 'placed, in his own country, in com-'petition with Michael Angelo,' his merits are not to be questioned; and I think myself justified in saying, that the face of Dr. Yonge is so wonderfully executed, I have no doubt of its being from a cast after his death. The head of our Saviour, and two cherubins, are introduced above, with all the superstitious zeal of the artist; though, to keep on terms with Henry, we are told that he renounced his faith.

"From England the artist visited Spain, and was employed on many works of genius; among others, in carving an image of the Virgin Mary; which, not having completed to his wish, he, in a fit of passion, broke to pieces. For the rashness of this act, he was accused of heresy, was thrown into the inquisition, tried, and condemned. The execution was, however, respited; but he became melancholy mad, and starved himself to death, at Seville, in 1522, in the fiftieth year of his age.

"The present residence of the master of the Rolls was built at the expense of government." *P.* 205.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

"THE style of building here preserved is the true Gothic; or, rather, in the more modern phrase, the Saracenic. There is a prevalent massiveness in its appearance. This is to be imputed to a neglect of the buildings, or to an intentional mutilation of those parts of it that were their principal relief and ornament. This shameful negligence, in not preserving the original parts, is most conspicuous in the removal of the figures in the front; and in the concealment of them, by the erection of those nuisances, the coffee-houses, at the entrance.

"The Gothic points of the niches are still discernible over part of the Exchequer coffee-house; and the whole-length figures, in the niches beneath, we have great reason to believe are yet standing. In an ancient print, which we have seen, of this building, published before the coffee-houses were erected, the figures all appeared

appeared perfect, and in course gave great relief to the general elevation. We cannot but sincerely regret the sad innovations that have been made along this whole range of buildings, by projections of sheds, porter-shops, and other excrescences of the meanest character; which, being here huddled promiscuously together, conceal from the public eye every vestige of antiquity, and deface the beauties of works that did honour to the age in which they were erected, and which should ever have been considered as sacred relics of the labour and ingenuity of our ancestors. The front of the hall is greatly in a state of decay; but, it is to be hoped, will not much longer escape the attention due to such a specimen of ancient architecture and regal munificence.

"Of the grand Gothic niche, or recess, within the great arch at the entrance of the hall, we are concerned to remark that, by a peculiar negligence attending this once elegant part of the structure, the beautiful groined head is totally lost; and the small Gothic pillars, as well as those from which the arch or doorway springs, are in the last state of ruin.

"On entering this noble hall, impressed as the mind of every one must be at its vast magnificence, we are naturally led to regret the necessity there was, a few years since, to raise the floor, or pavement, six or seven feet, by which means the grand symmetry of the building is lost; and in eye but little accustomed to just proportions, will, at the first glance, discern the want of height. This is reputed to be the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars. The roof is asserted by some to be constructed of Irish oak, which has a reputation over that of other countries, by possessing the peculiar property of resisting the worm. By others it is said to have been built of chestnut wood.

"The roof is supported by thirteen Gothic ribs, of a noble dimension, springing from the centre of each pier. It is in many places adorned with angels, supporting the arms of Richard II. and of Edward the Confessor. The stone moulding, that runs round the hall, has likewise many devices, allusive to Richard II. the hart couchant under a tree. Their construction has been justly admired for its simplicity and elegance. The whole roof, as well as the more ancient parts of the hall, is in the highest state of preservation. The sky-lights and dormer-windows in the roof, are evidently modern additions, and rather interfere with the general simplicity of it. Yet, notwithstanding, the lights produced from them will afford to the eye of the painter a brilliant variety of tints, diffusing themselves over this richly ornamented roof." *P.* 227.

"Westminster Hall was built in 1097 by William Rufus; its original length was, according to Stowe, '270 'feet, and its breadth 74. When the 'king heard men say that this hall 'was too great, he answered and said: '"This hall is not big enough by the 'one half, and is but a bed-chamber, 'in comparison of that I mean to 'make".' It was repaired by Thomas Becket, in 1163, and, in 1397, in the reign of Richard II. it underwent so thorough a repair, that it may not be improperly said to have been rebuilt; for 'the walls, windows, and roof, 'were taken down and new made, 'with a stately porch, and divers 'lodgings of a marvellous work, and 'with great costs.' These expenses were defrayed, by granting a licence to strangers who were banished, or had fled their countries, and had taken refuge here.

"This hall has been principally used for Christmas and other grand feasts; and, in the year 1236, the twentieth of Henry III. we find it applied to the noble purposes of charity. The king's treasurer was then commanded to cause 6000 poor helpless people to be fed here; 'and when 'the king knoweth the charge thereof, 'he would allow it in the accounts.'

"To enumerate all the princely treats and tournaments held here, would be tedious, and foreign to our purpose; yet we cannot omit mentioning two or three of the most material. One feast, held here in 1243, when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. kept feast here on his marriage with Cincia, daughter to the Countess of Provence; at which feast were told *triginta millia*, 30,000 dishes of meat at the dinner.

"In the reign of Edward II. the feast of Pentecost is not unworthy notice. A petition was here presented

to the king, by a female on horſeback, complaining that he had not fully rewarded his ſoldiers.

"'The king ſitting royally at the 'table with his peers about him, there 'entered a woman, adorned like a 'minſtrel, ſitting on a great horſe, 'trapped as minſtrely then uſed, who 'rode round about the tables, ſhowing 'paſtime, and at length came up to 'the king's table, and laid before him 'a letter, and forthwith, turning her 'horſe, ſaluted every one, and de-'parted.

"'Our ſovereign lord the king 'hath nothing courteouſly reſpected 'his knights, that in his father's time, 'and alſo in his own, have put forth 'their perſons to divers perils, and 'have utterly loſt, or greatly dimi-'niſhed their ſubſtance, for honour of 'the ſaid king; and he hath enriched 'abundantly ſuch as have not borne 'the weight, or get of the buſineſs,' &c.

"The laſt and moſt magnificent feſtival to which we ſhall advert was that given by Richard II. on completing the repairs of the hall in 1399. Here were duly kept juſtings, and running at tilt; whereunto ſo many people reſorted, that there were ſpent twenty-eight oxen, three hundred ſheep, beſides fowl without number: the king cauſed a gown for himſelf to be made, of gold, garniſhed with pearl and precious ſtones, to the value of 3000 marks. He was guarded by Cheſhire men, and attended by thirteen biſhops, beſides barons, knights, &c. &c. That the houſehold that came every day to meat, conſiſted of 11,000 people; as appeareth by the meſſes told out of the kitchen to 300 ſervitors.

"From this account, we can readily believe that the king kept 2000 cooks.

"In a curious book, publiſhed ſome years ago by the late Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. called the Form of Cury, the luxuries of the table of this monarch will be moſt clearly aſcertained. It was compiled in 1390, by the principal cooks of the kitchen of this epicurean monarch.

"Thus various have been the uſes to which this grand edifice has been applied. The poor, as well as the rich, have each, by turns, had their feſtivities; juſtice has invariably and impartially been adminiſtered; Parliaments have ſat here; peers have been tried; and one king has here been condemned to death.

"The days of chivalry are likewiſe occaſionally renewed in the hall; and a champion, equipped in armour of paſteboard, dares all the world to ſingle combat, in defence of his royal maſter's juſt rights to the crown of theſe realms." *P.* 244.

LV. *A Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorſet, Somerſet, and Devon*; interſperſed with Remarks, moral, hiſtorical, literary, and political. By GEORGE LIPSCOMB. 8vo. pp. 364. 5s. *Sharpe*, Warwick; *Rivingtons*, London.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. An Eſſay on deſcriptive Writing—Eloquence—Learning—Wit.—II. Portcheſter Caſtle—Fareham—Roche Court—Wykeham—Foreſt of Bear—Botley—Town Hill—South Stoneham—Proſpects—Belle Vieu.—III. The Polygon—Southampton—The new Church—Baths—Fortifications—Viſitors.—IV. Lord Moira's Camp—Stoneham Park—Views—Catherine Hill—River Itchen—St. Croſs—Hoſpital.—V. Wincheſter—Wolveſey Caſtle—The College—The Cathedral—Ravages of civil War—County Hall—King's Houſe—Queen Emma—Antiquities.—VI. Hurſley—Rumſey—Ringwood—Fordingbridge—Downton—Britford Houſe.—VII. Salisbury—The Biſhop's Palace—Cathedral—Anecdote—The Council Houſe—Old Sarum—Return to Ringwood.—VIII. Road to Lyndhurſt—Minſtead—Royal Stud—The Church—Cuffnels—Brockenhurſt—View of the Iſle of Wight—Lymington.—IX. Ringwood—Wimborne—The Church—Monuments—Merley—The Library.—X. Kingſton Hall—Badbury Rings—Keynſham—Blandford Forum—Bryanſtone Park.—XI. Milton Abbey—Gothic Hall—Pictures—Chapel—Village of Milton—

Milton—Child Ockford—Stourminster Newton—Stock House.—XII. Sherborne Castle—Gallant Defence—Town of Sherborne—Church—Monuments—Inscriptions.—XIII. Babylon Hill—Newton Sermonville—Yeovil—Haslebury—Crewkern—Hinton St. George—Prospects—Chard.—XIV. Axminster—The Church—Carpet Manufactory—Remarkable Inscription—Kilverton—Shute House—Honiton—Escott—Crooks.—XV. Exeter—Castle—Cathedral—Library.—XVI. Road to Oakhampton—Cheriton Cross—South Zeal—Sticcle Path.—XVII. Oakhampton—Beautiful Ruin—Reflections.—XVIII. Dart Moor—Lydford Castle—Cascade—Rocks—Marble.—XIX. Tavistock Abbey—Road to Plymouth—Stoke Damarel—Dock.—XX. The Dock Yard—Blacksmith's Forge—Rope House—Ordnance Wharf—Powder Magazine.—XXI. Saltash—Anecdote—St. Stephen's Church—Ploughing—Church-yard—Trematon Castle.—XXII. Return to Dock—Plymouth—Mill Prison—The Haugh—Mewstone—The Citadel—Stonehouse—Naval Hospital—Marine Barracks—Government House.—XXIII. Crimble Ferry—Mount Edgecumbe—The Garden—Battery—Monument—Views—Duke de Medina Sidonia—Grotto—Maker—Telegraph—The Church—Inscriptions.—XXIV. Cawsand—Smugglers—Sharrow Pastures—Sea Prospects—Grotto—Sun-setting.—XXV. Road to East Looe—Bridge—Adventure—Bocennock House—Stormy Night—Cornish Hospitality—St. Austle—Excellent Inn.—XXVI. The Mines—The happy Union—Peat—The great Mine at Polgooth.—XXVII. Dreary Country—St. Mervan Beacon—Roch Rock—Bodmin.—XXVIII. Landedric—Gosmoor—Leskard—St. Neot's—The Hurlers.—XXIX. St. Germain's—The Cathedral—Names of the old Prelates—Hospitality at Port Eliot—Pictures—Anecdote of Reynolds and Rembrandt.—XXX. Voyage to the Eddystone.—XXXI. Sail up the Tamar—Gothick Mansion—Antiquities.—XXXII. Hengesdown—Historical Anecdote—Maristow—Buckland Monachorum—Lord Heathfield's Monument—Curiosities at Buckland Abbey—British Security.—XXXIII. Road to Saltram—House—Gardens—Remark—Dairy-house—Ivy-bridge—The Church—Evening Walk, and Sun-setting.—XXXIV. Plymton—The Castle—Totness—The Church—View from the Inn.—XXXV. Walk to Bury Pomeroy—Description—Reflections—The Church—Seymour Family—Newton Bushel—Hall Down—Exeter—Axminster.—XXXVI. Charmouth—Curious Phenomenon—Pyrites—Bridport—Barrows—Maiden Castle—Pomebury.—XXXVII. Dorchester—Blandford—Road to Sarum—Woden's Dyke—Tumuli—Pass through Salisbury—Andover—Basingstoke—Road to London—Summer Retreats of the Citizens.—Conclusion.

EXTRACTS.

HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS—REMARKABLE CUSTOM.

"ONE mile from Winton is the village of St. Cross; remarkable on account of its hospital (built and endowed by Henry de Blois, Bishop of this diocese in the reign of King Henry the First) for the maintenance of poor decayed tradesmen, who live in small habitations, not unlike the rooms in college. There was formerly an established table, for the daily support of one hundred persons from the neighbouring parishes, who resorted hither, and were hospitably entertained: for many years, however, this part of the charity has been altered; and the money which had before been expended in this manner appropriated to the establishment of the master, the chaplain, and other officers, who enjoy a very easy life and comfortable salaries.

"There is a custom retained here to this very hour, which originally sprung out of the ruins of good old English hospitality—that of affording the relief of a piece of bread and a hornfull of beer, to every traveller, stranger,

ſtranger, and pilgrim, who knocks at the gate and demands it: and there are not a few, who, from motives of curioſity, are induced to make the application; which muſt always be attended to, be the applicant of what rank or quality ſoever, or his viſits never ſo frequent." *P.* 24.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL—RAVAGES OF CIVIL WAR.

"A SCREEN or partition of ſtone, deſigned by Inigo Jones, ſeparates the choir from the body of the church. In two niches in this ſcreen are the ſtatues of James the Firſt and Charles the Firſt, in copper; and you are ſhown in the drapery of the latter, a perforation made by a muſket ball, when the ſoldiers under Sir William Waller (Oliver Cromwell's general) entered the church.

"No place however ſacred can be ſecure from the ravages which religious frenzy has ſometimes prompted men to commit; but one is at a loſs to account for that ſavage barbarity which could lead even the moſt diſſolute of the human ſpecies, ſo far to forget their common nature, as to violate the rites of ſepulture which in all nations have been held ſacred, and to ranſack for plunder the manſions of the dead.

"We find this puritanic army, which had engaged in the conteſt oſtenſibly for the ſupport and defence of the religion of their country, diſgracing Chriſtianity itſelf, by actions of the moſt ſhameful atrocity. The bodies of the ancient Britiſh monarchs were torn from their graves, and their bones made uſe of in the deſtruction of the windows of the church.

"From the tomb of Rufus was taken a ring, with a ruby of large ſize and great value; and that nothing might eſcape the vengeance of theſe vile miſcreants, the noble monuments 'of kings and awful fathers of man-'kind' were broken and mutilated, and many of the ſtatues ſuffered decollation, and every other indignity which could be deviſed by an infuriated banditti of fanatical enthuſiaſts.

¶ It is ſaid, that one of the grenadiers in Waller's army, having been educated in a ſchool founded by Biſhop Wykeham, placed himſelf a voluntary centinel to protect the beautiful mauſoleum of that great man, which happily eſcaped untouched.

"The fragments of broken glaſs, being collected, now form the great weſt window; which 'ſheds a dim religious 'light' through this promiſcuous aſſociation of pieces." *P.* 31.

REMARKABLE EPITAPH IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHYARD.

"In Memory of
THOMAS THATCHER,
a grenadier in the northern battalion of Hampſhire militia:
who died of a fever contracted by drinking ſmall beer,
May 12, 1764.
In grateful remembrance of whoſe univerſal good-will towards his comrades, this ſtone is placed here at their expenſe, as a ſmall teſtimony of their regard and eſteem.

Here lies an honeſt Hampſhire grenadier,
Who kill'd himſelf by drinking cold ſmall beer:
Soldier! be warn'd by his untimely fall,
And when you're hot, drink ſtrong, or none at all.

"This monument being decayed, was renewed by the officers of the royal artillery and of the Weſt Kent and Suſſex regiments of militia, in garriſon at Wincheſter, in 1781, and the following couplet added:—

"An honeſt ſoldier never is forgot,
Whether he died by muſket or by pot." *P.* 35.

PLYMOUTH—MILL PRISON.

"AFTER dinner we took a walk to Mill priſon, the place of confinement for French priſoners: where, notwithſtanding the accounts propagated to the contrary, we were happy to find them in poſſeſſion of many comforts as well as every neceſſary. The licentious liberty of republicaniſm ſeemed, even here, to require a check—the moſt indecent pictures, and pieces of carved work, being conſtantly expoſed for ſale. We were informed that a fever had lately made great ravages in the priſon—and were not ſurpriſed to hear this, when we walked round the ſouth-weſt wall, where the ſtench

ſtench of the ſewers was
I ſhould not have been
if I had not entertained
the hint may reach thoſe
province it is to regu
confinement; and tha
induced to effect ſome
ations, in a matter w
concerns the welfare
creatures. The very
trid fever might, und
tirpated in this count
" The modern im
have been made in
in all large manufa
lous towns, evince
aſſertion. The
heard of in Engla
vages of that moſt
deſtructive diſeaſe
ed, by the inc
among the lowe
there is no doub
lation of pure air, and
of plenty of good water, to places of
cloſe confinement, would, in a great
meaſure, annihilate infection." P. 209.

SMUGGLERS.

" IN going down the hill, towards Kingſand, we met ſeveral females, whoſe appearance was ſo groteſque and extraordinary, that I could not imagine in what manner they had contrived to alter their natural ſhapes ſo completely; till, upon inquiry, we found that they were ſmugglers of ſpirituous liquors; which they were at that time conveying from their cutter to Plymouth, by means of bladders faſtened under their petticoats: and, indeed, they were ſo heavily laden, that it was with great apparent difficulty they waddled along.

" This illicit traffic is carried on without the leaſt apprehenſion of the conſequences of detection;—the ſmugglers finding a conſtant market for their contraband articles, at Plymouth Dock and the neighbouring villages—and ſeldom meeting with any interruptions from the exciſe officers, who, if attentive to the diſcharge of their duty, might ſeize vaſt quantities of ſmuggled goods, at every hour in the day.

" The principal annoyance to theſe honeſt traders, is their intercourſe with drunken ſailors; to whoſe inſults and frolics they are perpetually expoſed, both in the road to Crimble-ferry and in their paſſage over the water—and it

TUMULI—WODEN'S DYKE.

" IN journeying toward Saliſbury, I obſerved upon the downs, on the right, ſeveral barrows of different figures, chiefly circular:—one, very large and high, on the left, oval or navicular, ſuch as Dr. Stukeley

part of the road we
old low barrows, en-
ound of earth.
Dorſet and Wilts
vallum or ra-
e, and now,
Bogley
cropping
or, at

&c. mixed with the ore, varies in different parts. Some ſpecimens we ſhown us, of a beautiful intermi
of copper, ſilver, and tin ore
very brilliant and tranſparent
" Thoſe who dig in the
and diſmal excavations, a
neceſſity of breathing ſo
air, that their health
jured; and they die
riod, hectic or pa
" The wages
however, ſo
men are alw
to ſacrifice
theſe dan
" A
feet
Col
ſi

the mines.
complexion and miſerable
ance of the human race, by their labours are the fineſt works of art brought to perfection, and their induſtry is a ſtrong pillar of the ſtate.

" The deſcent into the mine is performed by means of ladders placed almoſt perpendicularly, ſo that it is a very dangerous paſſage. You are furniſhed with a ſuit of clothes, adapted to the ſervice you are about to engage in, upon ſignifying your intention to viſit the interior of the mine; and are accompanied by a guide, who carries a light before you.

" The damps of theſe ſubterraneous caverns are ſometimes ſo baneful and offenſive, that the ſtranger, unaccuſtomed to expeditions of this nature, is not unfrequently tempted to recede, rather than ſubject himſelf to their noxious effects.

" We deſcended more than forty ladders, ſlippery with humidity; and ſome of them almoſt worn out by the feet of the labourers, before we reached the deepeſt part of the mine.

" At the foot of each ladder is a narrow pauſe, or landing-place; and, at certain intervals, are openings into different beds of ore. I did not learn, that there was any material difference between the quality of the tin dug in the loweſt ſtratum, and that which is found nearer the ſurface; but the quantity of clay, ſpar, droſs, mundic, &c.

ſtranger, and pilgrim, who knocks at the gate and demands it: and there are not a few, who, from motives of curioſity, are induced to make the application; which muſt always be attended to, be the applicant under the rank or quality ſoever, however much impure and never ſo frequent." [illegible] is ſpeedily intended, at an early period.

WINCHESTER [illegible]alytic.

WAGES [illegible]paid for labour are, conſiderable, that work-

"A SCR[illegible]ys to be met with, ready deſigned by their health and ſtrength in choir from and gloomy manſions. In two about the depth of fifty or ſixty fathoms below the ſurface, water begins to collect; percolating through the different ſtrata. The lower parts of the mine would, of courſe, be overflowed by it, and the working of the ore completely obſtructed, if it were not conſtantly carried off:—this proceſs is now performed by an immenſe ſteam-engine.

"The very extraordinary ſize of this ſtupendous piece of mechaniſm, which is ſaid to have coſt twenty thouſand pounds, induced me to make ſome inquiries reſpecting its force, powers, and capacity.

"I was informed, that the quantity of coal uſed to keep it in motion was ſeventy-two buſhels in twenty-four hours. It raiſes ſixty-three gallons of water at every ſtroke, and performs fourteen of theſe motions every minute. The water thrown out upon the ſurface, by means of this wonderful machine, runs off like a river; and, being conducted to the mine before deſcribed, under the name of the Happy Union or Steam-mine, is there made uſe of, to ſeparate the ore from the ſoil, in the manner already mentioned.

"There are two engines of this kind employed, during the wet ſeaſons; but, in the ſummer, one only is found ſufficient to carry off all the ſuperfluous water: the quantity of which, upon an average, daily thrown out, according to the preceding calculation, muſt be upwards of nine hundred thouſand gallons. But, notwithſtanding the wonderful powers of the machine, the nicety of its poize is ſo exactly regulated, and its perfection ſo complete, that the ſlighteſt preſſure made with the palm of the hand upon a ſort of bolt or key attached to a large valve, immediately ſuſpends the operation of the whole; which is again as inſtantly reſtored, upon the removal of the force applied." *P.* 255.

PICTURES AT PORT ELIOT—ANECDOTE OF REYNOLDS AND REMBRANDT.

"THERE is an old half-length figure, over the chimney in the library, done for Sir John Eliot, in the year 1632, a few days before his death, which happened in the Tower of London; where he was confined, and treated with the utmoſt rigour and barbarity. He is depicted with a ſtarved countenance, and meagre figure; has on a coarſe linen combing gown, and a ſmall tooth comb in his hand, ſuppoſed to be intended to expreſs the hardſhips to which he was reduced in his confinement.

"In the ſaloon is the only original painting now in England, and perhaps extant, of the celebrated John Hampden, dated 1643." *P.* 285.

"We were much pleaſed with an admirable group of eleven figures (the portraits of Richard Eliot, Eſq. Harriot his wife, and their children, with Mrs. Goldſworthy and the Honourable Captain Hamilton), done in 1746, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds; and which, Lord Eliot aſſured me, was the firſt group which that admired painter ever attempted.

"It is particularly remarkable, that, while ſo many fine performances of that great maſter are fading almoſt viſibly before us, this ſtill retains its colours in all its priſtine beauty. How greatly it is to be regretted, that Sir Joſhua ever went abroad, to learn the art of ſpoiling his own paintings! I believe very few have been executed by him, ſince that period, which retain their colouring; and I am informed, that, in the gallery of painters at Florence, to which ſo many moderns ſent their own portraits, that of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, which was eſteemed a moſt ſtriking likeneſs, is now ſcarcely to be traced upon the canvaſs.

"There is an incomparable picture of the two miſers; in which it is very evident, that the beſt of the two heads has been cut out of ſome other piece, and the drapery and accompaniments afterwards added.

"Sir

"Sir Joſhua Reynolds, whoſe intimate acquaintance with the characteriſtic features of the art rendered him moſt undoubtedly an excellent judge, has not ſcrupled to declare his conviction, that the head before mentioned is the work of Quintus Maceus (Matſys), (by whom that deſervedly celebrated picture of the Miſers at Hampton Court was done); and that he was equally certain of the other head and the drapery being the work of Rembrandt; who ſtands thus accuſed of having ſtolen the former from one of Quintin Metcy's (Matſys) beſt pictures, and to have paſſed it off as his own performance." *P.* 287.

CHARMOUTH—PYRITES.

"A REMARKABLE phenomenon is related to have happened here, in 1751.

"'After very hot weather, follow-'ed by ſudden rain, the cliffs near 'Charmouth began to ſmoke; and 'ſoon after to burn, with a viſible but 'ſubtile flame; which continued to be 'the caſe, at intervals, for ſome weeks, 'eſpecially after rain.'

"The cliffs, near this place, were afterwards examined, and a great quantity of pyrites was found interſperſed in large maſſes, through a dark-coloured loam, impregnated with bitumen—and here and there lumps of vitriolic ſtone.

"Portions of theſe cliffs, containing the pyrites, were collected by a neighbouring gentleman, who cauſed them to be wetted every day, for ſome time; and then ignition took place in the manner before mentioned.

"The colour of the pyrites depends upon the predominant quantity of one of the four ingredients which enter into its compoſition:—namely, ſulphur, vitriol, arſenic, and iron.

"The ſurface of barren land, in various parts of Devonſhire, particularly near Plymouth, abounds with this compound. It is generally of a greeniſh hue; but I do not find that any attempts are made to extract from it thoſe uſeful ſubſtances, copperas and ſulphur, which it contains in ſo large quantities.

"In Derbyſhire, copperas is obtained from ſome; but even there, where mineral concerns are much attended to, I believe they do not extract the ſulphur." *P.* 345.

TUMULI—WODEN'S DYKE.

"IN journeying toward Saliſbury, we obſerved upon the downs, on the right, ſeveral barrows of different ſizes, chiefly circular:—one, very large tumulus, on the left, oval or navicularly ſhaped, ſuch as Dr. Stukeley ſpeaks of.

"In another part of the road we ſaw many ſmall and low barrows, encloſed by a circular mound of earth.

"The counties of Dorſet and Wilts are divided by a great vallum or ravine, called Woden's Dyke, and now, by corruption, Bogleigh or Bogley Ditch—the courſe of which croſſing our road, we could trace it for, at leaſt, two miles.

"I inquired of ſome ſhepherds, who were tending their flocks on the downs, where this bank terminated—one of them ſaid, '*A terrible ways off.*' Upon aſking how far that might be, we were anſwered, 'They *zays* it goes into '*Vrance*, but I never *zeed* it myſelf.'

"The largeſt tumulus is about ten miles from Saliſbury: there is a kind of circle deſcribed by nine or ten barrows (ſome of them large, others very ſmall), and in the centre is a ring, and a ſmall tumulus or riſing within it. Whether this was the burial-place of ſome chieftain or perſon of note, or whether the rank of the deceaſed was diſtinguiſhed by the ſize of the tumulus, I do not know.

"It has been ſuppoſed, that the bones of the vulgar dead were depoſited in a circle, afterwards covered over with turf, near the place where their leaders were buried; but I am rather inclined to favour the opinion, that the chief was inhumated in the centre, and thoſe who had fallen under his command, placed under barrows around him—but out of the circle, which encloſed his own tumulus.

"And it has likewiſe been ſaid, that the Danes only encloſed the barrows of their chiefs with a raiſed circle of earth; but this opinion is not generally aſſented to." *P.* 352.

LVI. *Narrative Sketches of the Conqueſt of the Myſore*, effected by the Britiſh Troops and their Allies, May 4, 1799. Exhibiting a conciſe View of the Origin of the War, March of the Armies, Action at Seedaſeer, Battle of Malavelly, Siege

Siege of Seringapatam, Storm and Capture, Fall of Tippoo Sultaun, Royal Treasury, and the final Arrangements of the Conquest. With Notes, descriptive and explanatory. Collected from authentic Materials. With a Frontispiece. 12mo. pp. 135. 2s. *West and Hughes, Clarke*, New Bond Street.

EXTRACT.

TIPPOO SULTAUN—THE NUMBER OF SLAIN AT THE SIEGE, &c.

"IT is not yet known by whose hand this tyrant of the east was laid low; in all probability the jewels which he always wore about his person, and were now become the spoil of the fortunate soldier, whoever he might be that was his conqueror, are too precious to be hastily acknowledged.

"Not less than three hundred people (some accounts say five hundred) were killed, and more than that number wounded, under the fatal gateway; of course it became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying; one of our officers endeavouring to climb this heap of slaughter, in his way to the inner works, was accosted in the most abusive language * by a bleeding wretch, miserably maimed and almost expiring, who struck at him with his shattered hand (the only semblance of a limb which the fate of the day had left him), in all the rage of savage disappointment and despair.

"Among the crowd of domestic attendants about the Sultaun's person when he fell, were a number of his women, whose apparent anxiety had led them to share the perils which every where surrounded him: several of them were shot promiscuously with his guards, and from the general beauty and elegance of their appearance under all the disfigurements of wounds and death, formed interesting and affecting objects to European feelings. One woman, seemingly of superior rank and beauty, was noticed in a situation of peculiar distress, being so covered with dead bodies, although evidently alive, that only her head was visible: on clearing away the incumbrances from around her, the poor creature was brought forward speechless, and nearly insensible, but not having received any wound, she was, by the humanity of an English officer, speedily recovered. From two old women who assisted in the recovery of this lady, the officer was given to understand that Tippoo fell close to the person they had released; little credit was attached to their information at the time, although it proved afterwards that he was actually one of those who dropt near this unfortunate female, and had been hastily turned aside in order to effect her liberation.

"The search for the body, by torch light, under the immediate observation of General Baird, accompanied by the killedar of the fort and others, occupied nearly two hours: when found it was perfectly warm but quite dead, being wounded in five places.—The countenance was no way distorted, but had an expression of stern composure: his turban, jacket, and sword belt were gone, but the body was recognised by several Hindoos present to be 'Padshaw,' i. e. the king; and an English officer, with the leave of General Baird, took off his right arm the talisman which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet

* "It may be here necessary to inform the European reader, that violent threats, abusive language, and the most horrid execrations form a part of the offensive discipline of the Indian soldiery, who generally rush into action enflamed with bang and other intoxicating drugs, and meet their enemy with the utmost ferocity of looks, voice, and gesture, thereby adding to the force of their weapons every concomitant energy their maddened faculties can supply them with. In proportion as the stimulating dose has operated, those who fall in the contest expire in different degrees of increased outrage and horrid defiance, as exemplified in the above instance.

"It has been remarked by a well-informed writer, respecting the general operations of our forces in the east, that 'the numbers of the Asiatic armies, the 'ferocity of their manner, and the novelty of their appearance, would unnerve 'and overcome the hearts of the small European bodies that are opposed to 'them in the field of battle, if experience had not sufficiently proved how much 'the silence of discipline, and uniformity of design and action, excel barbarian 'noise, and the desultory efforts of brutal force'."

amulet of a brittle metallic ſubſtance of the colour of ſilver, and ſome manuſcripts in magic Arabic and Perſian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have ſufficiently aſcertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. One of our officers was fortunate enough to meet with a little Koran, alſo in a ſilver caſe, which the Sultaun conſtantly wore round his neck, and which had been detached in the preceding confuſion." *P.* 86.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—ARTS AND SCIENCES—ART MILITARY.

THE profitable Planter; a Treatiſe on the Cultivation of Larch and Scotch Fir Timber; ſhowing that their excellent Quality (eſpecially that of the former) will render them ſo extenſively uſeful, as greatly to promote the Intereſts of the Country: with Directions for Planting, in various Soils and Situations, by a new and expeditious Method; alſo, for the Management of Plantations. To which are added, uſeful Hints, in regard to Shelter and Ornament. By W. PONTEY, Nurſeryman and Planter. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

Obſervations on the Failure of Turnip Crops; with Propoſals for a Remedy not altogether new, yet not fully conſidered by agricultural Writers. By the Rev. H. P. STACY, L. L. B. F. L. S. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

The Syſtem followed during the laſt two Years by the Board of Agriculture, further illuſtrated with Diſſertations on the Growth and Produce of Sheep and Wool, as well Spaniſh as Engliſh: alſo Obſervations upon a new Plan for the Poor and Poor Laws. To which are added, Remarks on the Modes of Culture and Implements of Huſbandry uſed in Portugal, and an Inquiry into the late Scarcity, and Means propoſed to remedy it in future. By JOHN LORD SOMERVILLE. Illuſtrated with Plates. 4to. 15s. *Miller.*

A Diſſertation on the Progreſs of the Fine Arts. By JOHN ROBERT SCOTT, D. D. 4to. 3s. *White.*

The Principles of Engliſh Farriery vindicated; containing Strictures on the erroneous and long-exploded Syſtem, lately revived at the Veterinary College; interſperſed with curſory Remarks on the Syſtems of Solleyſell, De Saunier, De la Foſſe, &c. &c. in which is fully diſplayed the Superiority of Engliſh Farriery over that of foreign Nations. By JOHN LANE, A. V. P. late of the ſecond Regiment of Life Guards. 8vo. 4s. *Riebau, Egerton.*

Britiſh-Indian Book-keeping: a new Syſtem of Double Entry and Progreſſive Adjuſtment, by a perſpicuous Proceſs never before adverted to, ſaving much Trouble and preventing Delay. By J. W. FULLON, of the Office of the Accountant to the Board of Revenue, Bengal. 8vo. 6s. *Vernor and Hood.*

An Eſſay on Military Law, and of the Practice of Courts Martial. By ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER, Eſq. Advocate, and Judge Advocate of North Britain. 8vo. 7s. *Egerton.*

Anecdotes of the Arts in England; or, comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; chiefly illuſtrated by Specimens at Oxford. By JAMES DALLAWAY, M. B. F. S. A. Earl Marſhal's Secretary. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 18s.—*Cadell and Davies.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Plutarch's Lives, abridged into one Volume, adapted to the practical Uſe of Engliſh Schools. By WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D. &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. *Phillips, Hurſt.*

CHEMISTRY.

Researches chemical and philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide, or dephlogisticated Nitrous Gas, and its Respiration. By H. DAVEY, Superintendant of the Pneumatic Institution at Clifton. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Johnson.*

EDUCATION.

The Elements of polite Education, carefully selected from Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. By GEORGE GREGORY, D. D. Author of "Essays historical and moral," of the "Economy of Nature," &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. *Phillips.*

Aphorisms on Education; selected from the Works of the most celebrated English, French, and Latin Writers, on that Subject; and intended as a Vade-mecum for Parents, Guardians, Preceptors, Governesses, &c. In three Parts: I. as relating chiefly to the Male Sex. II. With particular Reference to the Female Sex. III. Remarks of general Application to both. 12mo. 3s. *Longman and Rees.*

An Account of two Charity Schools, for the Education of Girls; and of a Female Friendly Society in York: with Reflections on Charity Schools and Friendly Societies in general. By CATHERINE CAPPE. 12mo. 3s. *Johnson.*

Domestic Tales. From the German. By Miss BELL PLUMPTRE. 18mo. Bound 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

GEOGRAPHY.

The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century. Translated from an original Manuscript in his own Possession: collated with one preserved in the Library of Eton College. By Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, Knight, L. L. D. With a Map. 4to. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

GRAMMAR.

Latin Prosody made easy; or, Rules and Authorities for the Quantity of final Syllables in general, and of the Increments of Nouns and Verbs; interspersed with occasional Observations and Conjectures on the Pronunciation of the ancient Greeks and Romans. To which are added, Directions for scanning and composing different Kinds of Verse; followed by analytical Remarks on the harmonious Structure of the Hexameter: together with synoptic Tables of Quantity for every Declension and Conjugation. By J. CAREY. 8vo. 5s. *Robinsons, Cadell and Davies.*

HISTORY—TOPOGRAPHY.

Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians; with Remarks on the Plague, &c. By JOHN ANTES. 4to. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

The Annual Register; or, a View of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Years 1796—1797. 8vo. 8s. each. *Otridge, Faulder.*

A concise History of Greece, from the earliest Times, to its becoming a Roman Province. By JOHN PAYNE, Author of the "Epitome of Modern History. In 2 Vols. 8vo." Vol. I. 8vo. With Plates. 9s. To be completed in 3 vols. *Johnson.*

An historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex, which are not described in the Environs of London. By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, M. A. &c. 4to. 1l. 7s. Large Paper 2l. 2s. (See p. 241.)] *Cadell and Davies.*

A Companion in a Visit to Netly Abbey, with an Engraving of an inside View of the Abbey. To which is annexed, Netley Abbey, an Elegy. By G. KEATE, Esq. 12mo. 1s. *Baker*, Southampton; *Wilkie*, London.

Observations upon the Town of Cromer, considered as a Watering-place, and the picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood. By EDMUND BARTELL, Jun. With Frontispiece. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Holt printed; *Hurst*, London.

LAW.

A Digest of the Laws of England; by the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Comyns. The fourth Edition, corrected, with very considerable Additions. By SAMUEL ROSE, Barrister at Law. 6 vols. royal 8vo. 4l. 14s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

A Treatise on the Construction of the Statutes 13 Eliz. c. 5, and 27 Eliz. c. 4, relating to voluntary and fraudulent Conveyances, and on the Nature and Force of different Considerations to

to support Deeds, Agreements, and other legal Instruments, in the Courts of Law and Equity. By WILLIAM ROBERTS, Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Butterworth.*

Report of the Case of the Right Hon. Lord Petre versus Lords Auckland and Gower. With Appendixes, &c. By JOHN JOSEPH DILLON, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 4to. 3s. 6d.— *Brooke, Booker.*

The Trial at large of John Rusby, Cornfactor, for regrating Corn, at the Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, the 8th of November last. Tried at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, the 4th instant. Taken in Short-hand by a BARRISTER of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 1s. *Ridgway.*

The interesting Trial of James Hadfield, for High Treason, in attempting the Life of the King, at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 15th of May last. With the whole of the Evidence, accurately taken by correct Reporters, and carefully arranged, by a BARRISTER of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 1s. *Clement.*

A Digest of the Income Tax, with some explanatory Notes and Illustrations; and a Supplement, in which the Substance of the six Statutes, now extant on the Subject, is carefully collected and arranged under suitable Heads. By WM. WITHERS, Esq. Recorder of the City of York. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Tessyman*, York; *Johnson*, London.

MISCELLANIES.

The Essence of Malone; or, the Beauties of that fascinating Writer. Extracted from his immortal Work in five hundred and forty-nine Pages, which he, with his accustomed Felicity, has entitled "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Dryden." 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Becket.*

An impartial Statement of the inhuman Cruelties discovered in the Cold Bath Fields Prison, by the Grand and Traverse Juries for the County of Middlesex; and reported in the House of Commons, on Friday, the 11th of June 1800, by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Also the Report of the Debate on that momentous Occasion. To which is added, a Letter to R. B. Sheridan, Esq. by Christopher Munnings. Also an interesting Letter from one of the Prisoners now under Confinement to Mr. Jordan the Publisher, stating the real Cause of his present miserable Situation. 8vo. 6d. *Jordan, Smith.*

A Letter concerning Toleration. By JOHN LOCKE, Esq. 18mo. 2s. 6d. *Johnson.*

A State of the Hop Plantations, with a Review of the Disputes between the Dealers or Merchants in Hops, stating the prime Cost and Sale of Hops for several Years past. To which are added, some Strictures on Monopoly; and Hints on the present high Price of Provisions. By W. RANDALL, Nurseryman, Maidstone. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1799, containing an impartial Selection of the best short Essays, the most exquisite Pieces of Wit and Humour, and the most classical Essays and Jeux-d'Esprits of every Kind, which have recently appeared in the public Papers and various periodical Works. 12mo. 5s. *Ridgway.*

New Picture of Paris. By M. MERCIER. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Symonds.*

NOVELS.

The School for Fashion: a Novel, founded upon Facts. By ANN THICKNESSE. In which are interspersed some very curious Anecdotes of Persons in high Life, both of this and the Kingdom of Ireland. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. *Debrett, Robinsons.*

Leopold Warndorf: a Novel. By HENRY SUMMERSET, Author of "the Mad Man in the Mountain," &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

The Miser and his Family: a Novel. By Mrs. PARSONS. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Wallis*, Paternoster Row.

Julia St. Helen; or, the Heiress of Ellisborough: a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. *Earl and Hemet.*

The Sailors. By the Authoress of "Count de Santerrey." 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Crosby and Letterman.*

Adelaide de Narbonne, with Memoirs of Charlotte de Cordet: a Tale. By the AUTHOR of "Henry of Northumberland." 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Lane, Miller.*

Humbert Castle; or, the Romance of the Rhone: a Novel. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Lane.*

The

The Spirit of Turretville; or, the Myſterious Reſemblance: a Romance of the 12th Century. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Dutton.*

Suzette's Dowry; or, the Hiſtory of Madame de Sanneterre: related by herſelf. Tranſlated from the French. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Earl and Hemet.*

PHILOSOPHY.

Scientific Dialogues, intended for the Inſtruction and Entertainment of young People, and others whoſe Education has been neglected; in which the Principles of natural and experimental Philoſophy are fully explained. Vol. I. on Mechanics. Vol. II. on Aſtronomy. With Plates. 12mo. 5s. *Johnſon.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

The Inſtitutions of the Practice of Medicine, delivered in a Courſe of Lectures. By J. BAPTIST BURSERIUS DE KANIFIELD. Tranſlated from the Latin, by WILLIAM CULLEN BROWN. Vol. I. 8vo. 8s. (To be compriſed in 5 vols.) *Mudie*, Edinburgh; *Robinſons*, London.

Reflections on the Cow-pox; illuſtrated by Caſes, to prove it an abſolute Security againſt the Small-pox. Addreſſed to the Public in a Letter to Dr. Jenner, from WM. FERMOR, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. *Robſon, Robinſons.*

Some Obſervations on Vaccination, or the inoculated Cow-pox; in which are offered ſome Remarks, with a View to determine the Queſtion of Puſtules. By RICHARD DUNNING, Surgeon, Plymouth Dock, and Member of the Medical Society of that Town and Plymouth. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Black and Parry, Cadell and Davies.*

A Treatiſe on the chemical Hiſtory and medical Powers of ſome of the moſt celebrated mineral Waters; with practical Remarks on the aqueous Regimen: To which are added, Obſervations on the Uſe of cold and warm Bathing. By WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London; and ſenior Phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital. 8vo. 8s. *W. Phillips.*

Tranſactions of a Society for the Improvement of medical and chirurgical Knowledge. With Plates. 8vo. Vol. II. 7s. 6d. *Johnſon*

Memorials on the medical Department of naval Service. To which is annexed an Addreſs to Parliament on the Expedience of amending the Laws relative to the Exportation of Corn. By WILLIAM RENWICK, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. 8vo. 1s. *Longman and Rees, Becket.*

A candid Inquiry into the Education, Qualifications, and Offices, of a Surgeon-Apothecary: the ſeveral Branches of the Profeſſion being diſtinctly treated on, and ſuitable Forms annexed; beſides various other Topics connected with the principal Office, are alſo ſubjoined. By JAMES LUCAS, late a Surgeon of the Leeds Infirmary, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, &c. 8vo. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Reports of a Series of Inoculations for the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-pox: with Remarks and Obſervations on this Diſeaſe, conſidered as a Subſtitute for the Small-pox. By WM. WOODVILLE, M. D. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *W. Phillips.*

Obſervations on the Nature, Cauſes, Prevention, and Cure, of Gout and Rheumatiſm: to which are annexed Phænomena Phyſiologiæ iſſuing in the Cure of theſe Diſeaſes. By WM. PETER WHITE. 12mo. 3s. 6d.—*Rivingtons.*

Obſervations on the Cow-pox. By WM. WOODVILLE, M. D. &c.—8vo. 1s. 6d. *W. Phillips.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

A poetical Eſſay on Sculpture, in a Series of Epiſtles to John Flaxman, Sculptor. With hiſtorical Notes. By WM. HAYLEY, Eſq. 4to.—1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Poems by PERCIVAL STOCKDALE. With a Portrait. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Alnwick printed; *Wallis*, Paternoſter Row; *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

Odes of Anacreon, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe. With Notes. By THOMAS MOORE, Eſq. of the Middle Temple. 4to. 1l. 1s.—*Stockdale.*

An Epiſtle to Peter Pindar. By the AUTHOR of "The Baviad." 4to. 2s. *Wright.*

The Mince Pye; an heroic Epiſtle: humbly addreſſed to the Sovereign Deputy of a Britiſh Feaſt. By CAROLINE

CAROLINE PETTY PASTY. 4to. 5s. *Kearsley.*

The Point of Honour, a Play, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. By CHARLES KEMBLE. 8vo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*

Dramas and other Poems of the Abbé Pietro Metaſtaſio. Tranſlated from the Italian. By JOHN HOOLE. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Large paper 1l. 11s. 6d. *Otridge, Vernor and Hood.*

The Orphans; or Generous Lovers: an Opera. By H. SHEPHERD, Eſq. Captain in the 49th Regiment. 8vo. 3s. *Egerton.*

Virginia; or, the Fall of the Decemvirs: a Tragedy. By JOHN BIDLAKE, B. A. &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—Fine paper 2s. *Murray and Highley.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Obſervations on a late Publication, entitled, A Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis. By P. Colquhoun, Eſq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

SERMONS.

Sermons on the following Subjects: on the clerical Character—on Superſtition—on Miracles—on Submiſſion to the exiſting Powers—on the Love of Pleaſure—on Temperance—on the temporal Diſadvantages of Vice—on Happineſs—on evangelical Righteouſneſs—on Juſtice. By the Rev. RICHARD GRAVES, M. A. Rector of Claverton, Somerſet, late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Counteſs Dowager of Chatham. To which is added, a Letter from a Father to his Son, at the Univerſity. 8vo. 5s. *Rivingtons.*

Mercy Triumphant: a Diſcourſe occaſioned by the Death of John Oſborn Dawſon, who ſuffered for the Crime of Forgery at Newgate, June 5, 1800: containing many intereſting Particulars relating to his Life and Death. By WILLIAM MAURICE, Paſtor of the Independent Congregation, Fetter Lane, London. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Conder, C. Taylor.*

The Divine Origin of Prophecy, illuſtrated and defended in a Courſe of Sermons, preached before the Univerſity of Oxford in the Year 1800, at the Lecture founded by John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Saliſbury. By the Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, M.A. Vicar of Bampton, and Rector of Lillingſtone Lovell, Oxfordſhire, and late Fellow of Oriel College. 8vo. 6s. *Rivington, Hatchard.*

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt towards reviſing our Engliſh Tranſlation of the Greek Scriptures, or the new Covenant of Jeſus Chriſt; and towards illuſtrating the Senſe by philological and explanatory Notes. By W. NEWCOME, D. D. Archbiſhop of Armagh. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Johnſon.*

A modeſt Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain; addreſſed to all moderate Proteſtants, and particularly to the Members of both Houſes of Parliament. 8vo. 7s. *Booker, Faulder.*

The Reſtoration of the Jews the Criſis of all Nations. By J. RICHENO, M. A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Johnſon, Matthews.*

Rev. ARTHUR O'LEARY's Addreſs to the Lords ſpiritual and temporal of the Parliament of Great Britain. To which is annexed, an Account of Sir Henry Mildmay's Bill relative to Nuns. 8vo. 2s. *Booker.*

A Letter to the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, reſpecting the Report from the Clergy of a Diſtrict in the Dioceſe of Lincoln, in which Report the Increaſe of Methodiſm is conſidered as a Cauſe of the Declenſion of Religion. By CURSITOR. 8vo. 6d. *Baynes.*

A conciſe Directory for the profitable Employment of the Chriſtian Sabbath. By SAMUEL BURDER. 8vo. 3d. or 2s. 9d. per dozen. *Williams.*

Diſſertations on the Prophecies of the Old Teſtament. In two Parts.—By DAVID LEVI. Vol. III. 8vo. 6s. *Johnſon, Sewell.*

TRAVELS.

A Tour round North Wales, performed during the Summer of 1798: containing not only the Deſcription and local Hiſtory of the Country, but alſo a Sketch of the Hiſtory of the Welſh Bards; an Eſſay on the Language; Obſervations on the Manners and Cuſtoms; and the Habitats of above 400 of the more rare

rare native Plants; intended as a Guide to future Tourists. By the Rev. W. BINGLEY, B. A. F.L.S. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Illustrated with 4 Views in Aquatinta, by Alken. 2 vols. 8vo.—1l. 1s. *Williams.*

A Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon: interspersed with Remarks, moral, historical, literary, and political.—By GEORGE LIPSCOMB. 8vo. 5s. (See p. 268.) Warwick printed; *Rivingtons*, London.

Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava. By MICHAEL SYMES, Esq. Major in his Majesty's 76th Regiment. New edition. 2 vols. 8vo. and Plates in 4to.—1l. 11s. 6d. *Debrett.*

PRINTS.

View of St. Stephen's Church, Bristol. MARKS del. CARTWRIGHT sc. 10s. 6d. *Marks.*

Portrait of his Excellency General George Washington. Engraved by J. G. WALKER, from a Picture by W. BIRCH, 1796, painted at the Request of J. G. Van Staphorst, Esq. of Amsterdam. 4to. 5s.—Proofs 10s. 6d. *Bowyer*, Pall Mall, *Walker*, Church Lane, Hammersmith.

Portrait of Sir John Leicester, Bart. Col. of the Cheshire Provisional Cavalry. Sir JOS REYNOLDS & NORTHCOTE p. W. REYNOLDS sc. Mez. Whole Length. 1l. 1s. Proofs 2l. 2s. *Jeffryes.*

Cupid unveiling Venus. COSWAY inv. CARDON sc. 15s. *Ackermann.*

Picturesque Views of the different Glaciers of Europe. CHATELET, BELANGER, &c. del. MALGO and MERIGOT sc. Size 2 f. 3 in. by 1 f. 6½ in. No. I. in Colours, containing two Plates. 4l. 4s. To be comprised in six Nos. *Nicol, Colnaghi and Co.*

Five Prints, painted by SMIRKE and RIGAUD, and engraved by THEW, SIMON, B. SMITH, and BURKE.—Providence—Innocence—Conjugal Affection—Wisdom—Happiness.—4l. 4s. *Boydell.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED

A new General Survey of Great Britain: illustrated with Maps, Plans and Engravings of Antiquities, &c. By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS M. A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. and SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R. and F.S.A. 4to.

(To be published at the same Time with the above, in 4to.)

A Series of Views of the most interesting and picturesque Objects in each County. Engraved by BYRNE.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Bibliotheque Portative des Ecrivains François, ou Choix des meilleurs Morceaux extraits de leurs Ouvrages, en Prose et en Vers. Par M. MOYSANT, Professeur émérite de Rhetorique, ancien Bibliothécaire de l'Université de Caen, ancien Secretaire perpetuel de l'Academie des Belles-Lettres de la même Ville, et Membre de plusieurs autres Societés Litteraires. 4 tom. 8vo. 1l. 4s.—*Dulau and Co.*

L'Art de Bien Lire. Par M. LE TEXIER. 12mo. 4s. 6d. *Boosey.*

NEW FRENCH BOOKS, &c. IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Dictionnaire universel de la Geographie commerçante. Par PEUCHET. Paris, 1800. 5 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s.

Lettres sur l'Education Religieuse de l'Enfance, précédées et suivies de Détails Historiques. Par M. DE LUC. Berlin, 1800. 4s.

Les Derniers Adieux à Bonaparte Victorieux. Paris, 1800. 3s.

Le Conscrit, ou les Billets de Logement. Paris, 1800. 3s.

Materia Medica, seu Cognitionis Medicamentorum simpliciorum Epicrisis Analytica. Auctore F. SWEDIAUR. Paris, 1800. 5s.

Cours d'Instruction d'un Sourd et Muet de Naissance. Par SICARD. Paris, 1800. 9s.

Des Causes qui ont amenée l'Usurpation du Général Bonaparte, et qui préparent sa Chute. Par Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS. 8vo. 8s.

ERRATA.

Page 257, line 6, for *statute*, read *statue*.
—— 258, line 2 from the bottom, for *vol. II.* read *vol. I.*

VOUNCED.
f Great Bri-
aps, Plans,
ities, &c.
LYSONS
A. a
F.R.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For AUGUST 1800.

LVII. *The Works of Robert Burns;* with an Account of his Life, and a Criticiſm on his Writings. To which are prefixed, ſome Obſervations on the Character and Condition of the Scottiſh Peaſantry. With a Portrait. 4 vols. 8vo.—pp. 1702. 1l. 11s. 6d. Liverpool, printed by M'Creery, for *Cadell and Davies*, London, and *Creech*, Edinburgh.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

PREFATORY Remarks on the Character and Condition of the Scottiſh Peaſantry——Burns's Hiſtory of his own Life—Life of Burns—Memoirs reſpecting Burns, by a Lady—Criticiſms on his Writings, including Obſervations on Poetry in the Scottiſh Dialect, and ſome Remarks on Scottiſh Literature—Tributary Verſes on the Death of Burns, by Mr. Roſcoe—Appendix of Notes.

VOL. II.

General Correſpondence. One hundred and fifty-nine Letters to and from ſeveral Perſons, with poetical Pieces interſperſed.

VOL. III.

Poems formerly publiſhed, with ſome Additions——Appendix, containing ſome Particulars of the Hiſtory of the Poems in this Volume, by Gilbert Burns—Gloſſary.

VOL. IV.

Correſpondence with Mr. George Thomſon. Ninety Letters to and from Burns, on the Subject of a Work projected and executed by Mr. Thomſon, entitled, "A ſelect Collection of original Scottiſh Airs for the Voice, &c. with ſelect and characteriſtic Verſes by the moſt admired Scottiſh Poets," &c.—The Letters of Burns include the Songs he preſented to Mr. Thomſon—Poetry hitherto unpubliſhed.

EXTRACTS.

THE SCOTCH PEASANTRY.

"A SLIGHT acquaintance with the peaſantry of Scotland will ſerve to convince an unprejudiced obſerver that they poſſeſs a degree of intelligence not generally found among the ſame claſs of men in the other countries of Europe. In the very humbleſt condition of the Scottiſh peaſants every one can read, and moſt perſons are more or leſs ſkilled in writing and arithmetic; and under the diſguiſe of their uncouth appearance, and of their peculiar manners and dialect, a ſtranger will diſcover that they poſſeſs a curioſity, and have obtained a degree of information, correſponding to theſe acquirements.

"Theſe advantages they owe to the legal proviſion made by the parliament of Scotland in 1646, for the eſtabliſh-

ment of a ſchool in every pariſh throughout the kingdom, for the expreſs purpoſe of educating the poor—a law which may challenge compariſon with any act of legiſlation to be found in the records of hiſtory, whether we conſider the wiſdom of the ends in view, the ſimplicity of the means employed, or the proviſions made to render theſe means effectual to their purpoſe. This excellent ſtatute was repealed on the acceſſion of Charles II. in 1660, together with all the other laws paſſed during the commonwealth, as not being ſanctioned by the royal aſſent. It ſlept during the reigns of Charles and James, but was re-enacted preciſely in the ſame terms, by the Scottiſh parliament, after the revolution in 1696; and this is the laſt proviſion on the ſubject. Its effects on the national character may be conſidered to have commenced about the period of the Union, and, doubtleſs, it co-operated with the peace and ſecurity ariſing from that happy event, in producing the extraordinary change in favour of induſtry and good morals, which the character of the common people of Scotland has ſince undergone." *Vol.* i. *p.* 3.

"The manners and appearance of the Scottiſh peaſantry do not beſpeak to a ſtranger, the degree of their cultivation. In their own country, their induſtry is inferior to that of the ſame deſcription of men in the ſouthern diviſion of the iſland. Induſtry and the uſeful arts reached Scotland later than England; and though their advance has been rapid there, the effects produced are as yet far inferior both in reality and in appearance. The Scottiſh farmers have in general neither the opulence nor the comforts of thoſe of England, neither veſt the ſame capital in the ſoil, nor receive from it the ſame return. Their clothing, their food, and their habitations, are almoſt every where inferior*. Their appearance in theſe reſpects correſponds with the appearance of their country; and under the operation of patient induſtry, both are improving. Induſtry and the uſeful arts came later into Scotland than into England, becauſe the ſecurity of property came later. With cauſes of internal agitation and warfare ſimilar to thoſe which occurred to the more ſouthern nation, the people of Scotland were expoſed to more imminent hazards, and more extenſive and deſtructive ſpoliation, from external war. Occupied in the maintenance of their independence againſt their more powerful neighbours, to this were neceſſarily ſacrificed the arts of peace, and at certain periods, the flower of their population. And when the union of the crowns produced a ſecurity from national wars with England, for the century ſucceeding, the civil wars common to both diviſions of the iſland, and the dependance, perhaps the neceſſary dependance, of the Scottiſh councils on thoſe of the more powerful kingdom, counteracted this advantage. Even the union of the Britiſh nations was not, from obvious cauſes, immediately followed by all the benefits which it was ultimately deſtined to produce. At length, however, theſe benefits are diſtinctly felt, and generally acknowledged. Property is ſecure; manufactures and commerce increaſing, and agriculture is rapidly improving in Scotland. As yet indeed the farmers are not in general enabled to make improvements out of their own capitals, as in England; but the landholders who have ſeen and felt the advantages reſulting from them, contribute towards them with a liberal hand. Hence property, as well as population, is accumulating rapidly on the Scottiſh ſoil; and the nation, enjoying a great part of the bleſſings of Engliſhmen, and retaining ſeveral of their own happy inſtitutions, might be conſidered, if confidence could be placed in human foreſight, to be as yet only in an early ſtage of their progreſs. Yet there are obſtructions in their way. To the cultivation of the ſoil are oppoſed the extent and the ſtrictneſs of the entails; to the improvement of the people, the rapidly increaſing uſe of ſpirituous liquors, a deteſtable practice, which includes in its conſequences almoſt every evil, phyſical

* "Theſe remarks are confined to the claſs of farmers: the ſame correſponding inferiority will not be found in the condition of the cottagers and laborers, at leaſt in the article of food, as thoſe who examine this ſubject impartially will ſoon diſcover."

and

and moral*. The peculiarly ſocial diſpoſition of the Scottiſh peaſantry expoſes them to this practice. This diſpoſition, which is foſtered by their national ſongs and muſic, is, perhaps, characteriſtic of the nation at large. Though the ſource of many pleaſures, it counteracts, by its conſequences, the effects of their patience, induſtry, and frugality, both at home and abroad, of which thoſe eſpecially who have witneſſed the progreſs of Scotſmen in other countries, muſt have known many ſtriking inſtances.

"Since the Union, the manners and language of the people of Scotland have no longer a ſtandard among themſelves, but are tried by the ſtandard of the nation to which they are united. Though their habits are far from being flexible, yet it is evident that their manners and dialect are undergoing a rapid change. Even the farmers of the preſent day appear to have leſs of the peculiarities of their country in their ſpeech than the men of letters of the laſt generation. Burns, who never left the iſland, nor penetrated farther into England than Carliſle on the one hand, or Newcaſtle on the other, had leſs of the Scottiſh dialect than Hume, who lived for many years in the beſt ſociety of England and France; or perhaps than Robertſon, who wrote the Engliſh language in a ſtyle of ſuch purity: and if he had been in other reſpects fitted to take a lead in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, his pronunciation would neither have fettered his eloquence nor deprived it of its due effect." *Vol.* i. *p.* 22.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF BURNS.

"ROBERT Burns was, as is well known, the ſon of a farmer in Ayrſhire, and afterwards himſelf a farmer there; but having been unſucceſsful, he was about to emigrate to Jamaica. He had previouſly however attracted ſome notice by his poetical talents in the vicinity where he lived, and having publiſhed a ſmall volume of his poems at Kilmarnock, this drew upon him more general attention. In conſequence of the encouragement he received, he repaired to Edinburgh, and there publiſhed by ſubſcription an improved and enlarged edition of his poems, which met with extraordinary ſucceſs. By the profits ariſing from the ſale of this edition, he was enabled to enter on a farm in Dumfrieſshire; and having married a perſon to whom he had been long attached, he retired, to devote the remainder of his life to agriculture.—He was again, however, unſucceſsful; and abandoning his farm, he removed into the town of Dumfries, where he filled an inferior office in the excife, and where he terminated his life in July 1796, in his thirty-eighth year.

"The ſtrength and originality of his genius procured him the notice of many perſons diſtinguiſhed in the republic of letters, and among others, that of Dr. Moore, well known for his Views of Society and Manners on the Continent of Europe, for his Zeluco, and various other works.—To this gentleman our poet addreſſed a letter, after his firſt viſit to Edinburgh, giving a hiſtory of his life, up to the period of his writing. In a compoſition never intended to ſee the light, elegance or perfect correctneſs of compoſition will not be expected. Theſe, however, will be compenſated by the opportunity of ſeeing our poet, as he gives the incidents of his life, unfold the peculiarities of his character with all the careleſs vigour and open ſincerity of his mind." *Vol.* i. *p.* 33.

EXTRACT FROM BURNS'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN LIFE.

"*Mauchline, 2d Auguſt* 1787.

"Sir,

"FOR ſome months paſt I have been rambling over the country, but I am now confined with ſome lingering complaints, originating, as I take it, in the ſtomach. To divert my ſpirits a little in this miſerable fog of *ennui*, I have taken a whim to give you a hiſtory of myſelf. My name has made ſome little noiſe in this country; you have done me the honour to intereſt your-

* "The amount of the duty on ſpirits diſtilled in Scotland is now upwards of 250,000*l.* annually. In 1777 it did not reach 8000*l.* The rate of the duty has indeed been raiſed; but making every allowance, the increaſe of conſumption muſt be enormous. This is independent of the duty on malt, &c. malt liquor, imported ſpirits, and wine."

ſelf very warmly in my behalf; and I think a faithful account of what character of a man I am, and how I came by that character, may perhaps amuſe you in an idle moment. I will give you an honeſt narrative, though I know it will be often at my own expence; for I aſſure you, Sir, I have, like Solomon, whoſe character, excepting in the trifling affair of *wiſdom*, I ſometimes think I reſemble, I have, I ſay, like him, *turned my eyes to behold madneſs and folly*, and, like him too, frequently ſhaken hands with their intoxicating friendſhip. * * * After you have peruſed theſe pages, ſhould you think them trifling and impertinent, I only beg leave to tell you that the poor author wrote them under ſome twitching qualms of conſcience, ariſing from a ſuſpicion that he was doing what he ought not to do; a predicament he has more than once been in before.

"I have not the moſt diſtant pretenſions to aſſume that character which the pye-coated guardians of eſcutcheons call a gentleman. When at Edinburgh laſt winter, I got acquainted in the herald's office, and looking through that granary of honours, I there found almoſt every name of the kingdom; but for me,

'My ancient but ignoble blood
'Has crept thro' ſcoundrels ever ſince the flood.'

Gules, Purpure, Argent, &c. quite diſowned me.

"My father was of the north of Scotland, the ſon of a farmer, and was thrown, by early misfortunes, on the world at large; where, after many years wanderings and ſojournings, he picked up a pretty large quantity of obſervation and experience, to which I am indebted for moſt of my little pretenſions to wiſdom. I have met with few who underſtood *men, their manners, and their ways*, equal to him; but ſtubborn, ungainly integrity, and headlong, ungovernable irraſcibility, are diſqualifying circumſtances; conſequently I was born a very poor man's ſon. For the firſt ſix or ſeven years of my life, my father was gardener to a worthy gentleman of ſmall eſtate in the neighbourhood of Ayr. Had he continued in that ſtation, I muſt have marched off to be one of the little underlings about a farm-houſe; but it was his deareſt wiſh and prayer to have it in his power to keep his children under his own eye, till they could diſcern between good and evil; ſo, with the aſſiſtance of his generous maſter, my father ventured on a ſmall farm on his eſtate. At thoſe years I was by no means a favourite with any body. I was a good deal noted for a retentive memory, a ſtubborn ſturdy ſomething in my diſpoſition, and an enthuſiaſtic idiot piety.—I ſay *idiot* piety, becauſe I was then but a child. Though it coſt the ſchoolmaſter ſome thraſhings, I made an excellent Engliſh ſcholar; and by the time I was ten or eleven years of age, I was a critic in ſubſtantives, verbs, and particles. In my infant and boyiſh days too, I owed much to an old woman who reſided in the family, remarkable for her ignorance, credulity, and ſuperſtition. She had, I ſuppoſe, the largeſt collection in the country of tales and ſongs concerning devils, ghoſts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, ſpunkies, kelpies, elf-candles, dead-lights, wraiths, apparitions, cantraips, giants, enchanted towers, dragons, and other trumpery. This cultivated the latent ſeeds of poetry; but had ſo ſtrong an effect on my imagination, that to this hour, in my nocturnal rambles, I ſometimes keep a ſharp look-out in ſuſpicious places; and though nobody can be more ſceptical than I am in ſuch matters, yet it often takes an effort of philoſophy to ſhake off theſe idle terrors. The earlieſt compoſition that I recollect taking pleaſure in was The Viſion of Mirza, and a hymn of Addiſon's, beginning, 'How are thy ſervants bleſt, O Lord!' I particularly remember one half-ſtanza, which was muſic to my boyiſh ear—

'For tho' on dreadful whirls we hung
'High on the broken wave—

I met with theſe pieces in Maſon's Engliſh Collection, one of my ſchool-books. The two firſt books I ever read in private, and which gave me more pleaſure than any two books I ever read ſince, were, The Life of Hannibal, and The Hiſtory of Sir William Wallace. Hannibal gave my young ideas ſuch a turn, that I uſed to ſtrut in raptures up and down after the recruiting drum and bagpipe, and wiſh myſelf tall enough to be a ſoldier; while the ſtory of Wallace poured a Scottiſh prejudice into my veins, which will

will boil along there, till the flood-gates of life ſhut in eternal reſt.

"Polemical divinity about this time was putting the country half mad, and I, ambitious of ſhining in converſation parties on Sundays between ſermons, at funerals, &c. uſed, a few years afterwards, to puzzle Calviniſm with ſo much heat and indiſcretion, that I raiſed a hue and cry of hereſy againſt me, which has not ceaſed to this hour.

"My vicinity to Ayr was of ſome advantage to me. My ſocial diſpoſition, when not checked by ſome modification of ſpited pride, was, like our catechiſm definition of infinitude, *without bounds or limits*. I formed ſeveral connexions with other younkers who poſſeſſed ſuperior advantages; the *youngling* actors who were buſy in the rehearſal of parts in which they were ſhortly to appear on the ſtage of life, where, alas! I was deſtined to drudge behind the ſcenes. It is not commonly at this green age that our young gentry have a juſt ſenſe of the immenſe diſtance between them and their ragged playfellows. It takes a few daſhes into the world, to give the young great man that proper, decent, unnoticing diſregard for the poor, inſignificant, ſtupid devils, the mechanics and peaſantry around him, who were perhaps born in the ſame village. My young ſuperiors never inſulted the *clouterly* appearance of my ploughboy carcaſe, the two extremes of which were often expoſed to all the inclemencies of all the ſeaſons. They would give me ſtray volumes of books: among them, even then, I could pick up ſome obſervations; and one whoſe heart I am ſure not even the *Munny Begum* ſcenes have tainted, helped me to a little French. Parting with theſe my young friends and benefactors, as they occaſionally went off for the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, was often to me a ſore affliction, but I was ſoon called to more ſerious evils. My father's generous maſter died; the farm proved a ruinous bargain; and, to clench the misfortune, we fell into the hands of a factor, who ſat for the picture I have drawn, of one in my Tale of twa Dogs. My father was advanced in life when he married; I was the eldeſt of ſeven children, and he, worn out by early hardſhips, was unfit for labour. My father's ſpirit was ſoon irritated, but not eaſily broken. There was a freedom in his leaſe in two years more, and to weather theſe two years we retrenched our expenſes. We lived very poorly: I was a dexterous ploughman for my age; and the next eldeſt to me was a brother (Gilbert) who could drive the plough very well, and help me to thraſh the corn. A novel-writer might perhaps have viewed theſe ſcenes with ſome ſatisfaction, but ſo did not I; my indignation yet boils at the recollection of the ſ——l factor's inſolent threatening letters, which uſed to ſet us all in tears.

"This kind of life—the cheerleſs gloom of a hermit, with the unceaſing moil of a galley-ſlave, brought me to my ſixteenth year; a little before which period I firſt committed the ſin of rhyme. You know our country cuſtom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labours of harveſt. In my fifteenth autumn, my partner was a bewitching creature, a year younger than myſelf. My ſcarcity of Engliſh denies me the power of doing her juſtice in that language, but you know the Scottiſh idiom—ſhe was a *bonny, ſweet, ſonſie laſs*. In ſhort, ſhe altogether, unwittingly to herſelf, initiated me in that delicious paſſion which, in ſpite of acid diſappointment, gin-horſe prudence, and bookworm philoſophy, I hold to be the firſt of human joys, our deareſt bleſſing here below! How ſhe caught the contagion I cannot tell; you medical people talk much of infection from breathing the ſame air, the touch, &c. but I never expreſsly ſaid I loved her. Indeed I did not know myſelf why I liked ſo much to loiter behind with her, when returning in the evening from our labours; why the tones of her voice made my heart-ſtrings thrill like an Æolian harp, and particularly why my pulſe beat ſuch a furious ratan when I looked and fingered over her little hand to pick out the cruel nettle-ſtings and thiſtles.—Among her other love-inſpiring qualities, ſhe ſung ſweetly; and it was her favourite reel to which I attempted giving an embodied vehicle in rhyme. I was not ſo preſumptuous as to imagine that I could make verſes like printed ones, compoſed by men who had Greek and Latin; but my girl ſung a ſong which was ſaid to be compoſed by a ſmall country laird's ſon, on one of his father's maids, with whom

whom he was in love; and I ſaw no reaſon why I might not rhyme as well as he; for excepting that he could ſmear ſheep, and caſt peats, his father living in the moorlands, he had no more ſcholarcraft than myſelf.

"Thus with me began love and poetry; which at times have been my only, and till within the laſt twelve months, have been my higheſt enjoyment. My father ſtruggled on till he reached the freedom in his leaſe, when he entered on a larger farm, about ten miles farther in the country. The nature of the bargain he made was ſuch as to throw a little ready money into his hands at the commencement of his leaſe, otherwiſe the affair would have been impracticable. For four years we lived comfortably here, but a difference commencing between him and his landlord as to terms, after three years toſſing and whirling in the vortex of litigation, my father was juſt ſaved from the horrors of a jail, by a conſumption, which, after two years promiſes, kindly ſtepped in, and carried him away, to *where the wicked ceaſe from troubling, and where the weary are at reſt!*"

(To be continued.)

LVIII. *An Eſſay on Sculpture:* in a Series of Epiſtles to John Flaxman, Eſq. R. A. With Notes. By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſq. 4to. pp. 358. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES.

PERICLES, from a Buſt in the Poſſeſſion of Charles Townley, Eſq. (An Outline.)

Death of Demoſthenes. T. H. (ayley) inv. Blake ſc. (An Outline.)

Portrait of Thomas Hayley, the Diſciple of Flaxman, from a Medallion. Blake ſc.

ARGUMENT OF THE FIRST EPISTLE.

FERVENT Wiſhes for the Safety of the Sculptor, returning from Rome—A Sketch of the Studies and Situation of the Author and his Friend—The Aim of the former in the preſent Compoſition.—Ep. II. Invocation to Sculpture—Different Ideas on the Origin of the Art—A Sketch of its Progreſs in Aſia, Egypt, and the early Ages of Greece.—Ep. III. The Grecian Sculptors of later Time—Myron—Polycletus—Phidias—Praxiteles—Euphranor—Lyſippus—The Coloſſus of Rhodes—Addreſs to Time, as the Reſtorer of buried Art—The Laocoon—Niobe—Hercules—Apollo—Venus.—Ep. IV. Etruria—Rome—Viſion of Hadrian's Villa—Ep. V. The moral Influence of Sculpture in the Pagan World—Praiſe of eminent Writers on ancient Art—Pliny—Pauſanias—Junius—L'Abbé Guaſco—Winckelmann—M. de Caylus—Ep. VI. The Author laments with his Friend the Fate of his Diſciple, a promiſing young Sculptor, forced to quit his Profeſſion by a ſevere Loſs of Health—A Character of that Diſciple, and the Intereſt he ſtill takes in the Proſperity and Honour of his beloved Maſter, conclude the Poem.—Notes.

EXTRACTS.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ART OF SCULPTURE.

"THERE are who, led by Fancy's airy clue,
In Scythian wilds the birth of Sculpture view,
And image to themſelves her youthful hand,
Prompted by dark Devotion's fond command,
To form, of yielding ſtone or ductile clay,
An early ſymbol of Almighty ſway;
The bull's ſtern front, to which rude myriads kneel,
The favourite idol of benighted zeal*.
"Others a ſofter origin aſſign
To the young beauties of this art benign—

To

* "An ingenious foreigner, who has added extenſive learning to a lively imagination, and who publiſhed, in our country, a work of conſiderable magnitude on the origin and progreſs of the arts, indulges a conjecture that the head

To Love, inſpiring the Corinthian maid
Fondly to fix her ſleeping lover's ſhade;
And her kind ſire's congenial ſkill they trace
The new attraction of a modell'd face ‡.
" The king, whoſe power, by intellect refin'd,
Enthron'd each ſcience in his ample mind,
Tells, in his hallow'd page, how Sculpture roſe,
To ſooth the anguiſh of parental woes;
How firſt a father, in affliction's ſtorm,
Of his dead darling wrought the mimic form,
Impaſſion'd Nature's laudable relief,
Till impious worſhip grew from tender grief †.

" No

head of the urus, or ſavage bull, was the earlieſt work of ſculpture. This idea ſtruck him ſo forcibly, that he has endeavoured to diſplay and confirm a conjecture, not very probable, in two paſſages of his elaborate and amuſing reſearches."

‡ " Two reſpectable writers of antiquity, the philoſopher Athenagoras, and the naturaliſt Pliny, agree in deriving the art of modelling from the celebrated though anonymous Maid of Corinth, whoſe father Dibutades, a potter, was ſo pleaſed with the ingenuity of his daughter, in drawing the ſhade of her ſleeping lover, by lamp-light, on a wall, that he is ſaid to have filled her outline with clay, and, hardening it with the reſt of his earthen-ware, to have thus produced a buſt, or a medallion (for it might be either), which was preſerved at Corinth as a curious rudiment of art, till that city was deſtroyed by Mummius, according to a tradition mentioned by Pliny. The Athenian philoſopher, who lived a conſiderable time after the deſtruction, and after the revival of Corinth, ſpeaks of this intereſting production of early art as being ſtill preſerved when he wrote, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius."

† " 'For a father, afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an 'image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a god which was 'then a dead man, and delivered to thoſe that were under him ceremonies and 'ſacrifices.

" 'Thus, in proceſs of time, an ungodly cuſtom grown ſtrong, was kept as 'a law, and graven images were worſhipped by the commandments of kings.' The Wiſdom of Solomon, ch. xiv. v. 15.

" Herodotus has recorded the very ſingular honours that were paid to a deceaſed daughter by the afflicted Mycerinus, an Ægyptian monarch.

" From the energy of thoſe inventive paſſions, love and grief, we might be induced to ſuppoſe that the earlieſt efforts of rude ſculpture would be ſuch as they ſuggeſted For the purpoſe of obtaining a reſemblance, however imperfect, of ſome mortal infinitely beloved or regretted: but hiſtory proves that ſuperſtitious fear is a paſſion ſtill more creative; and in Greece, which may be conſidered as the home, though not the native climate of ſculpture, it is evident that endeavours to repreſent different divinities by the rudeſt ſymbols preceded every attempt to expreſs human features by any kind of model. Stocks and ſtones were confeſſedly worſhipped as celeſtial powers, in that land of ingenuity, before any thing like a ſtatue, buſt, or medallion appeared. The trunk of an old tree was ſolemnly preſerved by the Theſpians, and idolized as their Juno *. But ſtones, of a cubic form, were their more general ſymbols; and Pauſanias mentions a collection of theſe at Pharæ in Achaia, in number about thirty, and each diſtinguiſhed by the name of a particular divinity. They ſtood near a ſtatue of Mercury, and were probably regarded, in the age of Pauſanias, as curious reliques of that ancient mode of worſhip, which, according to his account, had been prevalent among all the Greeks.

" The firſt Minerva adored at Athens is ſaid to have been nothing more than a rough pointed ſtake. In contemplating the great contraſt between ſuch objects of popular veneration and the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, the mind takes a generous delight in the progreſſive powers of human ingenuity. The

* " Clemens Alexandrinus, who gives a ſimilar account of ſeveral ancient idols, informs us that theſe rude ſymbols were gradually exchanged for ſtatues of the human form, which acquired the appellation βρετη των απ βροτων τετυπμενων."

pleaſure

"No ſingle region of the ſpacious earth
Can take excluſive pride in Sculpture's birth.
Whenever God, with bounty unconfin'd,
Gave man, his image, a creative mind,
Its lovely children, arts mimetic, ſprung,
And ſpoke, through different lands, in every tongue.
"Though keen reſearch, elate with Learning's pride,
From vain conjecture would in vain decide
How Sculpture firſt, in early twilight's hour,
Made the firſt eſſay of her infant power;
Though clouds of fabulous tradition hide
Her fam'd Prometheus, her primæval pride *:

Still

pleaſure we naturally feel in ſuch a contraſt has induced many writers to inveſtigate, with great labour, the obſcure origin of different arts. M. D'Hancarville, in the ingenious diſſertations prefixed to his Etruſcan Antiquities, has endeavoured to trace the riſe and early progreſs of ſculpture through many centuries of darkneſs prior to the age of Dædalus; a period with which the active enthuſiaſm of Winckelmann had ſeemed to ſatisfy itſelf, in his elaborate and animated Hiſtory of ancient Art.

"If the conjectures of a writer may be truſted, who ventures to delineate a period ſo very diſtant and dark, the origin of Grecian ſculpture may be aſſigned to the reign of Apis, the ſucceſſor of Phoroneus, about 1778 years before the Chriſtian æra; and according to a very reaſonable ſuppoſition of M. D'Hancarville, this delightful and difficult art was more than a thouſand years in proceeding, by inſenſible degrees, from a ſtate of rude barbarity to its period of exquiſite perfection. Of its moſt remarkable ſteps, and of many memorable artiſts who particularly contributed to its advancement, I ſhall ſpeak in ſubſequent notes. I return to the immediate ſubject of this,—the diſpoſition to fond idolatry in an afflicted parent. Two ſtriking, though very different characters of the ancient world are remarkable examples of this diſpoſition—Nimrod and Cicero. The ſtrong feelings of nature, on the loſs of a beloved child, produced the ſame wildneſs of affectionate fancy in the imperial hunter and in the republican philoſopher. Thoſe who recollect the infinite tenderneſs with which the great Roman orator ſpeaks, in his Letters, of his darling Tullia, will forgive and pity the unhappy father, whoſe exceſs of affliction led him ſo far to forget his own philoſophical principles as to think very ſeriouſly of building, not a tomb, but a temple, to his departed child, as a proper object of worſhip. The Abbé Mongault has clearly aſcertained this intention of Cicero, in his intereſting remarks on the Fanum Tulliæ, in the Memoirs of the French Academy."

* "Of all the celebrated perſonages of antiquity, there is not one who ſeems to have had a harder fate, in every point of view, than this extraordinary character. He has peculiar claims to a place in this work, from having been long regarded as the very firſt of Pagan artiſts, and indeed, the firſt of philoſophers. The poets have repreſented him as ſuffering the ſevereſt of tortures for ingenuity and benevolence. His acute and energetic ſpirit, nobly painted by Æſchylus, rendered him a favourite hero of the Athenian, and afterwards of the Roman ſtage, as we may conjecture from the fragments of Accius. At Athens he had an altar inſcribed to him in the Academy; and a feſtival was held in his honour, diſtinguiſhed by a race, in which the candidates for the prize carried a flame as they ran, and he only was conſidered as the victor who brought it alive to the goal †. Pauſanias, who mentions this tribute to the memory of Prometheus, relates alſo that the inhabitants of Phocis preſerved, with great veneration, ſome reliques of the very clay from which this firſt of modellers was ſaid to have faſhioned man. Yet ſome of the Pagan philoſophers did not ſcruple to deny the mortal exiſtence of Prometheus, and to reduce him to a mere ſymbol of man's inventive faculty. Some early Chriſtian writers

† "M. de Caylus has inſerted in the firſt volume of his Antiquities a vignette, formed from a monument found in Athens, alluding to this race."

treat

Still can the eyes of Fancy and of Truth
Behold her shining in attractive youth,
By Love, by Grief, by Piety caress'd,
Alternate nursling of each hallow'd breast;
Rear'd, by their care, to work as each inspires,
And fondly minist'ring to their desires." *P. 27.*

ENGLAND—MILTON.

"WHEN foreign pride would British minds enchain,
Perish the doubt, preposterously vain,
That mental tyrants arrogantly cast,
To limit England in the sphere of art †!
Has she not borne, to men and angels dear,
A poet who, beyond his Greek compeer,
In Fancy's field the disk of glory hurl'd—
The hallow'd Homer of the Christian world?
Associate arts alternate lustre lend;
Each, in her hour, appears a sister's friend.
Say why in sculpture Greece has reign'd supreme?
Nature with marble gave her rocks to teem;

treat him with still more severity. The respectable Lactantius, in particular, allows him his existence and his ingenuity, but describes him as employing his rare powers to the basest of purposes, to promote the preposterous ambition of his relation Jupiter; and as contriving, by his sculptural art, to convert the tyrant into a god.

"Of an interesting character, so long the sport and victim of fancy, fable, and conjecture, it is natural to desire, but very difficult to obtain, a simple, rational history. Who shall solve the doubt whether Prometheus really existed or not? He has been called a Cretan, an Ægyptian, a Scythian; and Olaus Rudbecke, in that marvellous work of extensive erudition and fanciful ingenuity, his Atlantica, seems inclined to make him a Swede, and claim him for a countryman with the rest of the Titans. Of our own modern writers, Lord Bacon and Mr. Bryant (two respectable names) agree with the emperor Julian in their inclination to melt this primeval artist into a mere allegory. I confess myself rather inclined to the opinion of the learned and intelligent Brucker, who, in his elaborate and candid History of Philosophy, has very modestly stated such conjectures of his own, concerning this celebrated personage, as account, in a very probable manner, for all his fabulous adventures. This author imagines that Prometheus was a servant, high in the confidence of Osiris, an Ægyptian monarch, who venturing, without the permission of his sovereign, to communicate the arts of Ægypt to the ruder Greeks, was imprisoned for that offence, and tormented, till the Ægyptian officer who guarded him was slain by Hercules, and the prisoner set free. But whether Prometheus had a real, or only an imaginary existence, it is clear that the artists as well as the poets of antiquity were employed in giving celebrity to his interesting character.

"Before I dismiss Prometheus, let me observe, that if we believe him to have existed, we may still acquit him of the offence that Lactantius imputes to him. He was certainly not the first mortal who induced his fellow-creatures to worship an idol of the human shape. Cedrenus asserts that Serug and Terah, the progenitors of Abraham, were both makers of images; and adds, that Abraham burnt the idols of Terah his father. Those who have endeavoured to ascertain the age of Prometheus place him in a later period, and make him a contemporary of Moses. The worship of idols, as the President Goguet justly remarks, in his learned and sensible book on the Origin of Laws and Arts, may be traced to a very high antiquity: 'Les teraphim que Rachel déroba à son 'pere Laban étoient, suivant l'avis des meilleurs interpretes, de petites idoles 'qui avoient la figure humaine.'—GOGUET, tom. i. p. 355.

† "Every friend to literary merit must lament that writers of such deserved celebrity as Montesquieu and Winkelmann, could be induced to disfigure their immortal works with the supposition that the inhabitants of England labour under a natural incapacity of attaining excellence in the fine arts; a supposition that can only disgrace those who admit and endeavour to support it."

And ſoftering Freedom bade her chiſel trace
Unfetter'd forms of dignity and grace;
Propitious both to Art: but higher ſtill
Flows the bright fountain of her plaſtic ſkill.
Homer firſt vivified the public mind,
Arm'd it with ſtrength, with elegance refin'd;
From him, that mind with images replete,
As Sculpture potent, and as Painting ſweet,
Grew by degrees, in various branches bright;
Congenial faculties purſu'd his flight;
And Phidias roſe, while Art and Nature ſmil'd,
The mighty poet's intellectual child
Whom Sculpture boaſted in her proudeſt hour,
By Heaven inveſted with Homeric power.
"When, truer to itſelf, the Britiſh mind,
More keen for honours of the pureſt kind,
To Milton's genius ſuch regard ſhall pay
As Greece for Homer gloried to diſplay,
Like Phidias, then, her ſculptors ſhall aſpire
To quicken marble with Miltonic fire;
And Attic deities ſhall yield the palm
To lovelier forms, ſeraphically calm."
P. 34.

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

"WITNESS, Lyſippus, that ſtupendous frame
Form'd by thy pupil for his country's fame;
Who, when foil'd War renounc'd her rich abodes,
Rear'd the proud trophy of triumphant Rhodes
In giant ſplendour which the world amaz'd,
Portentous in his bulk this proud Apollo blaz'd;
So large, ſo lofty, that, beneath his baſe,
Mortals ſeem'd ſhrunk below the pigmy race.
"Yet let not vain, cenſorious ſpleen deride
This Pagan monument of tow'ring pride.
Great in his aim, in patriot purpoſe good,
A glorious witneſs the Coloſſus ſtood,
How his brave iſle, in valour's trying hour,
Joy'd to reſiſt Invaſion's ruffian power;
Still to invading arms this fortune fall,
To deck thoſe iſles they threaten to enthral.
"But with what ſpeed can time and chance deſtroy
The piles of honour, and the pomp of joy!
Though rear'd with ableſt art that might defy
Tempeſtuous ſeaſons and a raging ſky,
Subtler Deſtruction waits the ſovereign block,
The deep foundations of his iſland rock;
Earth, as inſulted, to her centre ſhakes,
Th' enormous idol reels—he falls—he breaks!
Amazement's eye his ſmalleſt fragments fill,
In ruin mighty, and a wonder ſtill:
His fall is felt through Glory's wounded heart,
And Grief's convulſion ſhakes the ſphere of Art*.

Ye

* "M. de Caylus cloſes one of his diſcourſes on the ſculpture of the ancients, in the Memoirs of the French Academy, with a circumſtantial account of the Rhodian Coloſſus, collected from the authors of remote and recent times who have occaſionally mentioned this moſt magnificent of all coloſſal figures, the memorable production of a little iſland once ennobled by the united influence of liberty, art, and naval power! Yet, after the reſearches of an accompliſhed writer, on a ſubject ſo attractive to his fancy, we muſt ſtill remain in ignorance of ſome particulars relating to this intereſting image, that a lover of the arts would be glad to aſcertain. Much, however, is known. Pliny has deſcribed the fragments of this coloſſus in clear and animated language. Lib. xxxiv. c. 7. The Greek epigram, containing its dimenſions, varies (according to different readings) from ſeventy to eighty cubits. M. de Caylus, forming his calculation from the expreſſion of Pliny, that few men could embrace

Ye Rhodians! early a diſtinguiſh'd race
For arts and arms, Minerva's double grace;

Ye, who around this ſhatter'd maſs lament
Your honour ruin'd in the dire event!

brace the thumb, concludes that the height of the perfect ſtatue was about an hundred and five feet.

"We learn from Strabo that it was broken aſunder at the knees, and that the Rhodians conſidered themſelves as prohibited by an oracle from replacing it. They probably guarded the fragments with a religious veneration. I know not otherwiſe how to account for a very ſurpriſing fact, which my deceaſed friend Gibbon has recorded with his uſual elegance and energy of expreſſion. He obſerves, that 'after ſtanding fifty-ſix years, the Coloſſus of 'Rhodes was overthrown by an earthquake: but the maſſy trunk and huge 'fragments lay ſcattered eight centuries on the ground.' I cannot tranſcribe the words of an accompliſhed author, whoſe memory is ſo juſtly dear to me, without reflecting, with poignant regret, what infinite advantages, for the improvement of my preſent work, I might have derived from his taſte, knowledge, and kindneſs, had his life been extended according to my wiſhes. Gibbon, though he was not a collector of ſtatues or pictures, had a lively eſteem for all the fine arts.

"I return to the Rhodian Apollo.—If we may truſt the Byzantine writers, Theophanes and Conſtantine, the braſs of this coloſſus was gilt. The Saracen chief who invaded Rhodes in the year 672, ſeized and tranſported this ponderous plunder into Syria, where it was publicly ſold to a Jew of Edeſſa. The ſtory of loading nine hundred camels with the weight of theſe ſtupendous relics has the air of an Arabian tale. M. de Caylus imagines that modern writers have fallen into a great miſtake concerning the attitude and the ſtation of the ſtanding coloſſus, by repreſenting it as a ſtriding figure at the entrance of the port, as the reader may have ſeen it in ordinary prints, with veſſels ſailing between its legs. This intelligent writer rather ſuppoſes it to have been placed on the ſhore, upon a ſingle triangular baſis of white marble. He ſays that no ancient author, no ancient monument, is found to countenance the modern ſuppoſition of a ſtriding attitude: yet I apprehend the following epigram in the Anthologia, according to one mode of conſtruction, amounts almoſt to a proof that the ſtatue had a double baſis; part on the land, and part in the water:

Εις αγαλμα του Ηλιου παρα των Ροδιων.

Αυτην σοι προς Ολυμπον εμηκυναντο Καλοσσοι
Τηνδε Ροδου ναυται Δωριδος Αιλιε,
Χαλκειον, σπιλαδι κηλεϊ κεντησασαντες Εργον,
Εκτηψαν σωτηρα δυναμενων ενεροις.
Ου γαρ υπερ θαλασσης μονον ανθεσαν, αλλα και υπερ
Αβρον αδηλητε φιτρος ελευθεριης.
Τοις γαρ απ' Ηρακληος αιξηθεισι γενεθλης,
Πατριος εν τουτω, και χθονι κοιρανιη.

On the Statue raiſed to the Sun by the Rhodians.

'To thee, O Sun! thy Rhodians bade ariſe
This bright coloſſus, tow'ring to the ſkies,
Of braſs; for they, invaſion's tide repreſs'd,
Thus crown'd their iſle with ſpoils, true valour's teſt!
O'er land and water it was theirs to raiſe
Unconquer'd Liberty's enlivening blaze;
For they, who drew from Hercules their birth,
Were heirs of empire o'er the ſea and earth.'

"But circumſtances relating to this celebrated work are ſo far from being clearly known, that the ſtatue has been aſcribed to different artiſts: to Chares, to Laches, and to Lyſippus himſelf. Meurſius ſuppoſes, with great probability, that it was begun by Chares, and finiſhed by Laches. Theſe two ſculptors were both natives of Lindus, a Rhodian city; and Chares is known to have been a favourite diſciple of Lyſippus."

Mourn not your fall'n Coloſſus, but complain
Of change more ruinous to Sculpture's reign!
Mourn for degenerate Athens, where the king,
From whoſe foil'd arms your ſtatue ſeem'd to ſpring,
No more reſtor'd, finds a ſervile crowd
Tam'd to his yoke, and in his praiſes loud;
Where Art is ſeen in Proſtitution's hour,
Dejecting virtue, and exalting power." P. 68.

LIX. *Turner's Embaſſy to the Court of the Teſhoo Lama.* (Concluded from p. 254.)

POLYANDRY; PECULIAR TO TIBET.

"A PECULIAR cuſtom prevails, with regard to the union of the ſexes, in Tibet; a cuſtom, at once different from the modes of Europe, where one female becomes the wife of one male; and oppoſite to the practice of Aſia, at leaſt of very great part of it, where one male aſſumes an uncontrolled deſpotiſm over many females, limiting his connexion with wives and concubines only by the extent of his reſources. Here we find a practice equally ſtrange, that of polyandry, if I may ſo call it, univerſally prevailing; and ſee one female, aſſociating her fate and fortune with all the brothers of a family, without any reſtriction of age, or of numbers. The choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother; and ſingular as it may ſeem, I have been aſſured, that a Tibetian wife is as jealous of her connubial rites, though thus joined to a numerous party of huſbands, as the deſpot of an Indian zennana is of the favours of his impriſoned fair. Under circumſtances ſo unfavourable, it is no wonder that the buſineſs of increaſing the ſpecies is but coldly carried on.

"Officers of ſtate, as well as thoſe who aſpire to ſuch diſtinctions, deem it, indeed, a buſineſs ill ſuited with their dignity, or duties, to attend to the propagation of their ſpecies; and retire from this eſſential care, abandoning it entirely to mere plebeians. Marriage, in fact, amongſt them, ſeems to be conſidered rather as an odium, a heavy burden, the weight and obloquy of which, a whole family are diſpoſed to leſſen, by ſharing it among them.

"The number of huſbands is not, as far as I could learn, defined or reſtricted within any limits; it ſometimes happens, that in a ſmall family there is but one male; and the number may ſeldom perhaps exceed that, which a native of rank, during my reſidence at Teſhoo Loomboo, pointed out to me in a family reſident in the neighbourhood, in which five brothers were then living together very happily, with one female, under the ſame connubial compact. Nor is this ſort of league confined to the lower ranks of people alone; it is found alſo frequently in the moſt opulent families.

"However this cuſtom, which as a traveller I am obliged to notice, may intrinſically deſerve reprobation, yet it muſt at the ſame time be allowed, that local laws very frequently reſult from local cauſes; and that, in conſequence of the peculiar prejudices and opinions of one people, the ſame practice may be viewed in one country in the blackeſt light, which another people may not only ſee fit occaſion to tolerate, but even to recommend. Thus we find, that neither the practice of polygamy in India, nor of polyandry in Tibet, is without its advocates.

"The influence of this cuſtom on the manners of the people, as far as I could trace, has not been unfavourable. Humanity, and an unartificial gentleneſs of diſpoſition, are the conſtant inheritance of a Tibetian.

"I never ſaw theſe qualities poſſeſſed by any people in a more eminent degree. Without being ſervilely officious, they are always obliging; the higher ranks are unaſſuming; the inferior, reſpectful in their behaviour; nor are they at all deficient in attention to the female ſex; but, as we find them moderate in all their paſſions, in this reſpect, alſo, their conduct is equally remote from rudeneſs and adulation. Comparatively with their ſouthern neighbours, the women of Tibet enjoy an elevated ſtation in ſociety. To the privileges of unbounded liberty, the wife here adds the character of miſtreſs of the family, and companion of her huſbands. The company of all, indeed, ſhe is not at all times entitled to expect. Different purſuits, either agricultural employments or mercantile ſpeculations, may occaſionally

occaſionally cauſe the temporary abſence of each; yet whatever be the reſult, the profit of the labourer flows into the common ſtore; and when he returns, whatever may have been his fortune, he is ſecure of a grateful welcome to a ſocial home.

"To deſcant upon eſtabliſhed uſages, that have exiſted far beyond the date of any written records, or the more obſcure traces of tradition, with a view to diſcover their origin, or object, is indeed entering upon a field, which affords ample ſcope for ingenious and fanciful ſpeculation; but under ſuch circumſtances, all the efforts of the ſpeculatiſt frequently tend only to raiſe new doubts, and involve the ſubject of inquiry in ſtill more myſterious obſcurity. Whether or not, at ſome remote period of time, when population was in its infancy, from the operation of ſome unknown cauſe, there exiſted ſo great a proportion of males to females in this nation, as rendered the ſingle poſſeſſion of one woman a bleſſing too great for any individual to aſpire to, and, in conſequence, this compromiſe may have been adopted by general conſent; or whether a too numerous population may have overburdened a meagre ſoil; I will leave to the determination of others, more able to decide on ſuch a queſtion. It is ſufficient for me to mark manners as I find them.

"But it certainly appears, that ſuperabundant population in an unfertile country, muſt be the greateſt of all calamities, and produce eternal warfare, or eternal want. Either the moſt active, and the moſt able part of the community, muſt be compelled to emigrate, and to become ſoldiers of fortune, or merchants of chance; or elſe, if they remain at home, be liable to fall a prey to famine, in conſequence of ſome accidental failure in their ſcanty crops. By thus linking whole families together in the matrimonial yoke, the too rapid increaſe of population was perhaps checked, and an alarm prevented, capable of pervading the moſt fertile region upon earth, and of giving birth to the moſt inhuman and unnatural practice, in the richeſt, the moſt productive, and the moſt populous country in the world. I allude to the empire of China; where a mother, not foreſeeing the means of raiſing, or providing for, a numerous family, expoſes her new-born infant to periſh in the fields: a crime, however odious, by no means, I am aſſured, unfrequent. With this, the Tibetians never can be charged. Their cuſtom, as it eventually operates againſt ſuperabundant population, tends alſo to prevent domeſtic diſcords, ariſing from a diviſion of family intereſts, and to concentrate all the ſpirit, and all the virtues, inherent in illuſtrious blood.

"The ceremonies of marriage are neither tedious nor intricate in Tibet. Their courtſhips are carried on with little art, and quickly brought to a concluſion. The elder brother of a family, to whom the choice belongs, when enamoured of a damſel, makes his propoſal to the parents. If his ſuit is approved, and the offer accepted, the parents, with their daughter, repair to the ſuitor's houſe, where the male and female acquaintance of both parties meet and carouſe for the ſpace of three days, with muſic, dancing, and every kind of feſtivity. At the expiration of this time the marriage is complete. The prieſts of Tibet, who ſhun the ſociety of women, have no ſhare in theſe ceremonies, or in ratifying the obligation between the parties. Mutual conſent is their only bond of union, and the parties preſent are witneſſes to the contract, which, it ſeems, is formed indiſſolubly for life. The huſband has it not in his power to rid himſelf of a troubleſome companion, nor the wife to withdraw herſelf from the huſband, unleſs indeed the ſame uniſon of ſentiment that joined their hands, ſhould prompt their ſeparation; but in ſuch a caſe, they are never left at liberty to form a new alliance. Inſtances of incontinency are rare; but if a married female be found to violate her compact, the crime is expiated by corporal puniſhment, and the favoured lover effaces the obloquy of his tranſgreſſion by a pecuniary fine.

"If, in general ſociety, the males be ſometimes chargeable with coldneſs towards the female ſex, they cannot, therefore, be ſaid, with cynical ſeverity, to forbid them all indulgence; ſince very preciſe chaſtity, before they marry, is not expected in the fair ſex, though, when they have once formed a contract, they are by no means permitted, with impunity, to break it."

P. 348.

MINERAL

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THIBET.

"THE hills in Thibet have, from their general appearance, ſtrong marks of containing thoſe foſſils that are inimical to vegetation; ſuch are moſt of the ores of the metal and pyritical matter.

"The country properly explored, promiſes, better than any I have ſeen, to gratify the curioſity of a philoſopher, and to reward the labours of a mineraliſt. Accident, more than a ſpirit of enterpriſe and inquiry, has already diſcovered the preſence of many valuable ores and minerals in Thibet. The firſt in this liſt is, deſervedly, gold: they find it in large quantities, and frequently very pure. In the form of gold duſt, it is found in the beds of rivers, and at their ſeveral bendings, generally attached to ſmall pieces of ſtone, with every appearance of its having been part of a larger maſs. They find it ſometimes in large maſſes, lumps, and irregular veins; the adhering ſtone is generally flint or quartz, and I have ſometimes ſeen a half-formed, impure ſort of precious ſtone in the maſs. By a common proceſs for the purification of gold, I extracted twelve *per cent.* of refuſe from ſome gold duſt; and, on examination, found it to be ſand, and filings of iron, which laſt was not likely to have been with it in its native ſtate, but probably employed for the purpoſe of adulteration. Two days journey from Tiſſoolumboo there is a lead-mine; the ore is much the ſame as that found in Derbyſhire, mineralized by ſulphur, and the metal obtained by the very ſimple operation of fuſion alone. Moſt lead contains a portion of ſilver, and ſome in ſuch proportion, as to make it an object to work the lead ore, for the ſake of the ſilver. Cinnabar, containing a large portion of quickſilver, is found in Thibet, and might be advantageouſly employed for the purpoſe of extracting this metal. The proceſs is ſimple, by diſtillation; but to carry it on in the great, would require more fuel than the country can well ſupply. I have ſeen ores and looſe ſtones containing copper, and have not a doubt of its being found in great abundance in the country. Iron is more frequently to be met with in Bootan than in Thibet; and, was it more common, the difficulty of procuring proper fuel for ſmelting the leſs valuable ores, muſt prove an inſuperable objection to the working them. The dung of animals is the only ſubſtitute they have for firewood; and with that alone they will never be able to excite a degree of heat ſufficiently intenſe for ſuch purpoſes. Thus ſituated, the moſt valuable diſcovery for them would be that of a coal-mine. In ſome parts of China bordering on Thibet coal is found, and uſed as fuel.

"Tincal, the nature and production of which we have only, hitherto, been able to gueſs at, is now well known; and Thibet, from whence we are ſupplied, contains it in inexhauſtible quantities. It is a foſſil, brought to market in the ſtate in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax by ourſelves. Rock-ſalt is likewiſe found in great abundance in Thibet.

"The lake, from whence tincal and rock-ſalt are collected, is about fifteen days journey from Tiſſoolumboo, and to the northward of it. It is encompaſſed on all ſides by rocky hills, without any brooks or rivulets near at hand; but its waters are ſupplied by ſprings, which being ſaltiſh to the taſte, are not uſed by the natives. The tincal is depoſited or formed in the bed of the lake, and thoſe who go to collect it, dig it up in large maſſes, which they afterwards break into ſmall pieces, for the convenience of carriage, expoſing it to the air to dry. Although tincal has been collected from this lake for a great length of time, the quantity is not perceptibly diminiſhed; and as the cavities made by digging it, ſoon wear out, or fill up, it is an opinion with the people, that the formation of freſh tincal is going on. They have never yet met it in dry ground, or high ſituations, but it is found in the ſhalloweſt depths, and the borders of the lake, which, deepening gradually from the edges towards the centre, contains too much water to admit of their ſearching for the tincal conveniently; but from the deepeſt parts they bring rock-ſalt, which is not to be found in ſhallows or near the bank. The waters of the lake riſe and fall very little, being ſupplied by a conſtant and unvarying ſource, neither augmented by the influx of any current, or diminiſhed by any ſtream running from it. The

lake,

lake, I was aſſured, is at leaſt twenty miles in circumference, and, ſtanding in a very bleak ſituation, is frozen for a great part of the year. The people employed in collecting theſe ſalts, are obliged to deſiſt from their labour ſo early as October, on account of the ice. Tincal is uſed in Thibet for ſoldering, and to promote the fuſion of gold and ſilver. Rock-ſalt is univerſally uſed for all domeſtic purpoſes, in Thibet, Boutan, and Naphaul."—*P.* 404.

THE GLANDULAR SWELLING IN THE THROAT, FREQUENT IN BOUTAN, &c.

"OF the diſeaſes of this country, the firſt that attracts our notice, as we approach the foot of the hills, is a glandular ſwelling in the throat, which is known to prevail in ſimilar ſituations in ſome parts of Europe, and generally aſcribed to an impregnation of the water from ſnow. The diſeaſe being common at the foot of the Alps, and confined to a tract of country near theſe mountains, has firſt given riſe to the idea of its being occaſioned by ſnow water. If a general view of the diſeaſe and ſituations where it is common, had been the ſubject of inquiry, or awakened the attention of any able practitioner, we ſhould have been long ſince undeceived in this reſpect. On the coaſt of Greenland, the mountainous parts of Wales and Scotland, where melted ſnow muſt be continually paſſing into their rivers and ſtreams, the diſeaſe is not known, though it is common in Derbyſhire, and ſome other parts of England. Rungpore is about one hundred miles from the foot of the hills, and much farther from the ſnow, yet the diſeaſe is as frequent there as at Boutan. In Thibet, where ſnow is never out of view, and is the principal ſource of all their rivers and ſtreams, the diſeaſe is not to be met with; but what puts the matter paſt a doubt, is the frequency of the diſeaſe on the coaſt of Sumatra, where ſnow is never to be found. On finding the vegetable productions of Boutan the ſame as thoſe of the Alps, in almoſt every inſtance, it occurred to me, that the diſeaſe might ariſe from an impregnation of the water by theſe plants, or the ſoil probably poſſeſſing ſimilar qualities, the ſpontaneous productions of both countries, with very few exceptions, being ſo nearly alike. It however appears more probable, that the diſeaſe is endemial, proceeding from a peculiarity in the air of ſituations in the vicinity of mountains, with ſuch ſoil and vegetable productions. I am the more inclined to think ſo, as I have univerſally found this diſeaſe moſt prevalent among the lower claſs of people, and thoſe who are moſt expoſed to the unguarded influence of the weather, and various changes that take place in the air of ſuch ſituations. The primary cauſe in the atmoſphere producing this effect, is perhaps not more inexplicable, than what we meet with in the lowlands in Eſſex, and the fens in Lincolnſhire. An accurate analyſis of the water uſed in common by the natives, where this diſeaſe is more or leſs frequent, and where it is not known in ſimilar expoſures, might throw ſome light on this ſubject.

"This very extraordinary diſeaſe has been little attended to, from obvious reaſons; it is unaccompanied with pain, is ſeldom fatal, and generally confined to the poorer ſort of people. The tumour is unſightly, and grows to a troubleſome ſize, being often as large as a perſon's head. It is certainly not exaggerating to ſay, that one in ſix, of the Rungpore diſtrict and country of Boutan, has this diſeaſe.

"As thoſe who labour moſt, and are the leaſt protected from the changes of the weather, are moſt ſubject to the diſeaſe, we univerſally find it in Boutan more common with the women than men. It generally appears in Boutan at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and in Bengal at the age of eleven or twelve; ſo that in both countries the diſeaſe ſhows itſelf about the age of puberty. I do not believe this diſeaſe has ever been removed, though a mercurial courſe ſeemed to check its progreſs, but did not prevent its advance after intermitting the uſe of mercury. An attention to the primary cauſe will firſt lead to a proper method of treating the diſeaſe; a change of ſituation for a ſhort while, at that particular period when it appears, might be the means of preventing it." *P.* 407.

INAUGURATION OF TESHOO LAMA.

"THE Emperor of China appears, on this occaſion, to have taken a very conſpicuous part, in giving teſtimony of his reſpect and zeal for the great religious father of his faith. Early in the year 1784, he ſent ambaſſadors from the court of Pekin to Teſhoo Loomboo, to repreſent their ſovereign, in ſupporting the dignity of the high prieſt, and to do honour to the occaſion of the aſſumption of his office. Dalai Lama, and the viceroy of Laſſa, accompanied by all the court; one of the Chineſe generals, ſtationed at Laſſa, with a part of the troops under his command; two of the four magiſtrates of the city; the heads of every monaſtery throughout Thibet, and the Emperor's ambaſſadors, appeared at Teſhoo Loomboo, to celebrate this grand epocha in their political and theological hiſtory.

"The 28th day of the ſeventh moon, correſponding nearly, as their year commences with the vernal equinox, to the middle of October 1784, was choſen as the moſt auſpicious for this ſolemnity. A few days previous to this, the Lama was conducted from Terpaling, the monaſtery in which he had paſſed his infancy, with every mark of pomp and homage that could be paid by an enthuſiaſtic people. So great a concourſe as aſſembled, either from curioſity or devotion, was never ſeen before, for not a perſon of any condition in Thibet was abſent, who could poſſibly attend. Hence the proceſſion was neceſſarily conſtrained to move ſo ſlow, that though Terpaling is ſituated at the diſtance of five and twenty miles only from Teſhoo Loomboo, three days expired in the performance of this ſhort march. The firſt halt was made at Tſondue; the ſecond at Summâr, about ſix miles off; from whence the moſt ſplendid parade was reſerved for the Lama's entry on the third day. An account of his entry has been given me by a perſon who was preſent in the proceſſion. The road, he ſays, by which the Lama had to paſs, was previouſly prepared, by being whitened with a waſh, and having piles of ſtones heaped up, with ſmall intervals between, on either ſide. The proceſſion paſſed between a double row of prieſts, who formed a ſtreet, extending all the way from Summâr to the gates of the palace. Some of the prieſts had lighted rods of a perfumed compoſition, that burn like decayed wood, and emit, as they conſume, an aromatic ſmoke. The reſt were furniſhed with the different muſical inſtruments they uſe at their devotions, ſuch as the gong, the cymbal, hautboy, trumpet, drums, and ſea conch, which were all ſounded in uniſon with the hymn they chanted. The crowd of ſpectators was kept without the ſtreet, and none admitted on the highway but ſuch as properly belonged to, or had a preſcribed place in, the proceſſion, which was arranged in the following order.

"The van was led by three military commandants, or governors of diſtricts, at the head of ſix or ſeven thouſand horſemen, armed with quivers, bows, and matchlocks. In their rear followed the ambaſſador with his ſuite, carrying his diploma, as is the cuſtom of China, made up in the ſhape of a large tube, and faſtened on his back. Next, the Chineſe general advanced, with the troops under his command, mounted and accoutred, after their way, with fire-arms and ſabres; then came a very numerous group, bearing the various ſtandards and inſignia of ſtate; after them a full band of wind and other ſonorous inſtruments; after which were led two horſes richly capariſoned, each carrying two large circular ſtoves, diſpoſed like panniers acroſs the horſes' backs, and filled with burning aromatic woods. Theſe were followed by a ſenior prieſt, called a Lama, who bore a box containing books of their form of prayer, and ſome favourite idols. Next, nine ſumptuary horſes were led, loaded with the Lama's apparel; after which came the prieſts immediately attached to the Lama's perſon, for the performance of daily offices in the temple, amounting to about ſeven hundred; following them, were two men, each carrying on his ſhoulder a large cylindrical gold veſſel, embоſſed with emblematical figures, a gift from the Emperor of China. The Dulunniers and Soopoons, who were employed in communicating addreſſes, and diſtributing alms, immediately preceded the Lama's chair of ſtate, which was covered with a gaudy canopy, and borne by eight of the ſixteen Chineſe appointed for this ſervice.

vice. On one ſide of the chair attended the Regent; on the other the Lama's father. It was followed by the heads of the different monaſteries; and as the proceſſion advanced, the prieſts, who formed the ſtreet, fell in the rear, and brought up the cavalcade, which moved with an extremely ſlow pace, and about noon was received within the confines of the monaſtery, amidſt an amazing diſplay of colours, the acclamations of the crowd, ſolemn muſic, and the chanting of their prieſts.

"The Lama being ſafely lodged in the palace, the Regent and Soopoon Choomboo went out, as is the cuſtomary compliment paid to viſitors of high rank on their near approach, to meet and conduct Dalai Lama, and the Viceroy of Laſſa, who were on their way to Teſhoo Loomboo. Their reſpective retinues met the following morning at the foot of the caſtle of Painom, and the next day entered the monaſtery of Teſhoo Loomboo together, where both Dalai Lama and the Viceroy of Laſſa were accommodated during their ſtay.

"The following morning, which was the third after Teſhoo Lama's arrival, he was carried to the great temple, and about noon ſeated on the throne of his predeceſſors. At this time, the Emperor's ambaſſador delivered his diploma, and placed the preſents, with which he had been charged, at the Lama's feet.

"The three next enſuing days Dalai Lama met Teſhoo Lama in the temple, where they were aſſiſted by all the prieſts in the invocation and public worſhip of their gods. The rites then performed, completed, as I underſtood, the buſineſs of inauguration. During this interval, all who were at the capital were entertained at the public expenſe, and alms were diſtributed without reſerve. In conformity, likewiſe, to public notice, circulated every where for the ſame ſpace of time, univerſal rejoicings prevailed throughout Tibet. Banners were unfurled on all their fortreſſes. The ſoldiery filled up the day with muſic and feſtivity, and the night was celebrated by general illuminations. A long period was afterwards employed in making preſents and public entertainments to the newly inducted Lama, who, at the time of his acceſſion to the muſnud, or, if I may uſe the term, pontificate of Teſhoo Loomboo, was not more than three years of age. The ceremony was begun by Dalai Lama, whoſe offerings are ſaid to have amounted to a greater value, and his public entertainment to have been more ſplendid than the reſt. The ſecond day was devoted to the Viceroy of Laſſa; the third to the Chineſe general; then followed the Culloong, or magiſtrates of Laſſa, and the reſt of the principal perſons, who had accompanied Dalai Lama: after which the Regent of Teſhoo Loomboo, and all that were dependent on that government, were ſeverally admitted, according to the pre-eminence of their rank, to pay their tributes of obeiſance and reſpect. As ſoon as the acknowledgments of all thoſe were received who were entitled to the privilege, Teſhoo Lama made, in the ſame manner, ſuitable returns to each; an occupation which laſted near forty days. Many importunities were uſed with Dalai Lama, to prolong his ſtay at Teſhoo Loomboo, but he excuſed himſelf from encumbering the capital any longer with ſo numerous a concourſe of people as attended on his movements; and deeming it expedient to make his abſence as ſhort as poſſible from the ſeat of his authority, at the expiration of forty days he withdrew, with all his ſuite, to Laſſa. The Emperor's ambaſſadors alſo received their diſmiſſion to return to China; and thus terminated this famous feſtival." *P.* 423.

LX. *Labillardière's Account of a Voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe.* (Concluded from p. 263.)

NEW CALEDONIA—CANNIBALS AT FIDGI.

"*VOUACECEE*, one of the chiefs of Fidgi, had arrived at Tongataboo a ſhort time after we had caſt anchor. He very frequently paid us a viſit, and he confirmed what he had told us repeatedly, that, with ſouth-eaſt winds, it took him three days to go in his double canoe, to Pidgi, the ſituation of which he deſcribed to us to be to the north-weſt; we, therefore, preſumed that this iſland, which is very high land, and the fertility of which he extolled to us, was about

ſeventy-two myriameters diſtant from Tongataboo. This is an immenſe run for people who, having no inſtruments for taking obſervations, ſteer ſolely by the ſtars as ſoon as they have loſt ſight of the land; but it is ſtill much more difficult to conceive how they can arrive from ſo great a diſtance at Tongataboo, when they have to ſtruggle againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds, and they muſt be very certain of their marks in the heavens not to miſs making the land, for they are ſometimes obliged to ply to windward for upwards of a month.

"The inhabitants of Tongataboo told us that all the natives of Fidgi were cannibals; but *Vouacecee* ſtrove to exculpate himſelf from this charge, by aſſuring us that it was only people of the loweſt claſs (the *touas*) who ate human fleſh; nevertheleſs, it appeared to us, from what we picked up from other quarters, that it was likewiſe eaten by the chiefs: in fact, as theſe people devour none but their enemies, and commit this atrocity only to ſatiate their fury, we may believe that the natives of Tongataboo did not impoſe on us in aſſerting that at Fidgi the chiefs even were *anthropophagi*.

"It will be ſeen no doubt with aſtoniſhment, that, notwithſtanding this character of ferocity, the arts are much more advanced at Fidgi than at the Friendly Iſlands, where the inhabitants never failed to announce to us, that the handſomeſt articles which they ſold us came from Fidgi; and they took care to let us know that theſe articles had a very decided ſuperiority to thoſe which they manufactured themſelves." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 171.

NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER EATEN BY THE NATIVES.

"SOON after ſunriſe we landed on the coaſt to the number of eight, and penetrated into the woods to the weſt-ſouth-weſt. In a ſhort time we reached a hut, whence came out a native holding in his hand a maſk, which he agreed to ſell me for two joiner's chiſels. This maſk was cut out of a piece of cocoa-nut tree, but much better carved than the different figures which we had ſeen in other places, on the planks at the entrance of their dwellings. He repeatedly covered his face with it, and looked through the holes which he had perforated in the upper part. It had no aperture at the eyes, but only at the mouth. Doubtleſs theſe people are in the habits of making uſe of maſks of this ſort, that they may not be recogniſed by their enemies, when they undertake any hoſtilities againſt them.

"We then proceeded towards two fires kindled near ſome huts, where we found a man and a woman employed in dreſſing figs of a new ſpecies, which they had put on the fire in a large earthen pot, without water, in order to deprive them of their corroſive quality. They called theſe figs *ouyou*.

"I obſerved by another fire two children who were regaling themſelves with ſpiders of a new ſpecies, which I had very frequently remarked in the woods, where they ſpin threads ſo ſtrong that we were often exceedingly incommoded by them in our excurſions. The children firſt killed them by ſhutting them up in a large earthen veſſel which they were heating over a good fire; then they broiled them on the embers, and ate them. They ſwallowed at leaſt a hundred of them in our preſence. We found in the ſequel, on the ſame iſland, ſeveral other inhabitants who were ſearching eagerly for this ſort of diſh. So extraordinary, and at the ſame time ſo generally diffuſed a taſte among theſe large tribes, ſurpriſed us very much, although it is known that ſome Europeans eat ſpiders, particularly thoſe of cellars, which are found to have the taſte of a hazel-nut.

"The inhabitants of New Caledonia call this ſpecies of ſpider *nougue*; and I deſignate it by the name of *aranea edulis*. The diſpoſition of its eyes, eight in number, two of which are near the middle of the corſelet, and very far from the others, induces me to claſs it in a new ſection. They are of a black colour; the corſelet, which is grayiſh above, is covered with ſilvery hairs; between the eyes are ſeen four brown ſpots; it is black underneath; the belly, which, upwards, is of the ſame colour as the upper part of the corſelet, is marked with eight or ten indentations of a brown colour; on its ſides are ſeven or eight oblique grayiſh ſtripes, and, underneath, ſeveral fawn-colour ſpots; the feet, which are alſo fawn-colour, and covered with ſilvery gray hairs, are blackiſh at their extremity." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 248.

BOUTON—THE SULTAN.

"OCTOBER the 8th, 1792, at ſunriſe, four chiefs, having the title of *orau-kaïa*, came on board, to tell us that we were not at liberty to go on ſhore, without having previouſly apprized the ſultan, who reſided in the village of Bouton, and who was an ally of the Dutch East India Company. We expreſſed to them our deſire of viſiting that extremity of the iſland, and one of them immediately ſet off to communicate it to this petty ſovereign.

"Preſently we received a viſit from two Dutch ſoldiers, who propoſed to procure us an interview with the ſultan, aſſuring us that the natives durſt not, unleſs he had given them permiſſion, ſell us the refreſhments of which we were in want. At firſt they conducted us to their own dwelling, where they told us that the ſultan was not to be ſeen till very late in the afternoon. After this we advanced, in a pretty large party, into the interior of the iſland, directing our ſteps towards the eaſt. The natives whom we met, appeared not at all ſurpriſed at ſeeing us, and manifeſted no wiſh to follow us.

"After having, for upwards of two hours, walked along a little river covered with a great number of boats, ſome of which came from the ſtrait loaded with fiſh, we forded it, in order to get to the northward. We followed ſome ſteep paths, on the edge of which I gathered a great many plants, among others, the *barleria prionitis*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of *croton*.

"Moſt of the habitations were built on the ſummit of the charming hills with which this part of the iſland is interſected. We were received with cordiality by the natives, who offered us different ſpecies of fruits. One of them, in particular, having gone to gather us ſome cocoa-nuts, quickly reached the top of one of the talleſt trees, making uſe of a method which ſeemed to me remarkable. He firſt, with a piece of cloth, tied his legs together towards the lower extremity, thus forming a purchaſe which helped him to claſp, with his feet, the trunk of the tree tight enough to bear the whole weight of his body; and as the trunk of this palm was rather ſlender, by alternately working himſelf up with his arms and feet along the tree, he very ſoon reached the top.

"On the brow of the ſteepeſt places of ſome of the hills, we remarked forts, where the inhabitants take refuge when the enemy approaches their dwellings. Theſe forts of baſtions conſiſt of pretty thick ſtone walls, from three to four meters high, ſurrounding a ſquare piece of ground of twenty or thirty meters in extent.

"The natives, who a few days before had ſold us ſome cloth, had not deceived us in ſaying that it had been manufactured in the iſland of Bouton. We this day ſaw, in ſome of the houſes, ſeveral looms, with which the inhabitants were making ſimilar cloths, much in the ſame manner as our weavers manufacture linen.—Theſe iſlanders employ cotton thread dyed of various colours; red and blue appeared to me to be their favourite colours.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon we repaired to the village of Bouton, to ſee the ſultan: we did not know that it was neceſſary to bring him ſome preſents, in order to have acceſs to him. As we had nothing to offer him, he was not viſible. However, his ſon and his nephew received us near the fort where he reſides. They diſplayed not a little affectation in repeating to us, that the whole iſland was under his dominion; that he was the ally of the Dutch East India Company; and that its enemies were his. They related to us, that the inhabitants of Ceram, having not long ſince made an incurſion on their coaſts, four of them had been taken and delivered up to the king, who inſtantly cauſed them to be beheaded. Immediately after this recital, they prevailed on us to advance a few yards, and ſhowed us, with an air of ſatisfaction, the heads of theſe unfortunate beings, expoſed on the walls of the fort, at the end of very long pikes.

"The village of Bouton is ſituated on an eminence that is very ſteep towards the north-eaſt, and ſurrounded by thick walls, which protect the inhabitants againſt the incurſions of their enemies. The houſes are built of bamboo, and covered with palm-leaves, like thoſe of the other inha-

bitants of the Moluccas. The ſtreets are very narrow, for the object has been to make the moſt of this rather confined ſpot. The market was ſupplied with a great variety of fruit and fiſh.

"The ſultan reſides in a fort conſtructed of ſtone. It appeared to us that his chief lived in a pretty evident ſtate of miſtruſt with the agents of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, although he was their ally; for the three Dutch ſoldiers, who were the only inhabitants of the Company's factory, had not permiſſion to live in the village where he takes up his reſidence. They were ſent away to a wretched and ſolitary habitation, upwards of two kilometers from this ſpot. They were ſhortly to quit it, and to go to Macaſſar; but they were detained for ſome time, by the fear of meeting with the veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of Ceram, their enemies, which were cruiſing in theſe ſeas." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 317.

SOURABAYA—QUICK VEGETATION.

"MOST of the roads, to a good diſtance from Sourabaya, were ſhaded by bamboo hedges. In other places were large avenues of *mimuſops elengi*, *guilandina moringa*, *nauclea orientalis*, *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, &c. which yielded a very grateful ſhade in this burning climate. I was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee ſome branches cover to the very ground the whole length of the trunk of theſe laſt trees, very different from the port of all thoſe of the ſame ſpecies which I had met with elſewhere; but it was not long before I ſaw ſome Javaneſe making, with a great chopper, ſeveral notches in the bark pretty cloſe to each other; and I was informed that this practice was in uſe among them from time immemorial, in order to occaſion the expanſion of young ſhoots in the places cut in this manner. They take care to chooſe the rainy ſeaſon for the operation, that it may ſucceed with greater certainty. Vegetation is then ſo rapid in this climate, that, in a little time after this inciſion was made, I ſaw buds ſpringing forth in great numbers from the middle of the bark cut as I have juſt deſcribed. Theſe people, however, are, in general, by no means converſant in agriculture." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 324.

ABUSES IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIA GOVERNMENTS.

"THE moment of the departure of the Dutch fleet was drawing near. Citizen Piron and I ſet out for Batavia on the 31ſt of Auguſt. We had on board the veſſel that carried us thither ſeveral Javaneſe, one of whom was in irons. His poor wife was ſeated beſide him; ſhe had inſiſted on following him in his exile. We were overwhelmed with grief on learning from the mouth of this unhappy man the cauſe of his ruin: he told us that his name was Piromongolo, and that he belonged to the village of Calibongou, which is under the dependency of the government of Samarang; he had paid three hundred and fifty rix-dollars to be one of the *mantrees* of that village, but another inhabitant had ſupplanted him by giving a larger ſum; and thoſe who had received his money, inſtead of reſtoring it to him, got rid of him by baniſhing him to Ceylon, where he was to be ſhut up like a great many other inhabitants of the Moluccas, whom the Dutch ſacrifice to their revenge, or to their pretended political intereſts. Among the wrongs that had been heaped on his head, they accuſed him, he told us, of being a ſorcerer: this poor man acknowledged to us, with much ingenuous ſimplicity, that he knew nothing of the matter himſelf; but that, at all events, he could affirm, that thoſe who had robbed him of his three hundred and fifty rix-dollars were far more dangerous ſorcerers than he was.

"The Dutch Eaſt India Company has fixed at a moderate ſum the allowance that they grant to the different governors in the iſland of Java; but they tolerate the abuſes reſulting from the very ample compenſation which moſt of them find means to procure, by levying on the natives contributions much heavier than thoſe which ſhould be thrown into the Company's ſtores, and converting the ſurplus to their own emolument." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 341.

PORT ANKER—ENORMOUS SERPENTS.

"THESE marſhes ſerve as a haunt to enormous ſerpents of the ſpecies called *boa conſtrictor*. There came one pretty regularly every four or five days, and carried off ſome poultry from

from the fowl-houſe of a publican in the neighbourhood of Fort Ankee, at whoſe houſe we had been allowed to make our meals. This publican was an extremely rough-tempered man.—When he miſſed a fowl, he immediately taxed with diſhoneſty an old ſlave, to whom the care of his fowl-houſe was entruſted, and without feeling any pity for this unfortunate creature, he ordered him fifty ſtrokes with a rattan every time that a hen diſappeared: but one day the thief was diſcovered; it was a *boa conſtrictor* ſnake that had ſwallowed a remarkably large hen, and became ſo ſwelled that he was unable to get out through the opening by which he had introduced himſelf into the fowl-houſe: the ſlave then took his revenge for the blows which he had received, and cut him into ſeveral pieces. The hen that was taken out of his ſtomach had entered it head foremoſt: ſhe had undergone no alteration. The ſnake was of a middling ſize, for it was only four meters in length; but a few days after ſome Javaneſe killed at a little diſtance another, which was ten meters long. It appears that this one did not amuſe himſelf much in eating poultry. There was found in his ſtomach a kid that weighed a myriagram and a half.

"The river which runs at the foot of Fort Ankee is frequented by alligators. One day I ſaw one of the largeſt ſize advance into the middle of a group of children who were ſwimming in this river. He immediately ſeized one of them, and diſappeared; nevertheleſs, a few days after, ſome other children came and bathed in the ſame place." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 345.

LXI. *Drake's Literary Hours.* (Concluded from p. 258.)

ON THE EVENING AND NIGHT SCENERY OF THE POETS.

"SOME of the ſweeteſt paſſages in the productions of the poets ancient or modern, may be drawn from their deſcriptions of evening and night ſcenery, and many of theſe elegant ſketches have been committed to memory for their peculiar truth and beauty. Even when the delineation is merely that of inanimate nature, ſtill the penſive train of thought which we uſually aſſociate with the decline of a fine day, or the tranquil luſtre of a moonlight night, brings with it a faſcinating charm; but when with theſe are mingled or contraſted the paſſions of the human breaſt, an intereſt of a ſtronger kind is excited, and the picture becomes complete. What can harmoniſe better with the ſenſations of love or friendſhip than thoſe delicious tints which a ſetting ſun frequently diffuſes over the face of nature, or what more congenial to the gentleſt emotions of the heart than the landſcape lighted up by the ſoothing ſplendour of an autumnal moon? How are the tortures of an agonized mind, the wilder paſſions of the ſoul, heightened by the contraſt of ſcenery ſuch as this! When ſorrow, diſappointment, and deſpair, exert their energy ſurrounded by images of the moſt beautiful repoſe, they ruſh upon the eye in ſo bold and prominent a ſtyle as inſtantly and forcibly to arreſt our feelings and compel our keeneſt attention." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 47.

"In the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, the inquietude of Medea, as oppoſed to the tranquillity of all around her, has been juſtly admired, and may indeed be conſidered as one of the moſt highly finiſhed ſcenes in the poetry of antiquity. It has been thus happily tranſlated—

'Night on the earth pour'd darkneſs; on the ſea,
'The wakeſome ſailor to Orion's ſtar
'And Helice turn'd heedful. Sunk to reſt
'The traveller forgot his toil; his charge
'The centinel; her death-devoted babe
'The mother's painleſs breaſt. The village dog
'Had ceas'd his troublous bay. Each buſy tumult
'Was huſh'd at this dead hour; and darkneſs ſlept,
'Lock'd in the arms of ſilence. She alone,
'Medea ſlept not.'

"Numerous imitations have been given of theſe beautiful lines, though not one, perhaps, has attained to the excellence of the original. The *Nox erat, et placidum carpebant feſſa ſoporem,* &c.

&c. &c. of Virgil, and the similar paſſage in the *Geruſalemme Liberata* of Taſſo, may be mentioned as approaching neareſt to the Grecian model."—*Vol.* ii. *p.* 49.

"Homer, Virgil, Taſſo, Camöens, and Milton, have many celebrated deſcriptions of night and evening ſcenery, though, except in the imitations alluded to from the Rhodian, not ſufficiently mingled or contraſted with pathetic emotion to become objects of quotation in this paper. They are, for the moſt part, pictures in natural hiſtory, or ſtill life, and though remarkable for their faithful delineation, or the propriety of their introduction, involve little that may call forth the tear of pity. I muſt be underſtood here, however, as ſpeaking only of ſuch occaſional deſcriptions of the evening or night as are interwoven into the body of epic compoſition, for a conſiderable portion of the machinery and buſineſs of theſe poems is frequently carried on during the night, and often includes much of the pathetic, as the epiſode of the deſtruction of Troy in Virgil, &c.:—the incidents however of theſe epiſodes have little or no connexion with the natural phenomena of the period during which they paſs. From Shakeſpeare, alſo, many appoſite ſpecimens might have been taken, but being ſo popular an author, and theſe paſſages almoſt committed to memory, I preferred ſelecting from ſources leſs known. Of ſmaller poems, the Elegy of Gray may be conſidered as the moſt exquiſite and finiſhed example in the world of the effect reſulting from the intermixture of evening ſcenery and pathetic reflection.

"For numerous and varied inſtances of combination of this kind, however, the works of Oſſian are almoſt inexhauſtible; and though the novelty of his ſtyle, or rather of the dreſs in which the tranſlator has thought proper to clothe him, will at firſt revolt, yet with due attention the cadences will become familiar, and the imagery, though crowded, no longer diſtract the mind: it is then that his characters, his deſcriptive powers, the ſublimity and pathos of his ſentiments, will be accurately and diſtinctly felt, and enthuſiaſm take place of inattraction and fatigue." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 67.

ON LYRIC POETRY.

"IT is the remark of an author of exquiſite taſte, that 'the moderns 'have perhaps practiſed no ſpecies of 'poetry with ſo little ſucceſs, and 'with ſuch indiſputable inferiority to 'the ancients, as the ode*.' Greatly as I reſpect the abilities and critical acumen of Dr. Warton, I am tempted, in this inſtance, to form a very different judgment, and ſhall endeavour to reſcue the poets of this iſland at leaſt from an imputation they probably have not merited. This ingenious writer conceives their want of ſucceſs to be owing to the harſhneſs and intractability of the language they have had the misfortune to compoſe in; now, though it may be readily conceded that the Engliſh, in ſweetneſs and ſmoothneſs, muſt, in general, yield to the Greek, and ſometimes even to the Latin, yet have we, eſpecially among our later poets, many ſpecimens of verſification, and of ſelection of language, peculiarly muſical and harmonious, and fully adequate to prove that all its aſperities may be worn down by the judicious application of the file, and rendered ſufficiently terſe and poliſhed for the more delicate effuſions of the lyre. Could it be indeed for a moment ſuppoſed that mere ſmoothneſs of diction conſtituted the ſole, or even the principal merit of lyric poetry, it might juſtly be deemed the moſt worthleſs of all the branches of literature, and entirely dependent on mere melliſluence of cadence; on the contrary, however, it will probably be admitted that thoſe combinations of phraſe, thoſe felicities of diction, thoſe expreſſions of a lyric hue, the words that breathe and burn, ſo eſſential to this department, are the creations of the poet, and through the medium of genius may be drawn from the boſom of any language.—Conceiving, therefore, that excellence in lyric compoſition is attached to no peculiar tongue, but the product of ability working even on the moſt rugged materials, and by condenſation and ſelection ſubduing them to its purpoſe,

* "Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, vol. i. *p.* 64."

purpoſe, an oppreſſive idea, impeding all effort to excel, is removed, and we may cheerfully proceed to compare and to rank the productions of the modern lyric bard with the more applauded ones of the ancient.

" Under the claſſes of the *ſublime*, the *pathetic*, the *deſcriptive*, and the *amatory*, may be arranged moſt of the productions of the lyric muſe. To the firſt belong vivid enthuſiaſm, richneſs of imagery and metaphor, abruptneſs of tranſition, and a peculiar warmth and impetuoſity of diction. To excel in this ſpecies of ode demands a felicity and ſtrength of genius that has ſeldom been attained; all the higher beauties of poetry, vaſtneſs of conception, brilliancy of colouring, grandeur of ſentiment, the terrible and the appalling, muſt combine, and with myſterious energy alarm and elevate the imagination. A lightning of phraſe ſhould pervade the more impaſſioned parts, and an awful and even dreadful obſcurity, from prophetic, or ſuperhuman agency, diffuſe its influence over the whole. Of the lyric poetry of the Greeks a ſmall portion only has deſcended to poſterity, and of the productions of Pindar, all whoſe remaining odes fall under the preſent claſs, moſt probably the nobleſt part has been buried in the gulf of time.—What we have, however, is dear to the man of poetic taſte, though, perhaps, not fully equal to the ideas formed of it from the praiſes of his contemporaries, and their relation of its effects upon the minds of his countrymen; a circumſtance that adds to the ſuppoſition that the pieces now poſſeſs. Had his dithyrambics been preſerved, our opinion of this celebrated poet had, in all probability, correſponded with that of the ancients, as a more enthuſiaſtic, a more independent and vigorous tone were, it is ſaid, their characteriſtic. As it is, no piece can now be ſelected from his works that can juſtly come into competition with the Bard of Gray; over this inimitable ode a tinge ſo wildly awful, ſo gloomily terrific is thrown, as, without any exception, to place it at the head of lyric poetry. If any effuſions of the Grecian muſe approach it in theſe reſpects, the choruſes of Æſchylus may be adduced; theſe certainly poſſeſs much of that tremendous painting, that myſterious ſolemnity, ſo vital in this lofty ſphere of imagination; for to Æſchylus perhaps adheres a peculiar character, a kind of ſavage and gigantic ſublimity which ſtands alone amid the literary records of Greece, and has only been rivalled by the war-ſongs of the northern Scalds. The Gothic and Celtic ſuperſtitions indeed poſſeſs imagery peculiarly appropriate to the higher efforts of lyric compoſition, and ſeveral of our poets have, with admirable effect, availed themſelves of theſe ſources of the ſublime. What can exceed the thrilling horror of Gray's celebrated odes from the Norſe, which firſt opened to Engliſh poetry a mine of the moſt wild yet terrific mythology! Since their appearance, the fictions of the Edda have been ſeized upon with more freedom and avidity, and in the epic, dramatic, and lyric productions of Hole and Sayers appear with renovated luſtre. The features of the Celtic are certainly not of ſo ſtriking a form, yet the dreadful rites of Druidiſm, and the noble imagery of Oſſian, afford valuable materials for the lyric bard; the chorus of Maſon, the ſongs of Richards, and ſome of the ſketches of Sayers, are maſterly ſpecimens of what they can effect.—The more common ſuperſtitions too of modern Europe, the agency of ghoſts and fairies and beings of another world, have thrown a ſolemn and a ſingularly impreſſive hue over many of our beſt pieces. Mr. Hole's Ode to Terror, and Miſs Williams's fine fragment, Riſe winds of Night, with Collins's Ode on the popular Superſtitions of the Highlands, evince their powerful operation on the mind, and their ſucceſsful employment in this province of the art. Now, as the ancients had confeſſedly no ſuperſtition or mythology which in wild ſublimity or ſportive fancy can be compared with that of the Goths and Celts, the moderns have in the higher walks of poetry, and eſpecially in the ode, which demands ſo much enthuſiaſm, a manifeſt and decided ſuperiority, ſo far as a more poetic and exalted ſuperſtition can be ſuppoſed to confer it. But even laying aſide thoſe compoſitions which are dependent on theſe more appropriate ſyſtems of fabling, it will ſtill, I think, be granted, that from neither Pindar nor Horace can be ſelected an ode, in beauty

of

of colouring or ſtrength of conception more eſtimable than Gray's on the Progreſs of Poetry, or Collins's to The Paſſions. In the ode of Gray, indeed, there are ſeveral imitations of Pindar, and one entire ſtanza almoſt literally tranſlated from him, and the whole piece may in fact be conſidered as an admirable copy of, or attempt to rival his manner and ſtyle, yet ſuch a one as Pindar would have been proud to own. As to Horace, I know not that from his large collection one ode truly ſublime can be produced; many may be found that poſſeſs true grandeur of diction, and much elevation of idea, as when he ſpiritedly burſts forth—

'Quem virum, aut heroa, lyrâ vel acri—'

or when deſcribing the genius of Pindar—

'Pindarum quiſquis ſtudet æmulari—'

but the finger of criticiſm cannot be placed upon one that fully dilates and aſtoniſhes the mind by the boldneſs and magnitude of the conception, or on one that with an unremitting blaze of ſplendour pours forth thoughts that 'ſcatter wild diſmay.' Felicity of diction and verſification, artful inſinuation of moral, exquiſite alluſion to and deſcription of the joys of love and wine, and an accurate perception of character, are the prominent features of this poet in his lyric capacity, who is, and ever will be, the favourite of cultivated taſte. Not that he is devoid of enthuſiaſm; for ſeveral of his odes, and eſpecially the fourth of the third book, powerfully convince every reader of the contrary; all we can affirm is this, that it is not of the higheſt tone, nor can he rank with a Pindar, a Gray, or a Collins. On the celebrated Ode of Dryden great and merited applauſe has been beſtowed; much of it is certainly written with a glow and vigour of fancy nearly unparalleled; it has the freedom and animation attributed to the ancient dithyrambic, and the imagery almoſt ſtarts into exiſtence, but I am far from conceiving it a perfect production, or agreed in allowing it to take the lead in modern lyrics: its language in many parts is defective and inharmoniac, it preſerves not the dignity ſo eſſential to the ode of this ſpecies, and even ſometimes deſcends to the familiarity of a common drinking-ſong. The phraſes and lines alluded to it is unneceſſary here to point out, as they are quoted and commented upon in a very ingenious paper in the Winter Evenings of Dr. Knox, with whom in his eſtimate of the general merit of the poem I perfectly concur.—Two or three of the odes of Akenſide may be alſo mentioned as exhibiting ſome nervous and well ſelected deſcription: his odes to Lord Huntingdon and on Lyric Poetry claim alike from Liberty and the Muſe the meed of immortality; the general caſt however of his ſtyle in this department is of a kind far inferior to the two productions juſt mentioned, and by no means of the genuine lyric hue.

"After taking this ſhort view, and I truſt with impartiality, ſhall we ſtill confeſs our inferiority to the ancients? Shall we not rather be tempted to place Gray and Collins at the head of lyric poetry in Europe ancient or modern?—Pindar, Æſchylus, and Horace, have already been noticed, and modern Italy and France can bring no competitors; Petrarca, Metaſtaſio, Fulvio Teſti, Rouſſeau,

* "From the following paſſage in a letter of this exquiſite poet, written to Dr. Hayes, Profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Oxford, it would appear that he had compoſed another ode for muſic under the title of The Muſic of the Grecian Theatre. He thus ſpeaks of this production, after noticing the honour which had been conferred upon him at Oxford in ſelecting his former poem on The Paſſions: 'I could ſend you one written on a nobler ſubject, and which, though I have been perſuaded to bring it forth in London, I think more calculated for an audience in the Univerſity. The ſubject is the muſic of the Grecian theatre, in which I have, I hope naturally, introduced the various characters with which the chorus was concerned, as Oedipus, Medea, Electra, Oreſtes, &c. &c. The compoſition too is probably more correct, as I have choſen the ancient tragedies for my models, and only copied the moſt affecting paſſages in them.'

"Seward's Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons."

or

or Greſſet having few or no pretenſions to the loftier tones of the lyre. Among the Germans indeed ſome powerful candidates have lately ſtarted, and Klopſtock is renowned for the ſpirit and ſublimity of his lyric effuſions; but they are not yet ſufficiently familiar in this country to admit of compariſon." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 71.

LXII. *The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal*, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century. Tranſlated from a Manuſcript in his own Poſſeſſion, collated with one preſerved in the Library of Eton College. By Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, Knt. L.L.D. With a Map. 4to. pp. 327. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"IN compiling, from the manuſcript works of ſeveral Perſian and Arabian authors, whatſoever they had written on the geography of the eaſtern world, I found that, in a variety of detached extracts, I had imperceptibly tranſlated almoſt half of that treatiſe which I now offer to the public as complete in an Engliſh verſion as the obſcurities and imperfections of the original would admit.

"Beſides the intrinſic merits of the work, its authenticity and antiquity induced me to regard it as the moſt important of all compoſitions on the ſubject of Oriental geography. Abulfeda informs us, that Edriſi, Ebn Khordadbah, and many other writers of high reputation, have only traced, on paper, the footſteps of Ebn Haukal, who, it appears from his own words, had actually viſited moſt of the places which he deſcribes.

"Although the exact epoch of his birth and death is ſtill unknown to me, I have not heſitated to announce Ebn Haukal as an author of the tenth century. That he wrote before the building of Cairo, we learn from his account of Egypt in the following work, and after the acceſſion of Abdarrahman, who, in his time, governed Andalus, Spain. The foundation of modern Cairo was laid in the year 968 of the Chriſtian æra, and Abdarrahman aſſumed the government of Spain in the year 302 of the ſame æra, or of the Hegira 290. Thus we may aſcertain, that Ebn Haukal flouriſhed before the year 968, and after the year 902; and we cannot err conſiderably if we place him in the middle, or, perhaps, in the beginning of the tenth century. He is ſtyled, by Edriſi and Abulfeda, ſimply Haukal, or Ebn Haukal: but it appears, from one copy of his work depoſited among the Oriental manuſcripts in the library at Leyden, that his name was Abi l'Caſſem Ebn Haukal." *P.* i.

EXTRACTS.

SAMARCAND—CAPTURE OF THAT CITY BY STRATAGEM.

"THE capital of Soghd is Samarcand; it is ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the river of Soghd. It has a caſtle, and ſuburbs, and fortifications, with four gates.

"There is running water through the ſtreets and bazars of Samarcand. The city is ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and a dike, by which water is conveyed. The moſt flouriſhing and populous quarter of Samarcand is that called the Seri tauk, where there is the fountain of Arziz: and the ſhops of the bazar in this place are very numerous; for many legacies and gifts have been appropriated to the buildings about this fountain, which are in the charge of Guebres (or fire-worſhippers), who watch winter and ſummer.

"There is a moſque in the ſuburbs, near the kohendiz: and in the river Arziz there are ſprings, and rivulets from it water the gardens and orchards. The government palace is in the kohendiz; and the citadel is near the river of Soghd; and the walls of theſe fortifications are about two farſang in extent. There are many villas and orchards, and very few of the palaces are without gardens: ſo that if a perſon ſhould go to the kohendiz, and from that look around, he would find that the villas and palaces were covered, as it were, with trees; and even the ſtreets and ſhops, and banks of the ſtreams, are all planted with trees.

"Samarcand is the great paſs into Maweralnahr; and the ſeat of empire was at Samarcand until Iſmael ben Ahmed removed it to Bokhara.

"The author of this work ſays, 'I 'ſaw a gate at Samarcand, of which 'the front was covered with iron; 'and there was written on it, in the

'Hamiri language; that "Senaa is 'diſtant from Samarcand a thouſand 'farſang;" and the people preſerved 'the explanation of this writing, in 'hereditary tradition. After that I 'had been at Samarcand, a tumult or 'inſurrection happened; and this gate 'was burnt, and the inſcription miſ-'laid or deſtroyed. Afterwards, Abu 'Mozaffer Mohammed ben Naſſer ben 'Ahmed ben Aſed, cauſed the gate to 'be again conſtructed of iron, but the 'writing was loſt'." *P.* 252.

"The following extract from the ancient Chronicle of Tabari may ſerve to illuſtrate Ebn Haukal's account of the Hamyaritick inſcription on the gate of Samarcand.

"And Samar alſo paſſed from the river Jihoun (the Oxus) and went to Samarcand. This city had a caſtle very ſtrongly fortified, in which the king reſided: one whole year Samar continued before the gates of this caſtle, without being able to effect any thing againſt it. At length he himſelf went the rounds, and took priſoner a certain man, one of the porters of the caſtle, and brought him into the camp, and ſaid to him: 'What kind of per-'ſon is the king of this place, whoſe 'ſkill and ingenuity are ſuch, that, 'after trying every ſtratagem for a 'whole year, I am not able to take this 'caſtle?' The man anſwered, 'This 'king is not by any means a perſon of 'ſagacity: he is one of very fooliſh con-'duct; whoſe only employments are 'drinking of wine and feſtivity: he is 'intoxicated day and night: but he 'has a daughter who manages all theſe 'affairs, and takes care of the army 'and of the caſtle.' Samar ſaid within himſelf, 'It is eaſy to defeat the ar-'rangements which women make.'—Then he aſked the man, whether this daughter of the king had a huſband?—the man informed him that ſhe had not. Samar having beſtowed him a preſent, ſaid, 'I have occaſion for 'your ſervices; you muſt bear a meſ-'ſage from me to this damſel:'—the man conſented. Samar then brought out a golden caſket, and filled it with rubies, and pearls, and emeralds, and ſaid, 'Preſent theſe to that damſel; 'and tell her, that I have come from 'Yemen in ſearch of her; that the 'conqueſt of this kingdom is not my 'object, for all Khoraſan and Perſia 'already are mine; but ſhe muſt give 'herſelf to me as a wife. There are 'with me four thouſand cheſts full of 'gold: all theſe I will ſend to her; 'and I will beſtow this city on her 'father, whenever theſe affairs ſhall 'be finally ſettled: and if ſhe ſhould 'bear unto me a ſon, the empire of 'Perſia and of Cheeniſtan ſhall be his. 'I ſhall firſt, as an earneſt, ſend her, 'by night, the cheſts of gold; and 'afterwards eſpouſe her.'

"The man having gone into Samarcand the ſame night, delivered this meſſage to the damſel, who deliberated on it, and then ſent back the perſon to ratify the bargain; and to deſire Samar that he ſhould on the following night ſend the cheſts of gold into the city, and come there himſelf in ſuch a manner that no one might perceive it. Samarcand had four gates, and ſhe told him which of theſe gates ſhould be opened.

"On the next day Samar brought out four thouſand cheſts, and put into each two men completely armed; and when the night became dark, he placed each cheſt on the back of an aſs, and to each he appointed a man as a ſuperintendant, likewiſe completely armed: thus there were to the amount of twelve thouſand men. Theſe he ſent into Samarcand, and told them that he would place his army in proper diſpoſition, and ſtation them all round the caſtle; and he directed them, that when they ſhould be within the city, they might open the lids of the cheſts, and come out, and ring bells (for he had given a bell to every man), ſo that he might know how matters went; and then they were to open the gate and let him enter with the army. When it was midnight, a meſſenger came from the damſel, ſaying, 'The 'gate of the city is opened; let ſome 'of the cheſts be now ſent.' Samar placed the cheſts on the aſſes, and took his ſtation with the army. When the cheſts arrived at the caſtle, all the men came forth from them, and began to ring their bells, and threw open the gates of the city; and Samar entered with his troops, ſword in hand, and they continued to ſlaughter until it was day; ſo that blood ran in ſtreams: the king was ſlain and the damſel taken priſoner; and Samar remained in this city one year. In the book entitled Teſmiah al Boldan, it is mentioned, that in thoſe times Samarcand was called Cheen, and the Cheenians were there; and theſe people firſt made the

paper of the Cheenians: But Samar called this city after his own name. In Perſian Samarkand. Kand in the Tartar or Turkiſh language ſignifies a city. But when this name is uſed in Arabic, it became Samarcand. After this Samar led forth his army and proceeded into Turkeſtan and to Tibbet, &c. &c." *P.* 294.

MINES OF SETROUSHTEH.

"IN all Setrouſhteh there is not any river conſiderable enough to admit of the plying of boats; but there are running ſtreams, and fountains, and meadows, and groves. The villages of the mountainous part of Setrouſhteh are theſe: Beſhagher, Ferghour, Baloam, Meſek, Leſken, Beſenk. Theſe are ſituated on ſteep hills: and the cold part of the country, alſo, has many ſtrong fortreſſes. Here alſo are mines of gold, and ſilver, and copperas, and ſal ammoniac. The mines of ſal ammoniac (Nuſhader) are in the mountains, where there is a certain cavern, from which a vapour iſſues, appearing by day like ſmoke, and by night like fire. Over the ſpot whence the vapour iſſues, they have erected a houſe, the doors and windows of which are kept ſo cloſely ſhut and plaſtered over with clay, that none of the vapour can eſcape. On the upper part of this houſe the copperas reſts. When the doors are to be opened, a ſwiftly-running man is choſen, who, having his body covered over with clay, opens the door; takes as much as he can of the copperas, and runs off; if he ſhould delay he would be burnt. This vapour comes forth in different places, from time to time; when it ceaſes to iſſue from one place, they dig in another until it appears, and then they erect that kind of houſe over it: if they did not erect this houſe, the vapour would burn, or evaporate away." *P.* 263.

A BARBAROUS PEOPLE.

"'Kouche and Bolouche—the 'names of certain races of barbarous 'people who inhabit the mountains on 'the borders of Kirman. It is ſaid 'that they are deſcended from the Ara'bians of Hejaz. Their employments 'are fighting and ſhedding of blood; 'thieving, and robbing on the roads. 'If at any time it happens that they 'cannot find ſtrangers, they murder 'one another, plundering and deſtroy'ing each others property. Thus, 'even brothers, near relations, and 'friends quarrel; and they conſider 'this as a pleaſant occupation.'

"I ſhall extract a paſſage, on the ſame ſubject, from another very valuable work, the Ferhung Sururi.

"'Bolouche—a people extremely 'ſtupid or void of underſtanding, who 'inhabit the deſerts and plunder the 'caravans, and for the greater part 'are warlike and good archers; they 'are alſo ſtyled Kouche Bolouche.'

"The Ferhung Jehanguiri gives the ſame account and nearly in the ſame words as the Borhan Kattea.

"If the origin of this extraordinary people were to become the ſubject of antiquarian inveſtigation, the character of the ancient inhabitants of Hejaz (Arabia the Stony or Rocky) ſhould be compared with that of their reputed deſcendants; and I believe that ſuch a compariſon would in ſome meaſure confirm this traditional origin. Of the barbariſm which prevailed among the Scenites or Nomades, or, as they are emphatically ſtyled by Ebn'olathir, the *people of the rock*, it would be eaſy to collect a variety of anecdotes. But one quotation from an Arabian author will ſerve to prove, that if the ferocious Bolouches are deſcended from the Hejazians, they are not, by any means, a degenerate offſpring.

"On the ſubject of theſe Arabs we are informed, that 'A diſpoſition for 'war and ſhedding of blood, a love of 'ſlaughter and violence, and a ſpirit 'tenacious of anger and of hatred, 'were among their peculiar qualities 'and characteriſtics.'

"To their uncivilized ſtate Sir William Jones alludes in the following paſſage:

"'The manners of the Hejazi Arabs 'which have continued, we know, 'from the time of Solomon to the pre'ſent age, were by no means favour'able to the cultivation of arts; and 'as to ſciences, we have no reaſon 'to believe that they were acquainted 'with any, &c.'

"It remains to diſcover at what time any colony of this people eſtabliſhed themſelves in the confines of Hinduſtan and Perſia: that a commercial intercourſe ſubſiſted from the earlieſt ages between the inhabitants of

Arabia and the Hindus, cannot well be doubted. The fame learned author, Sir William Jones, declares, that the ports of Yemen (or Arabia Felix) must have been the emporia of considerable commerce between Egypt and India, or part of Persia.'

"But it was not merely a few traders or merchants that settled in Hindustan; according to a writer quoted by Pococke, whole bodies of Arabians emigrated from their own country, invaded and occupied the territories of India, in an age of very remote antiquity." *P.* 289.

LXIII. *Anecdotes of the Arts in England*; or, Comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford. By JAMES DALLAWAY, M. B. F. S. A. Earl Marshal's Secretary. 8vo. pp. 526. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 18s. *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS.

PART FIRST—*Architecture.*—Sect. I. Of the English and foreign Gothic—Saracenic—Saxon.—II. The Florid Gothic of the 15th and 16th Centuries—Ecclesiastical Structures in France—Destruction in England at the Reformation—III. Description of the Cathedral Church at Gloucester.—IV. Military and domestic Architecture—Architecture of the Age of Elizabeth and James—City of Oxford.—V. Final Æra of Gothic, and Confirmation of the mixed Style—Dean Aldrich—Colleges, Oxford.—VI. Gibbes's Architecture at Oxford and Cambridge—Blenheim and Nuneham—Modern Gardening.—VII. Origin of Architecture amongst the Greeks and Romans—Age of Leo X.—St. Peter's at Rome—The Italian Manner introduced by Inigo Jones into England—Sir Christopher Wren—Sir John Vanbrugh—Adams—Sir William Chambers—Sir R. Taylor—Stuart—Payne—Wyatt, &c.

PART SECOND—*Sculpture.*—Sect. I. Sculpture originated amongst the Egyptians, Etruscans, and Greeks, independently of each other—More ancient than Painting—Of Design in Egypt—The Græcian Style.—II. Schools of Sculpture in Greece—Greek Artists encouraged at Rome.—III. Decline of Sculpture at Rome—Vestiges of the Roman Art in England—Great Collections—Anecdotes of Lord Arundel's Collection.—IV. Catalogue of Lord Arundel's Collection of Statues at Oxford—Parian Chronicle—Lord Pembroke's Collection at Wilton.—V. Farther Introduction of antique Statuary into England—Collections of Dr. Mead, Lords Leicester, Orford, Egremont, Carlisle, &c.—VI. Descriptive Catalogue of Mr. Townley's Collection.—VII. Collections of the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Mansel Talbot, Lord Grantham, Hon. Smith Barry, Mr. Blundel, and Sir Richard Worsley.—VIII. Extracts of Letters from Gavin Hamilton to Mr. Townley, relative to Statues found by him in the Campagna of Rome—Discoveries at Pantanello, near Tivoli, in 1769; at Tor Columbaro, in 1771; at Albano, Roma-vecchia, and Gabii—Statues in the Villa Borghese.—IX. Statues dispersed in England—Italian School of Sculpture—Modern Statuary at Oxford—Mrs. Damer—Busts in Terra Cotta by Mrs. Siddons—Westminster Abbey.

PART THIRD—*Painting.*—Sect. I. Of the Origin of Painting in England, and Lord Orford's Work on that Subject—Destruction of stained Glass in Churches—Modern Restoration of Windows so mutilated.—II. Chronological Series of Glass-stainers employed at Oxford, and their Works—Modern Artists, with Notices of their Works.—III. Catalogue of ancient Portraits in England, in the Houses of the Nobility—Portraits of eminent Men in Oxford.—IV. Paintings in College Chapels, in Oxford—Italian Pictures in Christ Church.—V. Collections of foreign Paintings, brought into England since the

the Reign of Henry VIII.—Of the Engliſh School, as formed by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

EXTRACTS.

ARCHITECTURE.

"DR. Henry Aldrich, the accompliſhed dean of Chriſt Church, was one of the moſt perfect architects of his time. His Elements of Civil Architecture * give ample evidence that he was intimately converſant with the ſcience; and two beautiful edifices of their kind, are a very honourable proof of his excellence in practice. He built Peckwater Court at Chriſt Church, in a chaſte Ionic ſtyle, and has made the decoration ſubordinate to the deſign. The baſe is ruſtic, the three-quarter columns, which ſupport the central pediments, are correctly formed, the pilaſters are plain, and the windows dreſſed with architraves. He has compoſed the whole from the pureſt inſtances of Palladio at Vicenza, judiciouſly rejecting a ſuperfluity of ornament, by which the great outline of the Venetian architect was not unfrequently eclipſed. The other building which boaſts the deſign of Dr. Aldrich is the pariſh church of All Saints, in Oxford †.

"It is obſerved ‡, with ſome degree of truth, and cenſure, that 'modern 'churches are a vile compound, Italy 'having furniſhed the ground plan, 'Greece the portico, and France or 'Germany, the ſpire.'

"The modern ſpire is generally compoſed of a rotunda or ſpherical temple ſupporting an obeliſk. Mr. Walpole calls it 'a monſter in archi-'tecture;' and Mr. Pennant in his 'London' ſpeaks very pleaſantly of an order called the 'Pepper box ‖.' If Wren himſelf could not reſcue his ſteeples from ſuch deſerved and contemptuous criticiſms, their cauſe could expect little from Hawkſmoor and Gibbs, in their ſhare of the fifty new churches, in which they exhibit a variety of uglineſs.

"Of the ſpire of All Saints it may be truly ſaid, that it has fewer objectionable parts than almoſt all of thoſe alluded to; and the church with its Corinthian portico, no leſs than the accuracy of the internal proportions, is uncommonly correct in compoſition, and elegant in effect." *P.* 103.

"The preſent reign has been auſpicious to refinement in architecture, and as we have become more converſant with the antique and Roman models, by means of many ſplendid publications, a ſtyle has been introduced which is formed rather on that of the temples of Athens and Balbec ſo elucidated, than of Palladio and his ſchool, allowing the French manner to have been previouſly ſuperſeded.

"Adams may be conſidered as the architect who firſt adopted this innovation. The houſe he built for Lord Scarſdale in Derbyſhire (although conſiderably improved by Bonomi) abounds in parts collected from the fineſt remains of Palmyra and Rome, and is truly a compoſition of elegance and grandeur.

"Shelburne Houſe, in Berkley Square, has a decorated ſimplicity, yet rich in effect, and ſeveral very noble apartments. Of the ſame deſcription is the houſe at Luton in Bedfordſhire, which, had the whole plan adopted by the late Lord Bute been carried into effect, would have been equalled by few of the reſidences of our nobility, in all that ſhould characterize a ſplendid manſion. The library is ſcarcely exceeded in England. In the front of Lord Buckingham's at Stowe, a certain flatneſs is relieved by an angular point of view where the portico becomes majeſtic.

"The Adelphi in the Strand may be claſſed with our public works.—Many faults have been detected by critics, as that the petty ornaments have

* "This MS. had belonged to Dr. George Clarke, who bequeathed it, with his library, to Worceſter college. It was publiſhed and very ably tranſlated by P. Smyth, L.L.B. fellow of New College, large 8vo. 1790."

† "Dimenſions.—72 feet by 42, and 40 high."

‡ "Murphy's Batallah, pref. p. 16."

‖ "Dimenſions.—The ſpire of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, is 234 feet high; and that of St. Mary le Bow exhibits the five orders in different parts, and is 225 feet high. At St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, the ſpire reſts upon the interſection of two arches."

been

been multiplied to exuberance, and that no ſtyle has been adhered to in particular. Conſidered as ſtreet architecture, the whole wants ſolidity, and the application of the plaſter to imitate ſtone has certainly failed.

"Palladio, who invented, and ſo happily adopted it in the palaces which he built at Vicenza, had the advantage of climate, and two centuries expoſure to the air has done it but little detriment. But in England, and in a great city, this ſubſtitution had to reſiſt the effects of an atmoſphere perpetually charged with damps and the ſmoke of ſea-coal.

"At Roehampton, Sir William Chambers built a villa for Lord Befborough, in which the portico is ſingularly correct and elegant; and a ſuperb manſion for Lord Abercorn at Dudingſtone near Edinburgh. By theſe he would have eſtabliſhed his fame, had he not deſigned and undertaken Somerſet Houſe, one of the moſt magnificent of our public buildings. In the conſtruction and diſtribution of the ſubterraneous rooms he has diſplayed an admirable ſkill; and as public accommodation was chiefly to be conſulted, few will deny that end to have been completely anſwered. In point of architectural merit ſome deficiencies may be obſerved. Had the front retired from the ſtreet, and the antique altars and urns been totally omitted, or, at leaſt, more ſparingly placed above the cornices as finiſhing ornaments, there had been more dignity. Of the grandeur and true effect of the front above the Thames, as it is ſtill unfiniſhed, we can judge only in part. It has long ſince eclipſed the Adelphi in that uncommonly rich architectural view between the bridges of Blackfriars and Weſtminſter.

"Another public building applied to a different purpoſe, but of conſiderable merit in its particular ſtyle, was built by Dance. Few priſons in Europe have a more appropriate plan and conſtruction than Newgate.

"At the Bank, much caprice appears to have been indulged. In the original building there is nothing remarkable; but the wings and corridore added by Sir Robert Taylor, would have better ſuited a lawn than a ſtreet. No foreigner, from the external elevation of the great magazine of national wealth, could poſſibly gueſs that ſuch was its deſtination. Mr. Soane's maſſive wall with horizontal ſtripes, inſtead of ruſtic work, and his gateway, finiſhed by ſarcophagi, inſtead of a pediment, would not much help him in his conjecture.

"The new buildings at Lincoln's Inn, as far as they are completed, add little to Sir R. Taylor's fame as an architect.

"For truly claſſical deſign, in which no ornament is applied, but from an antique example, the chapel of Greenwich Hoſpital, as reſtored by the Athenian Stuart, has no rival in England, I might almoſt add, in Italy. So pure a taſte and ſo characteriſtic a magnificence ſhould be conſulted and adopted in all eccleſiaſtical ſtructures, that may hereafter be erected upon the Grecian model.

"In external decoration Holland has ſhown a richneſs of fancy, although much leſs claſſical than that of Stuart. —The embelliſhments withinſide of Carleton Houſe and thoſe of Drury Lane theatre are very creditable proofs of his ſkill; but of the colonnade in Pall Mall the effect is puerile, for with all its pretenſions, it is merely a row of pillars, which are unneceſſary to any purpoſe, as they ſupport nothing. The houſes deſigned by him which front the Green Park have ornaments of too florid a ſtyle for ſtreet architecture.

"Without entering into a particular detail of thoſe architects and their works, who conſtitute the Engliſh ſchool, I cannot omit a few names and places, which will not decline a competition with thoſe of other nations of Europe, excepting only Italy. The domeſtic architecture both of France and Germany, even in the manſions of the higher nobility, is inferior to our own. Moſt of the German palaces which I have ſeen, are very large, very white, and very ugly. The Germans have but one idea of magnificence, which is magnitude; where they have attempted ornament in architecture, it is a mere curling up of ſmall and diſcordant parts multiplied to abſolute confuſion, and more capricious than the worſt examples of Borromini. Such may be obſerved in every capital of the German ſtates, and it is not uncandid to include thoſe of Schoenbrun and Belvidere near Vienna, in this remark." *P.* 156.

(To be continued.)

LXIV.

LXIV. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester.* By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth. Vol. III. Part I. Containing East Goscote Hundred.—Folio. pp. 598. 2l. 12s. 6d.—Large paper 3l. 13s. 6d. *Nichols.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Prattent, Basire, Longmate, Malcolm, Cary, &c.

1. *FRONTISPIECE.*
2. *Map of East Goscote Hundred.*
3. *Allexton Church, Portrait of Richard Blount, Seals, &c.*
4. *Asfordby Church, Town Cross, Arms, &c.*
5. *Ashby-Folvile Church, Monuments, &c.*
6. *Barkby Church, Hall, Monument, Arms, &c.*
7. *Barrow Church, Hospital, Bishop Beveridge, &c.*
8. 9. *Fossils, particularly some remarkable Fish found at Barrow, &c.*
10. *Mountsorell New Cross, Castle Hill, &c.*
11. *Mountsorell and Quorndon Churches.*
12. *Seals of the Smalley Family.*
13. *Mr. Farnham's House at Quorndon.*
14. *Quorndon Hall, Mr. Meynell's Hunting-seat.*
15. *Mr. Hyde's House at Quorndon.*
16. *Monuments of the Farnhams at Quorndon.*
17. *Woodhouse Church, School, Arms, &c.*
18. *Monuments and Arms at Woodhouse, &c.*
19. *An Augustine Eremite of Charley, and a Nun.*
20. *Two Cluniac Monks of Alderman's Haw.*
21. *Bardon Hall, and two Views of Markfield.*
22. *Three Views of Bredon Hill, Limekiln, &c.*
23. *Plan of Charnwood Forest, 1754.*
24. *Three Views in Charnwood Forest.*
25. ——— *Bradgate Park.*
26. *Four Views near Loughborough.*
27. *Ancient and modern Views of Beaumanor.*
28. *Portraits of Sir William and Lady Herrick.*
29. *Croyland Boundary Stone, &c.*
30. *Beby Church, and Monument of Villiers.*
31. *Belgrave, Burstall, Thurmaston Churches, &c.*
32. *Brokesby Church, Monument, and Arms.*
33. *Portrait and Monument of Sir Nat. Wrighte.*
34. *Cossington rectorial House, Seals, Arms, &c.*
35. *Cossington Church, Monuments, Arms, &c.*
36. *South Croxton and Great Dalby Churches.*
37. *Old Dalby Church, Monuments, Arms, &c.*
38. *Communion Plate at Nether Broughton.*
39. *Frisby Church, Monuments, &c.*
40. *Hoby, Hoton, and Humberstone Churches.*
41. *Hungerton Church, Monument of a Lady.*
42. *Bagrave Hall, and ancient sepulchral Reliques.*
43. *View of Quenby Hall.*
43.* *A smaller View, with a Ground Plan.*
44. *View of the Manor-house at Laund.*
45. *Portraits of Thomas and Gregory Cromwell.*
45.* *Another View of Laund, Chapel, Arms, &c.*
46. *Monuments, Arms, &c. in Laund Chapel.*
47. *Lodington Church, Arms, &c.*
48. *Loseby Church, Arms, &c.*
49. *Prestwould Hall.*
50. *Portrait of Sir Christopher Packe.*
51. *Prestwould Church and Monuments.*
52. *Three other Monuments at Prestwould.*
53. *Queneborow Church and Monuments.*
54. *Radcliffe Church.*
55. ——— *new Church, with Monument, &c.*
56. *Earl Ferrers's old Mansion-house at Rakedale.*

57.

57. *Rakedale Church, with the modern Houſe.*
58. *(Reſerved for the next Volume.)*
59. *Rereſby and Rotherby Churches.*
60. *Saxulby Church and Monuments.*
61. *Segrave and Sileby Churches.*
62. *Portrait of Robert Burton.*
63. *Skeffington Hall.*
64. ——— *Church and Hall.*
65. ———, *Monuments in the Church.*
66. *Syſton and Thruſſington Churches, &c.*
67. *Tilton Church and old Monuments.*
68. *Tugby and Eaſt Norton Churches, Arms, &c.*
69. *Portraits of Iſaac and Peter Oliver.*
70. *Twyford and Thorpe Sackvile Churches.*
71. *Walton and Wymeſwould Churches.*
72, 73. *Monuments of the Wingfield Family, from Letheringham, in Suffolk.*
74. *Monuments of the Naunton Family.*
75. *Monument of Sir Robert Naunton, from the original Braſs.*

EXTRACTS.

TILTON.——PORTRAITS OF THE DIGBY FAMILY—SIR KENELM AND LADY DIGBY.

"SOME portraits belonging to the former poſſeſſors ſtill keep a place in the houſe. In the parlour is a full-length of old Mr. Digby, father to the unhappy Sir Everard. He is repreſented in a cloſe black dreſs, a laced turnover ruff, and with lace at his wriſt; his hair black, his beard round, with one hand on his ſword.

"His lady, Mary, daughter of Francis Nele, Eſq. of Preſtwould and Keythorpe, in Leiceſterſhire, and widow to the Staffordſhire antiquary, Sampſon Erdeſwick. Her dreſs is black, pinked with red; has a high foretop adorned with jewels, a thin upright ruff, round kerchief, a farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

"Their ſon, the victim to bigotry, is here at full-length, in a black mantle and veſt, the ſleeves ſlaſhed, and pinked with white, large turnover, and turnups at his wriſts: one hand holds his gloves, the other is gracefully folded in his mantle.

"A remarkable portrait of a young man of large ſize, in a quilled ruff, white jacket, black cloak, purple hoſe, flowered belt, a bonnet with a white feather in it, flowered belt, with one hand on his ſword. Above him, in a tablet, is repreſented a lady, in a moſt ſupplicatory attitude, with a lute in one hand, and a purſe in the other, offering it to him. He ſtands by her, with averted look, one hand on his breaſt, and with an air which ſhows his rejection of her addreſſes, and horror at the infamy of mercenary love; and as if uttering to her the words inſcribed near to him, *his majora* *.

"This is a portrait of the famous Sir Kenelm, in his youthful days; that prodigy of learning, credulity, valour, and romance, whoſe merits, although mixed with many foibles, entirely obliterated every attention to the memory of his father's infamy. The circumſtance of the lady painted along with him is a ſtrong confirmation of the truth of the ſtory related by Lloyd, that an Italian prince, who was childleſs, earneſtly wiſhed that his princeſs might become a mother by Sir Kenelm, whom he eſteemed as a juſt model of perfection. It is probable that the princeſs would not have diſobeyed the commands of her lord; but whether the painting alludes to our knight's cruelty on this occaſion, or whether it might not deſcribe the adventure of the Spaniſh lady, recorded in an elegant old ballad, I will not pretend to determine.

"In the long room, above ſtairs, is the picture of his beloved wife Venetia-Anaſtaſia Stanley, in a Roman habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a ſerpent, the other is on a pair of white doves. She is painted at Windſor in the ſame emblematic manner, but in a different dreſs, and with accompaniments explanatory of the emblems. The doves ſhow her innocency; the ſerpent, which ſhe handles with impunity, ſhows her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times. We know not the particulars

* "'This portrait is inſcribed on the back John Digby; but, from the romantic circumſtance attending it, and the likeneſs to other pictures of Sir Kenelm, I cannot help ſuppoſing it to be his'."

culars of the ſtory. Lord Clarendon muſt allude to her exculpation of the charge, whatſoever it was, when he mentions her as 'a lady of 'extraordinary beauty, of as extra-'ordinary fame.' In the ſame picture is a Genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid proſtrate; and behind him is Calumny, with two faces, flung down, and bound; a beautiful compliment on her victory over Malevolence.—Her hair in this picture is light, and differs in colour from that in the other. I have heard, from a deſcendant of hers, that ſhe affected different hair-dreſſes, and different-coloured eye-brows, to ſee which beſt became her.

"Sir Kenelm was ſo enamoured with her beauty, that he was ſaid to have attempted to exalt her charms, and preſerve her health, by a variety of whimſical experiments; among others, that of feeding her with capons fed with the fleſh of vipers*; and that, to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new coſmetics. Probably ſhe fell a victim to theſe arts; for ſhe was found dead in bed May 1, 1633, in the 33d year of her age.

"Both the pictures are the performances of Vandyck. In this at Gothurſt are two of her ſons, of a boyiſh age, and in the dreſs of the times.

"Here are, beſides, two moſt beautiful buſts of the ſame lady in braſs; whether by Le Sœur or Fanelli, I am not certain. One is in the dreſs of the times: an elegant laced handkerchief falls over her ſhoulders, leaving her neck bare. Her hair is curled, braided, twiſted, and formed on the hind part of her head into a circle; beneath which fall elegant locks. On this buſt is inſcribed,

'Uxorem vivam amare voluptas; de-'functam, religio.'

"The other is *à l'antique*. The head is dreſſed in the ſame manner, only bound in a fillet: the drapery covers her breaſt; but ſo artificially, as not to deſtroy the elegancy of the form.

"I know of no perſons who are painted in greater variety of forms and places than this illuſtrious pair; poſſibly becauſe they were the fineſt ſubjects of the times. Mr. Walpole is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral moſt exquiſite miniatures of the lady, by Oliver, bought from the heirs of Boddrudan and Pembedw, at a very high price. The moſt valuable is one in a gold caſe, where ſhe is painted in company with her huſband. There is another, ſaid to be painted after ſhe was dead, and four others, in water-colours. The ſame gentleman is in poſſeſſion of a beautiful miniature of her mother, Lady Lucy Percy, purchaſed at the ſame time. She is dreſſed like a citizen's wife, and with dark hair." *Vol. iii. Part* i. *p.* 467.

KEYTHORPE.—BEAU WILSON AND MR. LAW.

"THE death of Mr. Edward Wilſon, one of his younger ſons (of Thomas Wilſon); in 1694, in a duel with Mr. Law, melancholy as it was at the time, proved eventually the ſource of conſiderable wealth to the family; and the ſtory is too intereſting to be ſuppreſſed.—'This Mr. Wilſon 'was the wonder of the time he lived 'in; from low circumſtances (or, ra-'ther, from the moderate fortune of 'a gentleman's younger ſon), he was, 'on a ſudden, exalted to a very high 'pitch. For gay dreſs, a ſplendid 'equipage, and vaſt expenſe, he ex-'ceeded all the court. How he was 'ſupported few (very few indeed) truly 'knew; and thoſe who have under-'taken to account for it have only 'done it from the darkneſs and uncer-'tainty of conjecture. But, in the 'midſt of gaiety, he fell by the hand 'of the then private Mr. Law, and 'not very fairly neither†.' The particulars are thus related:

"'In London, Mr. Law's ſuperior 'beauty of perſon; ready wit, and en-'gaging manner, aſſiſted by proper 'commendations, and aided by that 'propenſity to deep play for which he 'was always noted, procured him ad-'miſſion into ſome of the firſt circles,

* "'I am told, that the great ſnail, or *Pomatia* (Brit. Zool. Vol. IV. 'No. 128), is found in the neighbouring woods, which is its moſt ſouthern 'reſidence in this iſland. It is of exotic origin. Tradition ſays, it was in-'troduced by Sir Kenelm, as a medicine for the uſe of his lady'."

† "London Journal, Dec. 3, 1721."

'and particularly attracted the attention of the ladies, among whom he 'had the reputation of being extremely fortunate. This ſucceſs in affairs 'of gallantry was, however, attended 'with very diſagreeable conſequences, 'involving him in an unhappy quarrel 'with Mr. Wilſon, a gentleman renowned for a ſimilar pre-eminence in 'perſonal endowments, which produced a hoſtile meeting between the 'parties. In this encounter Mr. Law 'had the good fortune to come off 'conqueror, laying his antagoniſt dead 'upon the ſpot where they fought*.'

"For this offence, Mr. Law was tried at the Old Bailey; ſentence of death was paſſed on him April 20, 1694; and in the proceedings publiſhed by authority the ſtatement is thus given†:

"'John Law, of St. Giles's in the 'Fields, gent. was arraigned upon an 'indictment of murder, for killing 'Edward Wilſon, gent. commonly 'called Beau Wilſon; a perſon which, 'by the common report of fame, kept 'a coach and ſix horſes, maintained 'his family in great ſplendour and 'grandeur; being full of money, no 'one complaining of his being their 'debtor; yet from whence, or by 'what hand, he had the effects which 'caused him to appear in ſo great an 'equipage, is hard to be determined. 'The matter of fact was this. There 'was ſome difference happened to ariſe 'between Mr. Law and the deceaſed 'concerning a woman, one Mrs. Lawrence, who was acquainted with Mr. 'Law; upon which, on the 9th of 'April inſtant, they met in Bloomſbury Square, and there fought a 'duel, in which Mr. Wilſon was 'killed. It was made appear alſo that 'they had met ſeveral times before, 'but had not opportunity to fight; beſides, that there were ſeveral letters 'ſent by Mr. Law, or given to Mr. 'Wilſon by him; which letters were 'very full of invectives, and cautions 'to Mr. Wilſon to beware, for there 'was a deſign of evil againſt him; 'and there were two letters ſent by 'Mr. Wilſon, one to Mr. Law, and 'the other to Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. 'Wilſon's man, one Mr. Smith, ſwore 'that Mr. Law came to his maſter's 'houſe a little before the fact was 'done, and drank a pint of ſack in 'the parlour; after which, he heard 'his maſter ſay, that he was much 'ſurpriſed with ſomething that Mr. 'Law had told him. One Captain 'Wightman, a perſon of good information, gave account of the 'whole matter, and ſaid, that he was 'a familiar friend of Mr. Wilſon; 'and was with him and Mr. Law at 'the Fountain Tavern in the Strand; 'and after they had ſtaid a little 'while there, Mr. Law went away. 'After which, Mr. Wilſon and Captain Wightman took coach, and 'were driven towards Bloomſbury; 'whereupon Mr. Wilſon ſtepped out 'of the coach into the ſquare, where 'Mr. Law met him; and, before 'they came near together, Mr Wilſon drew his ſword, and ſtood upon 'his guard. Upon which, Mr. Law 'immediately drew his ſword, and 'they both paſſed together, making 'but one paſs, by which Mr. Wilſon received a mortal wound on the 'lower part of the ſtomach, of the 'depth of two inches, of which he 'inſtantly died.

"'This was the ſum of the evidence 'for the king. The letters were read 'in court, which were full of aggravations on both parts, without 'any name ſubſcribed to them. There 'were other witneſſes that ſaw the duel 'fought; who all agreed in their depoſitions, that they drew their ſwords, 'and paſſed at each other, and preſently Mr. Wilſon was killed. Mr. 'Law, in his defence, declared, that 'Mr. Wilſon and he had been together ſeveral times before the duel 'was fought; and never any quarrel 'was betwixt them till they met at the 'Fountain Tavern, which was occaſioned

* "'The particular occaſion of the quarrel is variouſly ſtated; ſome ſay 'that it aroſe from the preference ſhown to Mr. Law by Miſs Elizabeth Villiers, ſiſter of the firſt Earl of Jerſey (afterwards Counteſs of Orkney), a 'lady whoſe wit and accompliſhments, though unaccompanied with perſonal 'charms, had power to make an impreſſion in the cold breaſt of King William III.' Wood's Hiſtory of Cramond, 1794, p. 164."

† "From the Proceedings of the King and Queen's Commiſſioners at the Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey; being the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of April 1694, and in the 6th year of their Majeſties reign."

'ſioned about the letters; and that 'his meeting with Mr. Wilſon in 'Bloomſbury was merely an acci-'dental thing; Mr. Wilſon drawing 'his ſword upon him firſt, upon which 'he was forced to ſtand in his own de-'fence. That the misfortune did 'ariſe only from a ſudden heat of paſ-'ſion, and not from any prepenſe ma-'lice.

" 'The court acquainted the jury, 'that if they found that Mr. Law and 'Mr. Wilſon did make an agreement 'to fight, though Mr. Wilſon drew 'firſt, that Mr. Law killed him, he 'was (by the conſtruction of the 'law) guilty of murder; for, if two 'men ſuddenly quarrel, and one kill 'the other, this would be but man-'ſlaughter: but this caſe ſeemed to 'be otherwiſe; for this was a continual 'quarrel, carried on betwixt them for 'ſome time before; therefore muſt 'be accounted a malicious quarrel, and 'a deſign of murder in the perſon 'that killed the other; likewiſe that it 'was ſo in all caſes.

" 'The trial laſted long; and the 'priſoner had perſons of good quality 'who gave a fair account of his life in 'general, and that he was not given 'to quarrelling, nor a perſon of an ill 'behaviour.

" 'The jury, having conſidered of 'a verdict very ſeriouſly, found that 'Mr. Law was guilty of murder.'— It appears, however, that he received a pardon from the crown, but that he was detained in priſon, on an appeal from the relations of Mr. Wilſon; whence, in about eight months, he found means to make his eſcape; on which occaſion the following advertiſement was publiſhed in the London Gazette of Jan. 3—7, 1694–5:

" 'Captain J. Law, aged 26, a 'Scotchman, lately a priſoner in the 'King's Bench for murder, a black 'lean man, about ſix feet high, large 'pock-holes in his face, big high noſe, 'ſpeech broad and loud, had made 'his eſcape from the ſaid priſon. Who-'ever ſecures him ſo as to be delivered 'in the ſaid priſon, ſhall have 50*l.* 'paid immediately by the marſhal of 'the ſaid King's Bench.'

"This advertiſement proved ineffectual, Mr. Law getting clear off; and it was probably about this time that he firſt viſited the continent. The deſcription indeed conveying no favourable idea of his perſon, and differing from his real portrait, ſeems to have been drawn up to facilitate his eſcape." *Vol* iii. *Part* i. *p.* 487.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

ARCHÆOLOGIA; or, miſcellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. XIII. 4to. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Sold by the Society of Antiquaries.—*White.*

EDUCATION.

The Elements of a polite Education, carefully ſelected from Lord Cheſterfield's Letters to his Son. By G. GREGORY, D. D. 12mo.—4*s.* 6*d.* *Phillips.*

GARDENING.

An Eſſay upon Gardening, containing a Catalogue of exotic Plants for the Stoves and Greenhouſes of the Britiſh Gardens. By R. STEELE. 4to. 18*s.* *Hurſt.*

HISTORY.

Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, and Shipwreck on the Coaſt of Scotland, of J. J. Job Aimé: written by HIMSELF. With Obſervations on the preſent State of that Colony and of the Negroes, and an Account of the Situation of the deported Perſons at the Time of his Eſcape. 8vo. 5*s.* *Wright.*

Narrative of the ſingular Adventures and Captivity of Mr. Thomas Barry among the Monſipi Indians, in the unexplored Regions of North America, during the Years 1797, 1798, 1799: including the Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of that Tribe. Alſo, a particular Account of his Eſcape, accompanied by an Indian Female; the extraordinary Hardſhips they encountered, and their ſafe Arrival in London. Written by HIMSELF.—12mo. 1*s.* *Neil, Hurſt.*

LANGUAGE.

An Anglo-German Praxis; being a Courſe of Exerciſes, familiar Phraſes, Dialogues, &c. to facilitate the Acquiſition of the German Language to the Engliſh Scholar. By the Rev. Dr. RENDER, Author of "the Practical German Grammar." 8vo. 6s. bound. *Symonds.*

The Art of teaching the Orthography, Accent, and Pronunciation of the Engliſh Language by Imitation. By J. ROBINSON. 12mo. 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

An entirely new Method of learning French, particularly adapted to the Engliſh Nation. By J. GUISY. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *De Boffe.*

LAW.

The Bankrupt Laws; containing a compendious Syſtem of that Branch of Law, including the modern Determinations thereon; with a new Abridgment and Arrangement of the Statutes, under proper Heads, Precedents and Proceedings under the Commiſſion, &c. To which are now added, ſeveral late Orders of Lord Chancellor Loughborough, regulating the iſſuing, ſuperſeding, and proſecuting of Commiſſions of Bankruptcy. A new Edition, with conſiderable Additions. By WILLIAM COOKE, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Brooke and Rider.*

A correct Abſtract of the new Income Act. 8vo. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

MISCELLANIES.

Obſervations upon the Introduction to the third Part of Copies of Original Letters from the French Army in Egypt. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

The Rational Brutes; or, Talking Animals. By M. PELHAM. 12mo. 1s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

The complete Britiſh Cook: being a Collection of the moſt valuable Receipts for rendering the whole Art of Cookery plain and familiar to every Capacity. By MARY HOLLAND, profeſſed Cook. 12mo. 2s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

A compendious Set of Spirit Tables (chiefly recommended to Diſtillers, Spirit Dealers, &c. and all others in the Spirit Trade), for accurately aſcertaining the Strength of ſpirituous Liquors, by Weight or Meaſure, from 35° to 85° of Temperature; with a Variety of Examples illuſtrating their Uſe. By JOHN WILSON. 8vo. 5s. *Rivingtons.*

The Second Part of Tables of Intereſt at Five per Cent. from one hundred and one to one hundred and eighty-four Days: being a Continuation on the ſame Plan as the former Part. Alſo Tables of Intereſt at Five per Cent. from two to ten Years. To which are added, Tables for calculating Commiſſions on the Sales of Goods, or Banking Accounts, from one Eighth to Five per Cent. By JOSEPH KING, of Liverpool. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Fine Paper 9s. *Richardſon, Hurſt.*

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Juliana; or, the Affectionate Siſters. Written by the AUTHOR of "the Happy Family at Eaſon Houſe."—12mo. 2s. half bound. *Hurſt, Newbery.*

Jacqueline of Olzeburg; or, Final Retribution: a Romance of the twelfth Century. 12mo. 3s. 6d.—*Chapple.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Eſſays on the Venereal Diſeaſe and its concomitant Affections. Part the Second: containing additional Evidence, with critical and practical Remarks on the new ſaline antiſyphilitic Remedies; and an Anſwer to ſome Objections made againſt the former Part. By WILLIAM BLAIR, A.M. F.M.S. Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, &c. 8vo. 6s. (See M. Epitome, Vol. I. p. 277.) *Symonds, Johnſon.*

A practical Treatiſe on the different Fevers of the Weſt Indies, and their diagnoſtic Symptoms. By WILLIAM FOWLE, M. D. F.R.P.S. Licentiate of the London Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to the Forces. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

Obſervations on the Hiſtory and Cauſe of Aſthma; and a brief Review of "A practical Inquiry on diſordered Reſpiration:" in a Letter to Robert Bree, M. D. Author of that Work. By GEORGE LIPSCOMB, Surgeon at Birmingham. 8vo. 3s. *Johnſon.*

POETRY

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Harveſt: a Poem; containing ſome Obſervations eſpecially adapted to the preſent Seaſon. By MASON CHAMBERLIN, Author of a Poem, lately publiſhed, entitled, "Equanimity." Small 8vo. 6d. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

Poems. By W. R. WAKE. 12mo. 3s. *Booker.*

Epiſtle from the Marquis de la Fayette to General Waſhington. 8vo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*

Aphono and Ethina; including the Science of Ethics, founded on the Principles of univerſal Science: a Poem, in three Cantos. By GEORGE NASON. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Petrarchal Sonnets, and miſcellaneous Poems. By WILLIAM DIMOND, the Younger. 12mo. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Pindarics; or an Ode of Lamentation, addreſſed to Peter Pindar on his Nil Admirari, or a Smile at a Biſhop. 4to. 2s. *Wallis.*

Remarks on the Caſſandra of Lycophron: a Monody. By the Rev. H. MEEN, B. D. 8vo. 2s. *Rivingtons, Faulder.*

Reflection: an Elegy, occaſioned by a Viſit to Coſſey. Dedicated to Sir William Jerningham, Bart. With Colin, a Dirge. 4to. 1s. *Payne*, Norwich; *Weſt and Hughes*, London.

What a Blunder! a comic Opera, in three Acts: firſt performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, Aug. 14, 1800. By JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMAN, Author of "Abroad and at Home," "Votary of Wealth," &c. 8vo. 2s. *Miller.*

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Subſtance of the Speeches of Lord Mulgrave, in the Houſe of Lords, in Reply to the Speeches of Lord Auckland and the Biſhop of Rocheſter, on the Divorce Bill. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Wright.*

A Letter to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, and the other Members in Oppoſition, on the preſent State of Europe, the Reſtoration of the Houſe of Bourbon, and a Peace with the French Republic. By Count ZENOBIO. Tranſlated from the French. 8vo. 1s. *Ridgway.*

Strictures upon the political Parties in the City of Edinburgh; together with a Statement of authenticated Circumſtances and Facts, which merit the particular and immediate Attention both of the Honourable Magiſtrates and all the Inhabitants of that City. By a FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC. 8vo. 1s. *Ogle.*

Addreſs to the Public concerning political Opinions, and Plans lately adopted to promote Religion in Scotland, &c. &c. By ROBERT HALDANE. Edinburgh printed; *Ogle*, London.

An Addreſs to the Woollen Manufacturers of Great Britain, on the Subject of the propoſed Exportation of Britiſh Wool to Ireland, and ſuggeſting ſome Hints neceſſary to be adopted for the Intereſt of both Kingdoms. To which are added, ſome Obſervations, addreſſed to the Agricultural Society, on the Improvement of the Quality of Britiſh Wool. By ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of the Houſe of Williams, Ward, and Co. London. 8vo. 1s. *Debrett, Longman and Rees.*

Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition and increaſing the Comforts of the Poor. Vol. II. Part II. 12mo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

SERMONS AND CHARGES.

A Sermon preached before the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Deaneries of Hartſmere and Hoxne, in Suffolk; at the Viſitation holden at Eaſter, in the Year 1797, and of that of Southwark; in September 1799; and publiſhed by their Deſire. By the Rev. J. BRAND, A.M. Rector of the Pariſh of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, and Vicar of Wyckham Skeythe, in the County of Suffolk. 4to. 1s. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

A Sermon, preached at the Viſitation of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Ely; at Cambridge, June 12, 1799. By the Rev. JOHN HAGGIT, B. D. Fellow of Clare Hall, and Vicar of Madingly. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

Sermons on various Subjects and Occaſions. By ALEXANDER GRANT, D. D. Miniſter of the Engliſh Epiſcopal Church at Dundee. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. *Ginger, Hatchard.*

Thoughts on the Peculiarity of the preſent War: a Sermon, delivered at Caſtle Green Chapel, Briſtol, March

March 12, 1800. By the Rev. J. HEY. 8vo. 1s. *Mathews.*

A Sermon on the Duties incumbent on the Poor at this particular Criſis. By the Rev. F. SKURRAY, A. M. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

A Sermon, preached in Greenwich Church, on Sunday May 18, 1800, in conſequence of the atrocious Attempt made to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty. By A. BURNABY, D. D. 12mo. 2d. *Payne.*

A Sermon on the Death of the Right Hon. Earl and Viſcount Howe, preached in the Garriſon Chapel, Portſmouth, Auguſt 11, 1799. By the Rev. JOHN DAVIES. 4to.—*Mottley*, Portſmouth.

The Neceſſity of religious Education, proved by Arguments deduced from the ſcriptural Doctrine of the Corruption of human Nature; with an Inquiry into the true Meaning of St. Peter's Poſition, that "Charity ſhall cover the Multitude of Sins." A Sermon, preached on Sunday, December 22, 1799, at the Pariſh Church of St. Paul, for the Benefit of the Charity Schools eſtabliſhed in the City of Exeter. With a Variety of Notes and Illuſtrations. By JONAS DENNIS, S. C. L. &c. 4to. 2s. *Rivingtons.*

A Sermon, preached before John Sayer, Eſq. Commiſſary for the Parts of Surrey and the Clergy of the Deaneries of Southwark and Ewell, in Surrey, at the annual Viſitation, holden at Kingſton upon Thames, on the 29th of May 1800; and publiſhed by their Deſire. By WILLIAM FOSTER, D. D. Fellow of Eton College, Vicar of Kew and Peterſham, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty. 4to. 2s. *Payne.*

Scepticiſm not ſeparable from Immorality: illuſtrated in the Inſtances of Hume and Gibbon. A Sermon, preached in the Church of All Saints, Northampton, at the Viſitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of the Dioceſe of Peterborough, on the 8th of May 1799. By CHRISTOPHER HUNTER, B. D. &c. 8vo. 1s. *Nicol.*

A Sermon, preached at Sittingbourn, on Wedneſday, June 13, 1800, at the Viſitation of the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and publiſhed by his Grace's Command. By the Rev. JEREMIAH JACKSON, M. A. Vicar of Oſpringe. 8vo. 1s. *Simmons*, Canterbury; *Johnſon*, London.

A Sermon on the Origin of Government, and the Excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution; preached at the Aſſizes holden for the County of Southampton, on the 5th of March 1800, before Sir Soulden Lawrence, Knight, and Arthur Palmer, Eſq. By DANIEL LANCASTER, A. B. &c. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Church of Almonbury, in the Weſt Riding of the County of York, May 16, 1799, at the Conſtitution and Dedication of the All-Mann's Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons. By the Rev. RICHARD MUNKHOUSE, D.D. 8vo. 1s. *Hurſt.*

A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of Northleach, Gloſterſhire, at the Viſitation of the Worſhipful and Reverend James Webſter, L. L. B. Archdeacon of Gloſter; and publiſhed at his Requeſt, and that of ſeveral of the Clergy preſent. By the Rev. J. HARE, A. M. Rector of Coln St Denys, Gloſter, and Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

Anecdotes of Methodiſm. To which is added, a Sermon on the Conduct that becomes a Clergyman. By the Rev. R. POLWHELE, Vicar of Manaccan, Cornwall. 12mo. 2s.—*Cadell and Davies.*

Oration, delivered at the Funeral Obſequies of the Pontiff Pius VI. October 31, 1799, before the moſt Eminent and Reverend Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in the Patriarchal Baſilica, Venice. By CÆSAR BRANCADORO, Lord Archbiſhop of Niſibis, and Secretary of the Sacred Congregation. To which is annexed, the Addreſs of our Holy Father Pope Pius VII. delivered in a ſecret Conſiſtory, March 28, 1800, at Venice, in the Monaſtery of St. George. Tranſlated from the Latin Original. By WILLIAM HENRY COOMBES. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

A Charge, delivered at the Viſitation of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the Dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, in May 1800, and publiſhed by Deſire of the Clergy. By JOHN CHAPPEL WOODHOUSE, M. A. Archdeacon and Canon Reſidentiary of Lichfield. 8vo. 1s. Lichfield printed; *Longman and Rees.*

Funeral Conſolations: being the Subſtance of an Addreſs delivered in the Jeruſalem

Jeruſalem Chapel, in Birmingham, on the Occaſion of the Death of Mr. Abraham Perkins. By HENRY BARRY PEACOCK, Miniſter of the above-mentioned Chapel. 8vo. 6d. *Belcher and Pearſon*, Birmingham; *Clarke*, Manchester.

Economy illuſtrated and recommended; and a Caution againſt modern Infidelity: in two Sermons, preached at the Meeting Houſe in the Old Jewry, and printed by particular Requeſt. By ABRAHAM REES, D. D. F. R. S. 8vo. 1s. *Robinſons.*

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt to illuſtrate ſome of the Prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament. By THOMAS ZOUCH, M. A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Wakefield printed; *Payne*, *Hurſt*, London.

Reflections concerning religious Diviſions. Affectionately addreſſed to the People of England. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

The Anti-Calviniſt; or two plain Diſcourſes on Redemption and Faith. By ROBERT FELLOWES, A. B. Oxon. 12mo. 1s. Common Paper 6d. Warwick printed; *White*, London.

The Goſpel its own Witneſs; or, the holy Nature and divine Harmony of the Chriſtian Religion, contraſted with the Immorality and Abſurdity of Deiſm. By ANDREW FULLER. 8vo. 5s. *Button.*

A ſerious Call to a devout and holy Life, abridged from the original Work of the Rev. WILLIAM LAW, A. M. 12mo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

A brief View of the Neceſſity and Truth of the Chriſtian Revelation. By T. H. HORNE. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Sael.*

The Creed of the new Church; as read in the Jeruſalem Chapel, in Birmingham. With ſcriptural Illuſtrations 12mo. 1d. Birmingham, printed by *Belcher.*

A Manual of practical and experimental Precepts, on the moſt uſeful religious Subjects. By HENRY BARRY PEACOCK, Miniſter of the Jeruſalem Chapel, Birmingham. 12mo. 1s. Birmingham, printed by *Belcher.*

A Letter to the Societies of the Lord's New Church, in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Briſtol, Liverpool, Blackburn, Bolton, Whitefield, Kigbley, Hull, Cheſter, Stroud, Oldham, Waſherlane, Margate, &c. &c. on the Subject of the theological Writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg; containing an Abſtract of what has been written on their Character and Evidence. By HENRY BARRY PEACOCK, Miniſter of the Jeruſalem Chapel, in Birmingham 12mo. 2d. Birmingham, printed by *Belcher.*

A ſummary View of the eſſential Doctrines of the Chriſtian Faith: in a Series of Extracts, taken from the theological Writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg. With elucidatory Notes. By a MINISTER of the New Church. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Birmingham, printed by *Belcher.*

A Defence of Scripture Doctrines, as underſtood by the Church of England. By the Rev. J. GRAHAM. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Matthews.*

An Eſſay, tending to prove that Chriſtianity has promoted the Happineſs of Man, as an intellectual, moral, and ſocial Being. 8vo. 2s. *Matthews.*

The Liturgy of the Church of England explained and vindicated. By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A. B. 8vo. 1s. *Matthews.*

Prayers for Families, conſiſting of a Form, ſhort, but comprehenſive, for the Morning and Evening of every Day in the Week. Selected by E. PEARSON, B. D. 8vo. 3s. *Rivingtons.*

The Duty of Churchwardens reſpecting the Church. By JOHN NAPLETON, D. D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Hereford. 12mo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

A Letter to three converted Jews, lately baptized and confirmed in the Church of England. By the Rev. WILLIAM JONES, M. A. F. R. S. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

TOPOGRAPHY.

Ambulator: or a Pocket Companion in a Tour round London, within the Circuit of twenty-five Miles: deſcribing whatever is moſt remarkable for Antiquity, Grandeur, Elegance, or rural Beauty: including new Catalogues of Pictures; and illuſtrated by hiſtorical and biographical Obſervations. To which are prefixed, a conciſe Deſcription of the Metropolis, and a Map of the Country deſcribed. Ninth Edition, augmented and improved. 12mo. 4s. 6d. *Scatcherd.*

PRINTS.

PRINTS.

Two Views of King Edward's Chapel and Wakefield Bridge. CAWTHORN del. BYRNE sc. 1l. 1s. *Jeffryes.*

The Foreſt. Painted by Sir GEORGE BEAUMONT, Bart. Engraved by BROWNE. Size 20 in. by 16. 10s. 6d. Proofs 15s. *Browne.*

A Collection of fifty Views on the Banks of the Rhine, beginning at Spyer, and continuing in a picturesque Voyage to Duſſeldorf, from original Drawings. By L. JANSCHA, Profeſſor of the Imperial and Royal Academy. Etched by ZIEGLER, coloured. Size 17 by 11 in. With Deſcriptions. 18l. *Boydell.*

Portrait of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. HOPPNER p. J. R. SMITH ſc. Mez. 6s. Proofs 12s. *Atkinſon.*

Portrait of Lord Grenville. HOPPNER p. REYNOLDS fc. Mez. 1l. 1s. *Jeffryes.*

A Plan of the Taking of El-Ariſh, on the Coaſt of Egypt; being the laſt Situation of the French in that Quarter. Drawn by THOS. SMITH, a Volunteer from the Le Tigre, and Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Douglas, who commanded a Detachment of the Army of the Grand Vizier, aſſiſted by a Party of Marines from his Majeſty's Ships, &c. 1s. 6d. coloured. *Laurie and Whittle.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

A Series of Views on the River Tay, from Drawings by ROBERT CARLILF. Size 15 by 9 inches. To be compriſd in four Nos. at one Guinea each. No. I. will contain Perth, from the South; the ancient Palace of Scone; the Hill of Kinnoul; the Craig of Kinnoul; and to be illuſtrated by an hiſtorical and deſcriptive Account of the adjacent Country, from Loch Tay to the Ocean. Subſcribers' Names received by *Morriſon*, Perth; and *Vernor and Hood*, and *Clarke*, New Bond Street, London.

A Journey from London to Dover, and to the Land's End. By the late THOMAS PENNANT, Eſq. 2 vols. royal 4to. With Plates. To be publiſhed by *E. Harding*, Pall Mall.

A Collection of Fruits from the Weſt Indies. Drawn and coloured from Nature, on nine Plates, Folio. With Deſcriptions, by Miſs BYAM, late of Antigua. Price to Subſcribers 3l. 3s. *Booth.*

NEW FRENCH BOOKS IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Hiſtoire de Ruſſie, par Leveſque, augmentée par l'Auteur, et conduite juſqu'à la Fin du Regne de Catherine II, Hamhourg, 1800. 8 vols. 8vo. 3l. 13s. 6d.

L'Homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques Françoiſes. Par DELILLE. Baſle, 1800. 8vo. Plates. 14s.—Common Paper 7s.

Ditto. 12mo. Fine Paper. Plates 14s. Second fine 10s. Common 4s. Second common 2s. 6d.

Ditto. 18mo. Fine Paper. Plates. 16s. Second fine 11s. Common 3s. 6d.

Les Mercs Rivales, ou la Calomnie. Par Madame DE GENLIS. Avec Fig. 3 tom. 8vo. 18s.

PRINTED FOR AND SOLD BY DULAU AND CO. SOHO SQUARE, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

A ſplendid Edition of Virgil. Printed by Benſley, with Types caſt on Purpoſe. Adorned with 15 Plates, engraved by Bartolozzi, Sharp, Fittler, Neagle. 2 vols. large 8vo. 3l. 3s. Small Paper 1l. 12s. 6d.

BOOKS IMPORTED.

Principes Phyſico-Chimiques. Par BRISSON. 8vo. Fig.

Voyage de Vingt-quatre Heures, Roman nouveau. 12mo. Fig. 3s.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Salamandres de France, précédée d'un Tableau méthodique des autres Reptiles indigénes. Par LA TREILLE. 8vo. Fig.

L'Homme Inviſible. 2 vols. 5s.

Mon Oncle Thomas. Par PIGAULT LE BRUN. 4 vols. 12s.

Céleſtine, ou les Epoux ſans l'être. Nouv. Edit. corrigée par L'AUTEUR.

Le Conſcript, ou les Billets de Logement. Par LE MAIRE. 12mo. Fig. 3s.

Le Comte d'A***, ou les Aventures d'un Jeune Voyageur, ſorti de la Cour de France en 1789. 2 vols. 6s.

Nouveau Faublas. 4 vols.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For SEPTEMBER 1800.

LXV. *Iconographia Scotica;* or Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of Scotland, engraved from the moſt authentic Paintings, &c. With their Lives, compiled from the Works of the beſt informed and modern Writers extant, manuſcript as well as printed, containing many curious biographical Anecdotes and Particulars, never before publiſhed; the whole authenticated with Notes, References, and Obſervations. By JOHN SMITH, of the Inner Temple. Royal 8vo. (not paged.) 1l. 6s. Large Paper 1l. 16s. *Wilkinſon*, Cornhill.

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Trotter, Ryley, Birrell, &c.

1. *JAMES IV. King of Scotland.*
2. *George Innes.*
3. **David Beaton, Cardinal.*
4. **John Knox, the Reformer.*
5. **John Knox, the Younger.*
6. *Mary Queen of Scotland.*
7. **John Maitland of Lethington, Lord Thirleſtane, Lord High Chancellor.*
8. *George Earl Marechal.*
9. *James Erſkine Earl of Buchan, 1615.*
10—11. *Monument of Sir Robert Ayton, in Weſtminſter Abbey (two Plates).*
12. **Arthur* † *Johnſton, M. D.*
13. *Sir Robert Gordon, of Straloch.*
14. **John Stewart Earl of Traquair, Treaſurer.*
15. **Sir John Gilmore, Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.*
16. *Robert Traill, Miniſter of Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh.*
17. *David Erſkine, ſecond Lord Cardroſs, 1636.*
18. *John Hamilton, ſecond Lord Belhaven.*
19. **Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun.*
20. **John Arbuthnott, M. D.*
21. **Colin Maclaurin, Math. Prof.*

CONTENTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL Accounts of Perſonages, marked with an Aſteriſk, in the above Liſt.

EXTRACTS.

CARDINAL BEATON.

"THIS prelate was no ſooner promoted to the ſee of Saint Andrew's, than, in order to teſtify his zeal to the Roman Catholics, and his benefactor, Pope Paul the Third, he made it his buſineſs to perſecute and cruſh thoſe of the Proteſtant religion in Scotland, and no man among the Scotch clergy was more ready to employ thoſe admirable and convincing arguments, *fire and ſword*, in defence of Popery, than David Beaton.

"The reformers were perſecuted with all the cruelty with which ſuperſtition

† By miſtake inſcribed John.

inſpires a barbarous people; many were condemned to undergo that dreadful death which the church has appointed for the puniſhment of her enemies; but they ſuffered with a ſpirit ſo nearly reſembling the patience and fortitude of the primitive martyrs, that more were converted than terrified at ſuch ſpectacles.

"About the end of the month of February 1539, five Proteſtants were committed to the flames, and nine recanted, but ſome made their eſcape out of priſon, among whom was the celebrated George Buchanan, the Scottiſh hiſtorian: and it cannot be gueſſed to what lengths the furious Cardinal might afterwards have proceeded in this bloody buſineſs, as the whole was left to his management, if the king's demiſe had not put a ſtop to his cruel proceedings; for it is ſaid, he had preſented to the king a liſt of three hundred and ſixty perſons, ſuſpected of Proteſtancy, many of whom were the prime nobility, and moſt conſiderable perſons in the kingdom.

"Cardinal Beaton, who had long been conſidered as prime miniſter, claimed the office and dignity of regent during the minority of the late king's daughter and ſucceſſor, Princeſs Mary, ſo famous for her beauty, and her misfortunes, in the reign of our Queen Elizabeth; and in ſupport of his pretenſions, he produced a will, which he himſelf had forged in the name of the late king, and, without any other right, inſtantly aſſumed the title of regent; the Cardinal had enjoyed power too long, and had exerciſed it with too much ſeverity, to be a favourite with the nation; the public voice was againſt him, the pretended will was ſet aſide, and the Earl of Arran was declared ſole regent of the kingdom, during the minority of the Queen; and Beaton was not only mortified, by being thus excluded from the government, but he was alſo ſeized and ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Blackneſs; but, as ſome ſay, without authority.

"Cardinal Beaton had found means to get out of his confinement, by offering the Lord Seaton, in whoſe cuſtody he was, a conſiderable gratification, and his conſtant friendſhip, if he would permit him to go to Saint Andrews, which Seaton accordingly agreed to; he had ever been ſtrongly attached to France, and of courſe an enemy to England; he complained loudly that Arran the regent had betrayed the kingdom to its moſt inveterate enemies, and ſacrificed its honour to his own ambition; he lamented to ſee an ancient country conſenting to its own ſlavery, and deſcending into the ignominious ſtation of a dependent province; and, in one hour, the weakneſs and treachery of a ſingle man ſurrendering every thing, for which the Scottiſh nation had ſtruggled and fought during ſo many ages. Theſe remonſtrances of Beaton had the greateſt effect upon the Scots; and the nobility, notwithſtanding the ſhare they had in diſgracing the Cardinal, were now ready to applaud and to ſecond him, as the defender of the honour and liberty of his country.

"The Cardinal was made lord privy ſeal in the year 1542. Doctor Towers ſays, this promotion was ſo early as the year 1528, but in this he ſeems miſtaken; Mr. Beatſon ſeems more correct in fixing it, as we have recorded it.

"Towards the cloſe of the year 1545, the Cardinal went, in a pompous manner, to viſit his dioceſe, attended by the regent, and other officers of ſtate, prelates, and many perſons of diſtinction; when he came to Perth, ſeveral perſons were there tried before him for Proteſtancy, being indicted particularly for violating an act of Parliament, by which the people were forbid to argue or diſpute concerning the ſenſe of the holy ſcriptures; they were ſoon found guilty, of whom ſix men were hanged, and one woman drowned; ſeveral burgeſſes were baniſhed; the Lord Ruthven, provoſt of Perth, was removed from his office, as a favourer of Proteſtancy: and the Cardinal cauſed John Rogers, a black friar, who had preached the reformed doctrines in Angus and Mearns, to be murdered in priſon at Saint Andrews.

"After the above perſons were put to death at Perth, the Cardinal and his party applied themſelves to the overthrow of all the reformed univerſally: they went to Dundee; and, as themſelves gave out, it was to puniſh ſuch as read the *New* Teſtament; for, in thoſe days, that was counted a moſt grievous ſin; and ſuch was the blindneſs of thoſe times, that ſome of the prieſts, being offended at the novelty of the title, did contend, that book was lately written by Martin Luther, and

and therefore they desired only the Old.

"The Cardinal having thus established his authority as much as ever, he resolved to begin where he left off, in prosecuting those of the reformed religion. From Perth the Cardinal went to Angus and the Mearns, at which places he likewise made a vigorous inquisition, and then returned to Edinburgh, where, at the Black Friars, was held a provincial assembly of the clergy, but their proceedings no where appear. However, it is certain, that the Cardinal was now very active, in bringing to the stake George Wiseheart *, one of the most eminent persons of the Protestant party; he proceeded to try him upon eighteen articles, though he appealed, as being the regent's prisoner, to a temporal judicature; but he condemned him as an obstinate heretic, and caused him to be burnt at Saint Andrews, forbidding all persons to pray for him, under pain of incurring the severest censures of the church.

"These rigorous proceedings and oppressions of the Cardinal, drew on him a general hatred and detestation, and so incensed those who favoured the reformation, that they resolved to murder him. His assassination had been in some measure predicted by Wiseheart, for he concluded his dying speech, at his execution, in these remarkable words: 'He who now so 'proudly looks down upon me, from 'yonder lofty palace,' pointing to the Cardinal, 'and feeds his eyes with my 'torments, shall ere long be hung out 'at that window, and be as ignominiously thrown down, as he now 'proudly lolls at his ease.' This prediction of Wiseheart, concerning Cardinal Beaton, which is related by Buchanan, in his History of Scotland, as also by Archbishop Spotswood, and others, has been doubted by some later writers: however this may be, it is certain, that the death of Wiseheart did, in the end, prove fatal to the Cardinal himself, who had not used his power with moderation, equal to the prudence by which he attained it. Notwithstanding his great abilities, he had too many of the passions and prejudices of an angry leader of a faction, to govern a divided people with temper; his resentment against one part of the nobility, his insolence to the rest, his severity towards the reformers, and, above all, the barbarous and illegal execution of George Wiseheart, who foretold the Cardinal's downfall, as before observed, wore out the patience of a fierce age; and nothing but a bold hand was wanting to gratify the public wish, by his destruction.

"The Cardinal met with the reward of his cruelty, in the castle of Saint Andrews, for this nefarious deed. Private revenge, inflamed and sanctified by a false zeal for religion, quickly found a fit instrument in Norman Lesly, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes: the attempt was as bold, as it was successful. The Cardinal at that time, perhaps instigated by his fears, was adding new strength to the castle, and, in the opinion of the age, rendering it impregnable. Sixteen persons undertook to surprise it; they entered the gates, which were left open by the workmen, early in the morning, turned out his retinue without confusion, and forced open the door of the Cardinal's apartment, which he had barricaded on the first alarm; the conspirators found him seated in his chair; they transfixed him with their swords, and he expired crying, 'I am a priest: fie, fie, all is 'gone!'

"The Cardinal having notice of his assassination, treated it with great contempt, saying, 'Tush, a fig for the 'fools, a button for the bragging of 'heretics! Is not the Lord Governor

* "The reader will not find the name of Wiseheart, either in Buchanan's Latin History of Scotland, or in Monsieur de Thoyras's French History of England; the former historian describes him by the name of Sophocardium, Buch. Rer. Scot. Hist. xv. 32, quarto edit. Ruddiman, 1725. This editor has added an explanation of the proper names that occur in George Buchanan's History of the Affairs of Scotland; among which he speaks of Sophocardius thus; 'Buchanan fabricated this surname himself, from σόφος and καρδία, that is, *wise as* 'heart; but it is a bad derivation, for this is not the true etymology of that surname; in as much as it is of French origin, for what we call Witsehart or 'Wishart, they call Guiscard.' The French historian describes Wisehart by the name of Sephocard. See Rap. Hist. Engl. Fr. quarto, v. 459. Hague edit, 1724, and Sephocard, in the index to the tenth volume of that work."

'mine? witneſs his eldeſt ſon with me, 'as a pledge. Have not I the Queen 'at my devotion? Is not France my 'friend? What danger ſhould I fear?'

"The conſpirators, without noiſe, or tumult, or violence of any other perſon, delivered their country, though by a moſt unjuſtifiable action, from an ambitious man, whoſe pride was inſupportable to the nobles, as his cruelty and cunning were great checks to the reformation; his death was fatal to the Catholic religion, and to the French intereſt, in Scotland."

FLETCHER, OF SALTOUN.

"ANDREW Fletcher, the ſubject of my preſent inquiry, was born in M.DCL.III. one of the years in the arch rebel and traitor Oliver Cromwell's protectorate. Fletcher was but in his early youth, when he had the misfortune to loſe his father, by whom he was deſtined, on his death-bed, to the care of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then rector of the pariſh of Saltoun, afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, well known by his political zeal and intereſting writings. From Burnet he received, as might have been expected, a very pious and learned education, and was ſtrongly *imbued* with erudition and principles of a free government, which were congenial to him, as well as to the reſt of the family of Fletcher, and eſpouſed by his mother, and by thoſe who had with her the charge of his nurture.

"When he had completed his courſe of elementary ſtudies in Scotland, under the care of his excellent preceptor, he was ſent to travel on the Continent; he was from his infancy, of a very fiery and uncontrollable temper; but his diſpoſition was noble and generous. He became firſt known as a public ſpeaker, and a man of political energy, from his being one of the commiſſioners in the Scotch Parliament, for the ſhire of Eaſt Lothian, when the Duke of York (afterwards king, by the title of James the Second) was lord high commiſſioner, connecting himſelf with the Earl of Argyle, in oppoſition to the Duke of Lauderdale's adminiſtration, and the arbitrary deſigns of the court; which obliged him to retire, firſt into England, to conſult with Doctor Burnet, and afterwards, by his advice, into Holland. He was ſummoned to appear before the lords of the council at Edinburgh, which he not thinking it prudent for him to do, he was outlawed, and his eſtate confiſcated.

"In the year 1683, 35 Car. II. he, with Robert Baillie, of Jerviſwood, came into England, in order to concert meaſures with the friends of freedom in that country; and they, Earl Buchan believes, were the only Scotſmen, who were admitted into William Lord Ruſſel's Council of Six; they were likewiſe the only perſons in whom the Earl of Argyle confided, in Holland, the common meaſures of the two countries, which were then concerted with much ſecrecy and danger, for the recovery of the conſtitution and liberties of the Britiſh kingdoms.

"Fletcher managed his part of the negotiation with ſo much addreſs and prudence, that adminiſtration could find no pretext for ſeizing him, nor could they fix upon him any articles of impeachment; for which Mr. Baillie of Jerviſwood was condemned and ſuffered capital puniſhment. On Fletcher's going back to the Continent, finding no proſpect of his ſafe return to Britain, he dedicated his leiſure time to foreign travel, to the ſtudy of public law, and politics.

"In the beginning of the year 1685, 1 Jac. II. Fletcher came to the Hague, to aſſiſt at the deliberation of the exiles from England, and particularly with thoſe of his own country, in order to promote the cauſe of oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of that monarch; but it does not appear that he poſſeſſed much of the confidence of the party; he was unaccommodating, and ran extravagantly on the project of ſetting up a commonwealth in Scotland, or at leaſt, a monarchy ſo limited, as hardly to bear any reſemblance to a kingdom. His ſoul was fired with the recollection of the great names in the Greek republics; and, like all men of conſummate abilities, he wiſhed for that ſtate of things which might mark the ſuperiority of his own talents, and give full exerciſe to his popular powers. Argyle's expedition, concerted at that time with Monmouth and the party, was the moſt inviting to Fletcher; but being diſſatisfied with the plan of operations, *and his countrymen*, who enjoyed Monmouth's confidence, he went with the Duke; and was one of the moſt eminent men who attended his Grace in his expedition to Scotland, in this ſaid year, 1685, 1 Jac. II. with a view to invade England, and in whom

whom Monmouth chiefly confided, and from which he endeavoured to diſſuade the Duke.

"Fletcher told Doctor Gilbert Burnet, that Monmouth, though a weak young man, was ſenſible of the imprudence of his adventure, and heſitated till he was urged by the party, moſt of whom were certainly in concert with the Prince of Orange, and conſidered him as the only probable inſtrument for dethroning King James the Second, and ſupplanting William the Third in his views, if the attempts were delayed till the Engliſh nation ſhould become deſperate enough to overlook the doubts that Charles the Second had confirmed, by his declaration in council of the legitimacy of the Duke of Monmouth.

"Fletcher of Saltoun had neither coolneſs nor ſufficient political ſubtlety to conduct himſelf with reſpect to his own private emolument. Fired by the hopes of a revolution, that, from the inſignificancy of Monmouth, and the circumſtances of his birth, might produce a conſtitution of government, in which his republican talents might have full ſcope, he at firſt fell in warmly with the ſcheme of Monmouth's landing; but afterwards, ſuſpecting probably the intrigue of the Prince of Orange, he wiſhed it to be laid aſide; he told Biſhop Burnet (which ſupports this conjecture), that Monmouth was puſhed on to it, againſt his own ſenſe and reaſon, and was piqued upon the point of honour, in hazarding his perſon with his friends. This unfortunate Duke intended to have joined Fletcher with the cowardly Lord Grey, in command of the cavalry.

"But an unhappy accident made it not convenient for the Duke of Monmouth to keep Fletcher longer about him; he ſent him out on another party, and not being yet furniſhed with an horſe, took that of one who had brought him a great body of men from Taunton; he was not in the way; ſo Fletcher not ſeeing him to aſk his leave, thought all things were to be in common among them, that could advance the ſervice. After Fletcher had rid about, as he was ordered, in returning, the owner of the horſe he rode on, who was the mayor of Lynn, in Norfolk, a rough and ill-bred man, reproached him in very injurious terms, for taking out his horſe without his leave: Fletcher bare this longer than could have been expected from one of his impetuous temper; but the other perſiſted in giving him contumelious language, and offered a ſwitch or a cane, upon which Fletcher diſcharged his piſtol at him, and fatally ſhot the mayor dead. This atrocious act of violence was committed againſt the laws of war, and in the ſudden heat of paſſion; in a ſcuffle, according to Fletcher's biographer, the Earl of Buchan, who alſo atteſts, in favour of him, that the horſe in queſtion was impreſſed by his party, not taken by himſelf, as the Biſhop has it. Buchan admits the act to have been unguarded, unſoldierly, and unjuſtifiable; and that it muſt have rendered Fletcher's future ſervices on the expedition of ſmall conſideration to Monmouth; but adds, that the unfortunate ſcuffle was not the occaſion of Fletcher's leaving the little army. Fletcher went and gave the Duke of Monmouth an account of the tranſaction, who ſaw it was impoſſible to keep him longer about him, without diſguſting and loſing the country people, who were coming in a body to demand juſtice; ſo his Grace adviſed Fletcher to go aboard a ſhip, and to ſail on to Spain, whither ſhe was bound. By this means he was preſerved for that time.——

"Fletcher, by vindicating the liberty of his country, was twice in danger of loſing his life; and when he at laſt perceived an incurable wound was to be inflicted on the ſtate, and Scotland, as it were, borne to its burial by her own people, he became warm in his ſpeeches; he greatly inveighed againſt the Queen's miniſters, and complained that they did nothing, though the revenues of the country were very conſiderable. Some thought that the force of his eloquence, even when applied againſt his enemies, was too violent, and ſaid he hurt the cauſe; but what law is there againſt a ſon's weeping over his mother's funeral? or a ſtrenuous citizen being extremely grieved in attending his country's burial, eſpecially that perſon who did not ever ſcruple to prefer the advantage of the ſtate to his own neceſſities, and oftentimes met even death itſelf for the ſake of his country?"

DR.

DR. ARBUTHNOTT——ANECDOTES AND EXTRACTS FROM HIS LETTERS.

"1717, 4 Geo. I. It appears that Arbuthnott had this year, in conjunction with Pope, a ſhare in the unſucceſsful comedy of 'Three Hours after 'Marriage;' a piece, which, with ſuch a combination of wit and talents to bring it forth, ſeems not to have had ſtrength enough for repreſentation *, nor ſince to have been worthy revival.

"1726, 8 Nov. 13 Geo I. Mentions a droll incident or two on the publication of Gulliver's Travels, among which are the two following, very ſingular:

"Lord Scarborough is no inventor of ſtories; told Dr. Arbuthnott, that he fell in company with the maſter of a ſhip, who told him, that he was very well acquainted with Gulliver, but that the printer had miſtaken, that he lived in Wapping, not at Rotherhithe; the other is, that the Doctor lent the book to an old gentleman, who went immediately to his map to ſearch for Lilliput.

"1726, 13 Geo. I. The Doctor in his letter rallies the Dean on his ſuppoſed neglect of him, and obſerves that the Gaſcoigne aſked to ſpeak only one word with the French king, which the Grand Monarch confining him to do, he brought a paper, ſaid *Signez*, and not a word more; relates to the Dean the danger Pope had been in of the hazard of his life, from a narrow eſcape of being drowned, whereby he was much hurt.—

"1732-3, 13 January, 6 Geo. II. Gay the poet, who departed this life 4 December 1732, died univerſally lamented by almoſt every body, even by thoſe who knew him only in reputation; he was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey, as if he had been a Peer of the realm, and the good Duke of Queenſberry, who lamented him as a brother, will ſet up a handſome monument upon him. Arbuthnott believes the Beggar's Opera, and what he had to come upon the ſtage, will make the ſum of the diverſions for ſome time to come. Curl has been writing letters to every body for memoirs of his life; Arbuthnott was for ſending him ſome, particularly an account of Gay's diſgrace at court, which he was ſure might have been made entertaining, by which the Doctor ſays, he ſhould have attained two ends at once, publiſhed truth, and got a raſcal whipped for it: but he was overruled in it. The preſent writer takes leave to add another anecdote of Curl: he was a client of old Salkeld, an attorney, with whom Sir Philip Yorke, the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, ſerved his clerkſhip; during which time he frequented his maſter's houſe, and was at times lighted out by him. This impudent bookſeller had an hearing in Chancery, at which time Yorke was Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, reſpecting ſome pirated book, in which traffic he dealt pretty largely; Curl attended the cauſe, and took great pains, by grimaces and odd geſtures, to attract the notice of the Chancellor: at laſt Lord Hardwicke aſked him who he was? 'My name is Curl, pleaſe your Honour; 'do you not remember,' ſays he, 'that 'I uſed to viſit your maſter Salkeld, 'in Bell Court, and that he uſed to 'call out to you, when I was going 'away—Here, Phil, take the candle, 'and light Mr. Curl down ſtairs'?"

"The following lines were ſung by Duraſtanti (or Cuzzoni) when ſhe took her leave of the Engliſh ſtage; the words were, in haſte, put together by Mr. Pope, at the earneſt requeſt of the Earl of Peterborough.

'Generous, gay, and gallant nation,
'Bold in arms, and bright in arts;
'Land ſecure from all invaſion,
'All but Cupid's gentle darts!

'From your charms, oh, who would run?
'Who would leave you for the ſun?
'Happy ſoil, adieu, adieu!
'Let old charmers yield to new.

* "It ſeems the farce, 'Three Hours after Marriage,' ſaid to be written by Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnott, had been acted ſoon after the acceſſion of George I. with ſo little ſucceſs, that Cibber and Mrs. Oldfield were both ſeverely hooted by the audience. One of the moſt unfortunate incidents in this comedy was, introducing into a phyſician's houſe, two lovers of his wife, in the ſhapes of a mummy and a crocodile; this Colley ridiculed in his character of Bayes in the Rehearſal; which occaſioned a very ſerious quarrel between Pope, Cibber, and Gay. See Davies's Dram. Miſcel. iii. 320, 321."

'In arms, in arts be ſtill more ſhining;
'All your joys be ſtill increaſing;
'All your taſtes be ſtill refining;
'All your joys for ever ceaſing:
'But her old charmers yield to new;
'Happy ſoil, adieu! adieu!'

"A Burleſque of the above Lines by Dr. Arbuthnott.

'Puppies, whom I now am learning,
'Merry ſometimes, always mad,
'Who laviſh moſt, when debts are craving,
'On fool, and farce, and maſquerade!
'Who would not from ſuch bubbles run,
'And leave ſuch bleſſings for the ſun?
'Happy ſoil, and ſimple crew!
'Let old ſharpers yield to new.

'All your taſtes be ſtill refining;
'All your nonſenſe ſtill more ſhining;
'Bleſt in ſome Berenſtod or Boſchi,
'He more awkward, he more huſky;
'And never want, when theſe are loſt us,
'*Another* Heidegger or Faustus.
'Happy ſoil, and ſimple crew!
'Let old ſharpers yield to new!
'Bubbles all, adieu! adieu'!"

LXVI. *Dr. Currie's Edition of Burns's Works.* (Continued from p. 286.)

BURNS'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN LIFE.

(Concluded.)

"IT is during the time that we lived on this farm, that my little ſtory is moſt eventful. I was, at the beginning of this period, perhaps the moſt ungainly awkward boy in the pariſh: no *jolitaire* was leſs acquainted with the ways of the world. What I knew of ancient ſtory was gathered from Salmon's and Guthrie's geographical grammars; and the ideas I had formed of modern manners, of literature, and criticiſm, I got from the Spectator. Theſe, with Pope's Works, ſome plays of Shakeſpeare, Tull and Dickſon on Agriculture, the Pantheon, Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, Juſtice's Britiſh Gardener's Directory, Bayle's Lectures, Allan Ramſay's Works, Taylor's Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, A Select Collection of Engliſh Songs, and Harvey's Meditations, had formed the whole of my reading. The collection of ſongs was my *vade mecum*. I pored over them driving my cart, or walking to labour, ſong by ſong, verſe by verſe; carefully noting the true tender, or ſublime, from affectation and fuſtian. I am convinced I owe to this practice much of my critic-craft, ſuch as it is.

"In my ſeventeenth year, to give my manners a bruſh, I went to a country dancing-ſchool. My father had an unaccountable antipathy againſt theſe meetings, and my going was what to this moment I repent, in oppoſition to his wiſhes. My father, as I ſaid before, was ſubject to ſtrong paſſions; from that inſtance of diſobedience in me, he took a ſort of diſlike to me, which, I believe, was one cauſe of the diſſipation which marked my ſucceeding years. I ſay diſſipation, comparatively with the ſtrictneſs, and ſobriety, and regularity of Preſbyterian country life; for though the will-o'-wiſp meteors of thoughtleſs whim were almoſt the ſole lights of my path, yet early ingrained piety and virtue kept me for ſeveral years afterwards within the line of innocence. The great misfortune of my life was to want an aim. I had felt early ſome ſtirrings of ambition, but they were the blind gropings of Homer's Cyclops round the walls of his cave. I ſaw my father's ſituation entailed on me perpetual labour. The only two openings by which I could enter the temple of fortune, were the gate of niggardly economy, or the path of little chicaning bargain-making. The firſt is ſo contracted an aperture I never could ſqueeze myſelf into it; the laſt I always hated: there was contamination in the very entrance! Thus abandoned of aim or view in life, with a ſtrong appetite for ſociability, as well from native hilarity, as from a pride of obſervation and remark; a conſtitutional melancholy or hypochondriaſm that made me fly ſolitude; add to theſe incentives to ſocial life, my reputation for bookiſh knowledge, a certain wild logical talent, and a ſtrength of thought, ſomething like the rudiments of good ſenſe, and it will not ſeem ſurpriſing that I was generally a welcome gueſt where I viſited, or any great wonder that always where two or three met together,

together, there was I among them. But far beyond all other impulſes of my heart, was *un penchant à l'adorable moitié du genre humain.* My heart was completely tinder, and was eternally lighted up by ſome goddeſs or other; and as in every other warfare in this world, my fortune was various; ſometimes I was received with favour, and ſometimes I was mortified with a repulſe. At the plough, ſcythe, or reap-hook, I feared no competitor, and thus I ſet abſolute want at defiance; and as I never cared farther for my labours than while I was in actual exerciſe, I ſpent the evening in the way after my own heart. A country lad ſeldom carries on a love-adventure without an aſſiſting confidant. I poſſeſſed a curioſity, zeal, and intrepid dexterity, that recommended me as a proper ſecond on theſe occaſions; and I dare ſay, I felt as much pleaſure in being in the ſecret of half the loves of the pariſh of Tarbolton, as ever did ſtateſman in knowing the intrigues of half the courts of Europe. The very gooſe-feather in my hand ſeems to know inſtinctively the well-worn path of my imagination, the favourite theme of my ſong; and is with difficulty reſtrained from giving you a couple of paragraphs on the love-adventures of my compeers, the humble inmates of the farm-houſe and cottage: but the grave ſons of ſcience, ambition, or avarice, baptize theſe things by the name of follies. To the ſons and daughters of labour and poverty they are matters of the moſt ſerious nature; to them the ardent hope, the ſtolen interview, the tender farewell, are the greateſt and moſt delicious parts of their enjoyments.

"Another circumſtance in my life which made ſome alteration in my mind and manners, was, that I ſpent my nineteenth ſummer on a ſmuggling coaſt, a good diſtance from home, at a noted ſchool, to learn menſuration, ſurveying, dialling, &c. in which I made a pretty good progreſs. But I made a greater progreſs in the knowledge of mankind. The contraband trade was at that time very ſucceſsful, and it ſometimes happened to me to fall in with thoſe who carried it on. Scenes of ſwaggering riot and roaring diſſipation were till this time new to me, but I was no enemy to ſocial life. Here, though I learnt to fill my glaſs, and to mix without fear in a drunken ſquabble, yet I went on with a high hand with my geometry; till the ſun entered Virgo, a month which is always a carnival in my boſom, when a charming *fillette* who lived next door to the ſchool, overſet my trigonometry, and ſet me off at a tangent from the ſphere of my ſtudies. I however ſtruggled on with my *fluxs* and *refluxs* for a few days more; but ſtepping into the garden one charming noon to take the ſun's altitude, there I met the angel

'Like Proſerpine gathering flowers,
'Herſelf a fairer flower—'

"It was in vain to think of doing any more good at ſchool. The remaining week I ſtaid I did nothing but craze the faculties of my ſoul about her, or ſteal out to meet her; and the two laſt nights of my ſtay in the country, had ſleep been a mortal ſin, the image of this modeſt and innocent girl had kept me guiltleſs.

"I returned home very conſiderably improved. My reading was enlarged with the very important addition of Thomſon's and Shenſtone's Works. I had ſeen human nature in a new phaſis: and I engaged ſeveral of my ſchool-fellows to keep up a literary correſpondence with me. This improved me in compoſition. I had met with a collection of letters by the wits of Queen Anne's reign, and I pored over them moſt devoutly. I kept copies of any of my own letters that pleaſed me; and a compariſon between them and the compoſition of moſt of my correſpondents, flattered my vanity. I carried this whim ſo far, that though I had not three farthings worth of buſineſs in the world, yet almoſt every poſt brought me as many letters as if I had been a broad plodding ſon of day-book and ledger.

"My life flowed on much in the ſame courſe till my twenty-third year. *Vive l'amour, et vive la bagatelle,* were my ſole principles of action. The addition of two more authors to my library gave me great pleaſure; Sterne and M'Kenzie—Triſtram Shandy and The Man of Feeling were my book-favourites. Poeſy was ſtill a darling walk for my mind, but it was only now and then indulged in according to the humour of the hour. I had uſually half a dozen or more pieces on hand; I took a ſkip at one or other, as it ſuited the momentary tone of the mind, and diſmiſſed the work

work as it bordered on fatigue. My paſſions, when once lighted up, raged like ſo many devils till they got vent in rhyme; and then the conning over my verſes, like a ſpell, ſoothed all into quiet! None of the rhymes of thoſe days are in print, except Winter, a Dirge, the eldeſt of my printed pieces; The Death of poor Maillie, John Barleycorn, and Songs firſt, ſecond, and third. Song ſecond was the ebullition of that paſſion which ended the forementioned ſchool-buſineſs.

"My twenty-third year was to me an important æra. Partly through whim, and partly that I wiſhed to ſet about doing ſomething in life, I joined a flax-dreſſer in a neighbouring town (Irvine) to learn his trade. This was an unlucky affair. My * * * and to finiſh the whole, as we were giving a welcome carouſal to the new year, the ſhop took fire and burnt to aſhes, and I was left like a true poet, not worth a ſixpence.

"I was obliged to give up this ſcheme; the clouds of misfortune were gathering thick round my father's head; and what was worſt of all, he was viſibly fair gone in a conſumption; and to crown my diſtreſſes, a *belle fille*, whom I adored, and who had pledged her ſoul to meet me in the field of matrimony, jilted me, with peculiar circumſtances of mortification. The finiſhing evil that brought up the rear of this infernal file, was my conſtitutional melancholy being increaſed to ſuch a degree, that for three months I was in a ſtate of mind ſcarcely to be envied by the hopeleſs wretches who have got their mittimus—'depart from me, 'ye curſed!'

"From this adventure I learned ſomething of a town life; but the principal thing which gave my mind a turn, was a friendſhip I formed with a young fellow, a very noble character, but a hapleſs ſon of miſfortune. He was the ſon of a ſimple mechanic; but a great man in the neighbourhood taking him under his patronage, gave him a genteel education, with a view of bettering his ſituation in life. The patron dying juſt as he was ready to launch out into the world, the poor fellow in deſpair went to ſea; where after a variety of good and ill fortune, a little before I was acquainted with him, he had been ſet aſhore by an American privateer, on the wild coaſt of Connaught, ſtripped of every thing. I cannot quit this poor fellow's ſtory without adding, that he is at this time maſter of a large Weſt Indiaman belonging to the Thames.

"His mind was fraught with independence, magnanimity, and every manly virtue. I loved and admired him to a degree of enthuſiaſm, and of courſe ſtrove to imitate him. In ſome meaſure I ſucceeded: I had pride before, but he taught it to flow in proper channels. His knowledge of the world was vaſtly ſuperior to mine, and I was all attention to learn. He was the only man I ever ſaw who was a greater fool than myſelf, where woman was the preſiding ſtar; but he ſpoke of illicit love with the levity of a ſailor, which hitherto I had regarded with horror. Here his friendſhip did me a miſchief, and the conſequence was, that ſoon after I reſumed the plough, I wrote the Poet's Welcome. My reading only increaſed while in this town by two ſtray volumes of Pamela, and one of Ferdinand Count Fathom, which gave me ſome idea of novels. Rhyme, except ſome religious pieces that are in print, I had given up; but meeting with Ferguſon's Scottiſh Poems, I ſtrung anew my wildly-ſounding lyre with emulating vigour. When my father died, his all went among the hell-hounds that growl in the kennel of juſtice; but we made a ſhift to collect a little money among the family amongſt us, with which to keep us together, my brother and I took a neighbouring farm. My brother wanted my hair-brained imagination, as well as my ſocial and amorous madneſs; but in good ſenſe, and every ſober qualification, he was far my ſuperior.

"I entered on this farm with a fool reſolution, 'come, go to, I will be 'wiſe!' I read farming books; I calculated crops; I attended markets; and, in ſhort, in ſpite of 'the devil, 'and the world, and the fleſh,' I believe I ſhould have been a wiſe man; but the firſt year, from unfortunately buying bad ſeeds, the ſecond from a late harveſt, we loſt half our crops. This overſet all my wiſdom, and I returned 'like the dog to his vomit, 'and the ſow that was waſhed, to her 'wallowing in the mire.'

"I now began to be known in the neighbourhood as a maker of rhymes. The firſt of my poetic offſpring that ſaw

saw the light, was a burlesque lamentation on a quarrel between two reverend Calvinists, both of them *dramatis personæ* in my Holy Fair. I had a notion myself that the piece had some merit; but to prevent the worst, I gave a copy of it to a friend who was very fond of such things, and told him that I could not guess who was the author of it, but that I thought it pretty clever. With a certain description of the clergy, as well as laity, it met with a roar of applause. Holy Willie's Prayer next made its appearance, and alarmed the kirk session so much, that they held several meetings to look over their spiritual artillery, if haply any of it might be pointed against profane rhymers. Unluckily for me, my wanderings led me on another side, within point-blank shot of their heaviest metal. This is the unfortunate story that gave rise to my printed poem, The Lament. This was a most melancholy affair, which I cannot yet bear to reflect on, and had very nearly given me one or two of the principal qualifications for a place among those who have left the church, and mistaken the reckoning of rationality. I gave up my part of the farm to my brother; in truth it was only nominally mine; and made what little preparation was in my power for Jamaica. But, before leaving my native country for ever, I resolved to publish my poems. I weighed my productions as impartially as was in my power; I thought they had merit; and it was a delicious idea that I should be called a clever fellow, even though it should never reach my ears; a poor negro-driver; or perhaps a victim to that inhospitable clime, and gone to the world of spirits! I can truly say, that, *pauvre inconnu* as I then was, I had pretty nearly as high an idea of myself and of my works, as I have at this moment, when the public has decided in their favour. It ever was my opinion, that the mistakes and blunders both in a rational and religious point of view, of which we see thousands daily guilty, are owing to their ignorance of themselves. To know myself had been all along my constant study. I weighed myself alone; I balanced myself with others; I watched every means of information, to see how much ground I occupied as a man and as a poet; I studied assiduously nature's design in my formation, where the lights and shades in my character were intended. I was pretty confident my poems would meet with some applause; but at the worst, the roar of the Atlantic would deafen the voice of censure, and the novelty of West Indian scenes make me forget neglect. I threw off six hundred copies, of which I had got subscriptions for about three hundred and fifty. My vanity was highly gratified by the reception I met with from the public; and besides, I pocketed, all expenses deducted, nearly twenty pounds. This sum came very seasonably, as I was thinking of indenting myself, for want of money to procure my passage. As soon as I was master of nine guineas, the price of wafting me to the torrid zone, I took a steerage passage in the first ship that was to sail from the Clyde; for,

'Hungry ruin had me in the wind.'

"I had been for some days skulking from covert to covert, under all the terrors of a jail; as some ill-advised people had uncoupled the merciless pack of the law at my heels*. I had taken the last farewell of my few friends; my chest was on the road to Greenock; I had composed the last song I should ever measure in Caledonia, 'The gloomy Night is gathering fast,' when a letter from Dr. Blacklock to a friend of mine overthrew all my schemes, by opening new prospects to my poetic ambition. The Doctor belonged to a set of critics, for whose applause I had not dared to hope. His opinion, that I would meet with encouragement in Edinburgh for a second edition, fired me so much, that away I posted for that city, without a single acquaintance, or a single letter of introduction. The baneful star that had so long shed its blasting influence in my zenith, for once made a revolution to the nadir; and a kind Providence placed me under the patronage of one of the noblest of men, the Earl of Glencairn. *Oublie moi, grand Dieu, si jamais je l'oublie!*

"I need relate no farther. At Edinburgh I was in a new world;

* "To oblige him to find security for the maintenance of his two twin children, whom he was not permitted to legitimate by a marriage with their mother!"

mingled

mingled among many classes of men, but all of them new to me; and I was all attention to 'catch' the characters and 'the manners living as they rise.' Whether I have profited, time will show." *Vol.* i. *p.* 43.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF BURNS.

"THE sensibility of our bard's temper, and the force of his imagination, exposed him in a particular manner to the impressions of beauty; and these qualities, united to his impassioned eloquence, gave him in turn a powerful influence over the female heart. The banks of the Ayr formed the scene of youthful passions of a still tenderer nature, the history of which it would be improper to reveal, were it even in our power, and the traces of which will soon be discoverable only in those strains of nature and sensibility, to which they gave birth. The song in vol. iv. p. 17, entitled Highland Mary, is known to relate to one of these attachments. 'It was written,' says our bard, 'on one of the most interesting passages of my youthful days.' The object of this passion died early in life, and the impression left on the mind of Burns seems to have been deep and lasting. Several years afterwards, when he was removed to Nithsdale, he gave vent to the sensibility of his recollections in the following impassioned lines.—In the manuscript book from which we extract them, they are addressed 'To Mary in Heaven!

'Thou lingering star, with less'ning ray,
'That lov'st to greet the early morn,
'Again thou usher'st in the day
'My Mary from my soul was torn.
'O, Mary! dear departed shade!
'Where is thy place of blissful rest?
'See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
'Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?
'That sacred hour can I forget,
'Can I forget the hallow'd grove,
'Where by the winding Ayr we met,
'To live one day of parting love!
'Eternity will not efface
'Those records dear of transports past;
'Thy image at our last embrace;
'Ah! little thought we 't was our last!
'Ayr gurgling kiss'd his pebbled shore,
'O'erhung with wild woods' thick'ning green;
'The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar,
'Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene.
'The flowers sprang wanton to be prest,
'The birds sang love on every spray,
'Till too, too soon, the glowing west
'Proclaimed the speed of winged day.
'Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,
'And fondly broods with miser care;
'Time but th' impression deeper makes,
'As streams their channels deeper wear.
'My Mary, dear departed shade!
'Where is thy blissful place of rest?
'See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
'Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?" *Vol.* i. *p.* 128.

(To be continued.)

LXVII. *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames:* containing an historical View of the Trade of the Port of London; and suggesting Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a legislative System of River Police. With an Account of the Functions of the various Magistrates and Corporations exercising Jurisdiction on the River; and a general View of the penal and remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By P. COLQUHOUN, L. L. D. 8vo. pp. 676. With a Map and Index. 10s. 6d. *Macuman.*

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION—Chap. I. Rise and Progress of the Commerce of the River Thames.—II. Reflections on the Origin and Progress of Depredations on the River Thames.—III. Account of the different Branches of Trade which suffer by Depredations on the River Thames.—IV. The Causes which produced the Institution of the Ma-

rine Police.—V. The immediate Effects of the River Police Inſtitution, in the Protection afforded to Weſt India Property, by which, in the Courſe of the firſt Seaſon, the Saving to Individuals and the Revenue is eſtimated at 150,000*l.*—VI. The Effects produced by the collateral Influence of the Police Syſtem in guarding other Branches of Trade from Depredation.—VII. Conſiderations on the national Advantages of the Marine Police Inſtitution, if the Deſign were extended to every great commercial Port.—VIII. The Means uſed to render the Experiments of the Marine Police permanent and complete. IX. The Advantages which will reſult from an improved Syſtem of Legiſlation for the River Thames.—X. General Statement of the various Authorities entitled to exerciſe Juriſdiction on or near the River Thames.—XI. The Powers and Functions of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, as applying to the Police of the River Thames and the Port of London.—XII. Powers and Functions of the Trinity Houſe Corporation.—XIII. Of the Eſtabliſhment of the Weſt India Dock Company, and the Powers to be exerciſed by them in reſpect to the Police of the River Thames, &c. XIV.—The Powers and Functions of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, as they apply to the Police of the River Thames, &c.—XV. Further Regulations of penal Police on the River Thames, which may be enforced by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, &c.—XVI. A Detail of ſuch maritime Regulations and Offences as concern, not only the River Thames in particular, but all the Ports of England, and nautical Affairs in general.—XVII. Rules and Regulations of the Port of London.

APPENDIX.

Containing Report of Weſt India Merchants, Minutes, Inſtructions, &c. &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"THE work commences with a general view of the ſtate and progreſs of the navigation and commerce of the river Thames for a century. Its magnitude and importance is not only explained in the firſt chapter by a reference to authentic documents, but alſo its various ſubdiviſions, whether they relate to ſhipping or merchandiſe, in the foreign or coaſting trade. In theſe different departments, ſpecific details are offered to the conſideration of the reader, illuſtrated by tables not leſs curious than intereſting, both to the political economiſt and perſons engaged in commercial purſuits, as well as thoſe in the nautical profeſſion.

"The moraliſt will probably find matter for contemplation in the view which has been given of the cauſes that have produced a ſpecies of ſyſtematic delinquency, which, in its different ramifications, exhibits a diſplay of turpitude as ſingular as it is unparalleled; and each claſs of traders will not only diſcover to what extent in the aggregate the reſpective branches they carry on has ſuffered by plunder and embezzlements, but alſo the remedies which have been ſuggeſted for their future ſecurity.

"From this view of the ſubject, the mind is led to a conſideration of the numbers compoſing the various claſſes of delinquents, through whoſe medium theſe extenſive depredations have been committed, in which is exhibited a melancholy, but intereſting picture of the ſtate of morals among the lower claſſes of the people employed on the river Thames.

"Theſe details will afford an uſeful leſſon to nautical and commercial men, as well as to thoſe whoſe province it is to provide for the ſecurity of the public revenue. To the patriot and the philanthropiſt, a wide field is open for the gratification of that bias which tends to promote the general good of ſociety.

"Nor can thoſe who really love their country, and ſeek anxiouſly to promote its proſperity, avoid experiencing that ſpecies of ſatisfaction which is peculiar to ingenuous and benevolent minds, when, in the progreſs of this work, it is diſcovered that a partial remedy has already been applied,

lied, with a conſiderable degree of ucceſs, in removing many of the evils which exiſt. This ſatisfaction will be ncreaſed, when it is demonſtrated that few appoſite legiſlative regulations, rith a very moderate pecuniary fund o ſupport a well-regulated river poice, is all that is neceſſary to extend he protecting influence of the deſign, ot only to every ſpecies of commerial property upon the river Thames, ut alſo with the ſame advantages to he national revenue, and to the pubic ſtores, whether floating or in his Majeſty's arſenals: while, from the vigilance of the ſyſtem, the evil deſigns of incendiaries, who meditate ruin and conflagration among the ſhipping, will alſo be defeated.

"It may be truly ſaid to be the triumph of reaſon and morality, when inſtitutions are formed, and regulations ſanctioned by the legiſlature, to renovate mankind in a courſe of criminal turpitudes. Thus reſcued from the ſevere penalties of the law, the powers of mind and body which had been employed in purſuits of delinquency, are turned to objects of uſeful induſtry.

"Wherever this can be effected, it is alſo the triumph of humanity, ſince it promotes, in an eminent degree, the happineſs and the comfort of the human race." *P.* xxvii.

EXTRACTS.

NIGHT PLUNDERERS.

"AMONG the various claſſes of depredators on the Weſt India trade in the port of London, thoſe denominated *light horſemen* ſeem to have been by far the moſt pernicious, inaſmuch as the pillage they obtained, by the variety of their artful practices, was generally extenſive and valuable.

"The receivers, who reſided in the vicinity of the river, on both ſides, were the chief leaders in this peculiar ſyſtem of plunder; and it was always carried on by the connivance of the mate and revenue officers, in conſequence of a preconcerted plan and agreement to pay them a certain ſum of money for the liberty of opening and removing from ſuch caſks and packages as were acceſſible, as much ſugar, coffee, and other articles, as could be conveyed away in four or five hours during the dead of night. For ſuch a licenſe to plunder, from twenty to thirty guineas per night were uſually paid to the mate and revenue officers, who generally went to bed while the miſchief was going forward, that they might not ſee it.

"Theſe infamous proceedings were carried on according to a regular ſyſtem. The gangs denominated *light horſemen*, were generally compoſed of one or more receivers, together with coopers, watermen, and lumpers, who were all neceſſary in their different occupations, to the accompliſhment of theſe iniquitous deſigns. They went on board completely prepared with iron crows, adzes, and other utenſils, to open and again head-up the caſks; with ſhovels to take out the ſugar, and a number of bags made to contain 100lb each. Theſe bags were denominated *black ſtrap*; having been previouſly dyed black, to prevent their being ſeen in the night, when ſtowed in the bottom of a wherry.

"The different members of the gang had each a peculiar province aſſigned. The receivers generally furniſhed the money neceſſary to bribe the officers and mate in the firſt inſtance, and alſo provided the black ſtrap. The watermen procured as many boats as were wanted. The lumpers unſtowed the caſks in the hold. The coopers took out the heads, and all hands afterwards aſſiſted in filling the bags, diſpatching one boat after another to an appointed place, and making the beſt uſe of the infamous licenſe they had purchaſed, in removing as large a quantity of property as could be carried off by the utmoſt exertions of exceſſive labour; which ſeldom amounted to leſs than the value of from 150*l.* to 200*l.* a night. It has been ſtated upon oath, in the courſe of judicial proceedings, that in the progreſs of the delivery of a ſhip, from ten to fifteen tons of ſugar have been removed by theſe nocturnal expeditions, excluſive of what was obtained by the lumpers during the day, which was always exceſſive and uncontrolled wherever night plunder had taken place. This indulgence was generally inſiſted on, and granted to lumpers, to prevent their making diſcoveries of what they called the *drum hogſheads*, which they found in the hold on going to work in the morning; by which is underſtood, hogſheads

heads from which from one ſixth to one fourth of the contents had been taken out the night preceding.

"It was aſcertained by evidence at the Old Bailey and the aſſizes, that from three ſhips diſcharged in 1797, a quantity of ſugars, equal to the uſual weight of 30hhds. was thus removed in the night, beſides exceſſive daily pillage; by the whole of which a loſs was ſuſtained of nearly 3000*l.* to the planters and the revenue.

"By ſuch iniquitous practices one ſugar-houſe near the ſcene of action was wholly ſupplied, and another in part. The proprietors were ſaid to be the chief leaders of the gangs, and it was through the medium of revenue officers, with whom they had been long in habits of criminal intimacy, that mates, not formerly initiated in this ſpecies of villany, were ſeduced.

"This dreadful ſyſtem of nightly robbery was not confined to ſugar alone. Wherever coffee made a part of the cargo, the plunder of that article, from its being more acceſſible, was always enormous.

"Rum alſo was pillaged in conſiderable quantities. This was obtained by means of a regular ſyſtem, immediately applicable to the nature of the article. Skins and large bladders, with wooden nozles, were ſecretly conveyed on board: a bribe was given, as in the caſe of ſugar and coffee, to the mate and revenue officers for a licenſe to draw off a certain quantity from each caſk, for which purpoſe a pump, uſually denominated a *jigger*, was previouſly provided, and alſo tin tubes, calculated to render the booty acceſſible in every ſituation. By ſuch devices the ſkins and bladders were filled, and large quantities removed to the houſes of the receivers during the night. All the ſhips thus circumſtanced, were denominated *game ſhips*. It is not poſſible to aſcertain what proportion, in a fleet of 370 or 400 ſail, might be in this unfortunate predicament. The information of perſons who had *means* to know much of what was going forward, ſtates it at one fourth; while others do not ſuppoſe that this ſpecies of ſyſtematic depredation could extend to more than one fifth. Certain however it is, that the plunder through this medium was exceſſive, and went to an extent in ſugar, coffee, rum, pimento, ginger, and other articles, which exceeds all credibility." *P.* 58.

HEAVY HORSEMEN, OR DAY PLUNDERERS.

"UNDER the deſcription of *heavy horſe* is compriſed that claſs of labourers called lumpers, who are chiefly employed in the lading and diſcharging of ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames. They conſiſt of a body of about ſeven hundred men, who, from long habit, have acquired both a knowledge of the means of committing depredations on commercial property, and the inclination, wherever opportunities offer, of reducing it to practice. To this phalanx of delinquents may be added about ſeven hundred more, who are alſo occaſionally employed in the ſame line, when the port is crowded with ſhips, and are generally well diſpoſed to follow the example of the more regular lumpers in acts of pillage and depredation; though they have ſeldom ſhared to the ſame extent in the plunder which has been obtained. Thoſe who became the greateſt adepts in the art of ſpoliation, and reſorted to peculiar devices for the purpoſe of extending their reſource for booty, were diſtinguiſhed from the general maſs by the appellation of *heavy horſe*: theſe never failed to provide themſelves with habiliments ſuited to the purpoſe of ſecreting and removing whatever they could pilfer and ſteal of the ſhip's cargo during the diſcharge. Many of them were provided with an under dreſs, denominated a *jemmy*, with pockets before and behind; alſo with long narrow bags or pouches, which, when filled, were laſhed to their legs and thighs, and concealed under wide trowſers. By theſe means they were enabled to carry off ſugars, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, and every other article which could be obtained by pillage, in conſiderable quantities. And as the miſtaken parſimony of ſhip-owners and ſhip-maſters, in not victualling theſe lumpers on board, furniſhed them with an excuſe to go on ſhore, in many inſtances, three times a day, they generally endeavoured to be completely laden each time; more eſpecially in caſes where night plunder took place, for then (as has already been obſerved) they had an unreſtrained licenſe to plunder

plunder *ad libitum*; and under such circumstances, in the cant language of these miscreants, the ship was denominated *game:* and the contracting lumper had their labour without pay, by which means he pocketed the whole of the money received for delivering the cargo. Indeed it has been clearly established by the testimony of not a few of the parties themselves, that when ships were known (from the character of the mate and officers, a fact easily ascertained by their connexion and intercourse with receivers) to be game, interest was made with the contracting lumper to be admitted to work on board without any pay, trusting to the chance of plunder for remuneration, which often enabled the criminal labourers to divide from one to three guineas apiece every night; while the class of irregular lumpers, who were not in the same confederacy, might share about half as much. In such cases, the evil example which universally prevailed, contaminated the whole mass; and coopers, revenue officers, and the ship's crew, all participated in the spoil, while the injured proprietors were all the while unconscious of the losses they suffered.

"Volumes of evidence, upon oath, could be adduced of the shocking *lengths* to which this pillage extended, and the wide range it embraced; but as the detail would be too tedious, it may be only necessary to mention that it has been ascertained by the voluntary confession of one of the principal leaders, that out of ten ships discharged in the river Thames, in the autumn of 1797, the sugar alone stolen by a particular gang, although sold near fifty per cent. under its real value, produced no less than 3972*l.*

"The plunder thus obtained was not, like the nightly depredations, confined to a particular class of ships: it extended in a greater or less degree to every ship, without exception, from the West Indies. Where extreme vigilance was exercised by the ship-master or mate, the loss was of course greatly diminished: where no extraordinary attention prevailed, which was generally the case with the major part of the ships, the pillage was always considerable, while in the game ships it was excessive. This state of the case does not rest on vague information. It is confirmed by the evidence of those who were in a situation, for a great length of time, to witness the whole of the iniquitous practices which prevailed in the discharge of the fleets from the West Indies." P. 62.

(To be continued.)

LXVII. *Nichols's History and Antiquities of Leicestershire.* Vol. III. Part I. (Concluded from p. 315.)

ACCOUNT OF MR. LAW.

(Concluded.)

"THE intermediate adventures of Mr. Law (who afterwards projected the Mississippi scheme in France) are foreign to our purpose. But, in 1721, having found means to pacify the surviving relations of Mr. Wilson, by the payment, it is said, of not less than 100,000*l.* and receiving an invitation from the British ministry to return to his native country, he embarked on board the Baltic squadron, commanded by Sir John Norris, being accommodated in that admiral's own ship. Landing at the Nore, Oct. 20, 1721, he proceeded to London; was presented to King George I. by Sir John; and took a house in Conduit Street, where he was daily visited by numbers of persons of the first quality and distinction. The favourable manner in which Mr. Law was received, occasioned no small umbrage to the antiministerial party, and was judged of importance sufficient to occupy the attention of Parliament; for, when the House of Lords met, on the 26th of October, Earl Coningsby represented to that august assembly how dangerous it might be, on several accounts, to entertain and countenance such a man as Mr. Law, and desired that a day might be appointed for taking the matter into consideration. Their Lordships having appointed the 9th of November for the discussion of this business, Earl Coningsby on that day resumed his argument; saying that, for his part, he could not but entertain great jealousy of a person who had done so much mischief in a neighbouring kingdom, and who, being so immensely rich, as he was reported to be, might do a great deal more hurt here, by tampering with many who were grown desperate, by being involved in the calamity occasioned by the fatal imitation of his pernicious projects: that this

this perſon was the more dangerous, in that he had renounced not only his natural affection to his country and his allegiance to his lawful ſovereign, by being naturalized in France, and openly countenancing the Pretender's friends; but which was worſt of all, and weighed moſt with him, that he had renounced his God by turning Roman Catholic; concluding that their Lordſhips ought to inquire whether Sir John Norris had orders to bring him over. To this laſt part of the Earl's ſpeech, Lord Carteret anſwered, in ſubſtance, that Mr. Law had, many years ago, the misfortune to kill a gentleman in a duel; but that having at laſt received the benefit of the king's clemency, and the appeal lodged by the relations of the deceaſed being taken off, he was come over to plead his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon; that there was no law to keep an Engliſhman out of his own country; and as Mr. Law was a ſubject of Great Britain, it was not even in the king's power to hinder him from coming home, if he thought fit. To this Lord Trevor replied, that Mr. Law was indeed a ſubject of Great Britain, and therefore as ſuch had an undoubted right to come into the kingdom; but that the circumſtance of a perſon of his character being brought on board of an Engliſh admiral, and at this juncture, might deſerve the conſideration of the Houſe. Earl Cowper ſpoke much to the ſame effect: but the matter was ſuffered to drop; and Mr. Law, on the 28th of November following, being the laſt day of term, pleaded at the bar of the King's Bench, on his knees, his Majeſty's pardon for the murder of Edward Wilſon, Eſq. in 1694, being attended on this occaſion by the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Hay, and ſeveral other friends: each of the judges being preſented with a pair of white gloves *."

P. 487.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON'S LETTER TO VILLIERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Jan. 14, 1620-21.

"THE king went to Theobalds; on which day he reproved Naunton the ſecretary, and ſuſpended him from the ſecretary's function, becauſe (as it is ſaid) he conſulted with the French ambaſſador about the marriage of the Princeſs Henrietta, the French king's ſiſter, without conſulting the king; and in a few days after he was confined to his houſe, Jan. 20, for giving ſome ſharp anſwer to the Count of Gondemar, the ſubtile Spaniſh ambaſſador, being in diſcourſe with him, and afterwards refuſing to ſubmit to him. He preſerved his office, however though in immine t danger of loſing it, as appears by the following letter:

"'To the right honourable my ſingular good Lord, my Lord Marquis Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England. To his Lordſhip's own hands.

* "Hiſtory of Crammond, p. 236; from the Parliamentary Regiſters, &c. A few lines will cloſe the hiſtory of Mr. Law, who continued to reſide ſome years in England: he had received intelligence of the confiſcation of his whole property in France; but, being conſcious of the rectitude of his conduct in the management of the finances, and that the balance would, upon examination, be found conſiderably in his favour, he had good reaſon to flatter himſelf with the hopes of receiving a large ſum, eſpecially as the regent always profeſſed a more than ordinary regard for him, and continued punctually to remit his official ſalary of 20,000 livres a year. But the death of his Royal Highneſs, December 2, 1723, was a fatal blow to the hopes of Mr. Law; who, in a memorial to the Duke of Bourbon, dated October 15, 1724, ſtates himſelf as 'bankrupt, not only in France, but alſo in other countries,' and 'his children, 'courted by the moſt conſiderable families in France, as deſtitute of fortune 'and eſtabliſhment. I had it in my power,' he ſays, 'to have ſettled my 'daughter in marriage in the firſt houſes in Italy, Germany, and England: 'but I refuſed all offers of that nature, thinking it inconſiſtent with my duty 'to, and my affection for the ſtate, in whoſe ſervice I had the honour to be 'engaged.' He bade a final adieu to Britain in 1725, and fixed his reſidence at Venice, where he concluded the chequered courſe of his life, in a ſtate but little removed from indigence, March 21, 1729, in his 58th year, and was buried in one of the churches of that city, where a monument erected to his memory is ſtill to be ſeen."

"'My

"'My good Lord; I muſt begin 'with my dueſt thanks for your Lord-'ſhip's ſo noble care of me, and thoſe 'your comfortable profeſſions and pro-'miſes; whereupon, next after God 'and his Majeſty, I will ſolely rely. 'And will as unviolably perform 'what I have reciprocally promiſed 'your Lordſhip, as I do aſſuredly 'promiſe myſelf what your Lordſhip 'hath undertaken for me and mine, 'whereof I know your Lordſhip will 'admit no doubt. The world cannot 'take this from me, which I ſhall 'carry with me to my grave, that I 'have been always conſtantly true to 'my avowed friends; yea more true 'to my dead friends, how unfortunate 'ſoever to themſelves and me, than 'many know how to be to their beſt 'deſerving ones alive; which quality 'I muſt price it the higher in myſelf, 'the dearer it hath coſt me in my 'fortunes. Now the world knows, 'that which I muſt ever acknowledge, 'your Lordſhip hath already, and are 'likelieſt ſtill hereafter to deſerve more 'of me and mine, than all my friends 'put together ever could. Do (my 'dear Lord) give me leave to crave a 'little reſpite before I write the letter 'I promiſed; which I know your 'Lordſhip will, in your tender care of 'me and mine, give way unto, when 'you ſhall have read this that follows: 'yea, and would not forgive it me, if 'I ſhould ere have omitted to preſent 'it you in time, before it was too late. 'My Lord, when there was a rumour 'ſpread, about this time twelvemonths, 'that my place ſhould be taken from 'me, my wife, being then great with 'child, miſcarried of a ſon; which how 'near it ſits us both to this day, God 'beſt knows. She is a woman, and a 'woman naturally ſubject to ſtronger 'apprehenſions than I could wiſh; 'weak ſome ways, as all mankind is; 'fearful and miſtruſtful enough, which 'ſhe accounts a woman's wiſdom. She 'is now greater of the like burden 'than ever ſhe was of any before, and 'looks her betwixt this and All Saints 'at the furtheſt; but I doubt and fear 'that ſhe will again come before her 'time, ſpecially if ſhe ſhall apprehend 'the loſs of my place; whereof ſhe 'would have grown a little jealous, 'ſince your Lordſhip's late ſpeech 'with me, if I had not given her all 'the beſt hopes and comforts which 'in diſcretion I can. I am now grown 'in years, and cannot expect many 'children. It is come upon me be-'yond mine expectation, that ſhe hath 'conceived again ſince her laſt ſo dan-'gerous miſcarrying. My ſweet Lord, 'put me not to this deſperate trial, 'where the preſent neceſſity is no 'greater, which may prove more to 'me than an Abraham's ſacrifice, in 'hazarding an Iſaac and a Sarah both 'under one. Thoſe children, God 'ſhall vouchſafe to give us, may in 'time prove none of the unfaithfulleſt 'to your own happy poſterity. Sir 'Edward Conway is my noble friend, 'and a gentleman. If I know him ſo 'right as I think I do, he will not find 'it in the honour of his own heart to 'affect ſucceeding me ſo eaſily, to the 'extirpation of my poſterity, which 'muſt be far dearer to me than this 'fagg end of my life. Let me but ſee 'her paſt the danger of this childbed, 'before ſhe ſhall know of my parting 'with my place; and I will write, and 'do, and endure, whatſoever your 'Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed to direct 'me; and will be bounden to you for 'your loving directions, which I know 'they will be carefully and adviſedly 'bent to my moſt good, which I reſt 'aſſured your Lordſhip will now take 'to heart, more than it is, or can be, 'by your Lordſhip's moſt devoted and 'obliged humble ſervant,

'ROBERT NAUNTON.

'Charing Croſs, 7ᵇʳⁱˢ 23°, 1622.'

"This requeſt was ſo far complied with, that he was continued in the office of ſecretary till the January following; in which month was born his only ſon, whom, in compliment to the king, he called *James*."——*Vol.* iii. *Part* i. *p.* 516.

DICK WILLAMSON THE CAT-EATER.

"RICHARD Williamſon, commonly called Dick Williamſon the Cat-Eater, who died at Stockerſton, about 1770, at the age of 80, was a broad-ſet man, of lowiſh ſtature, with very high ſhoulders, ſo that he appeared as if he had no neck; a ruddy, broad viſage, low forehead, large eyebrows; generally wore a large beard, which was black; and had double teeth, or grinders, all round, both in his upper and under jaws; and had a very uncouth and ſavage appearance. He frequently, for a few halfpence, would devour living cats with more than ſavage fe-

rocity, and without any deception: this more than ſavage cruelty being performed before multitudes (at country feaſts, &c.) in the open ſtreets, in broad daylight. Frogs and newts were nothing to him; and he once ate a toad, which had like to have proved his end. Another time, for a trifling wager, he ate a pair of hedging-mittens, compoſed of a horſe's hide, prepared into a very tough white leather, after ſoaking them in urine." *Vol.* iii. *Part* I. *p.* 546.

LXIX. *Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England.* (Continued from p. 310.)

LORD ARUNDEL'S STATUE OF CICERO.

"LORD Arundel, when at Rome, procured permiſſion to dig over the ruins of ſeveral houſes; and is ſaid to have diſcovered, in ſubterraneous rooms, the following ſtatues*, all of which are preſumed to be portraits of a conſular family, and not of the diſtinguiſhed characters to whom they have been attributed, without enhancing their merit. That ſo many were found together, will be accounted for, as it was the cuſtom of the Pagan Romans to conceal theſe portraits of their relatives from the iconoclaſtic zeal of the Chriſtians, when they had obtained the power to indulge it.

"*Vir Conſularis*, ſtatue 6 f. 10.—The drapery is very bold and fine. The attitude appears to be that of public ſpeaking, and he holds a 'ſudarium' in his right hand, and in his left a roll.

"This ſtatue is ſaid to be the celebrated Cicero; and, as I diſſent from the more common opinion, I beg to offer a few curſory remarks.

"We have the authority of ſeveral of the Roman writers, that it was cuſtomary to change the heads of ſtatues, which were ſometimes of bronze, and to give them a new character. It was no unuſual flattery to the reigning emperor, to remove the heads of paſt tyrants, and replace them with his own. Caligula cauſed his head to be ingrafted on the ſtatues of his predeceſſors. In private families, by removing the head a new portrait was made. A knowledge of this fact will account for the diſcovery of ſo many diſjointed heads and decapitated ſtatues. Another circumſtance is likewiſe worthy notice, which is, that when they were firſt taken out of the ground and placed in the hands of mercenary or ignorant artiſts, the reſtored ſtatue always bore the name of ſome eminent character. Suſpicions of genuineneſs are therefore at leaſt allowable, and often juſtified, of thoſe ſtatues the heads of which are evidently ingrafted.

"The head on this ſtatue is diſproportionately ſmall, and appears not to have originally belonged to it. Plutarch, who died in the reign of Trajan, is the firſt who mentions the peculiarity of the wart or 'cicer' in the countenance of the great Roman orator. As the ſize of the ſtatue exceeds life, it could not convey a portrait of Cicero's perſon; nor is the ſtyle of drapery of the Auguſtan age.

"So well convinced are the Italian antiquaries of the extreme uncertainty of deciding upon every head marked with a 'cicer' as a genuine repreſentation of Cicero, that the claim to originality is not admitted in any buſt or ſtatue which they poſſeſs.

"At Venice is a ſtatue nearly as large as this, and the moſt celebrated buſt is in the Mattei collection at Rome; the pretenſions of neither of which are allowed. Mr. Blundel, of Ince in Lancaſhire, has a conſular figure which very nearly reſembles the habit and attitude of this ſtatue, the head of which has not been ſeparated from the body." *P.* 256.

INTRODUCTION OF ANTIQUE STATUARY INTO ENGLAND.

"DURING a great part, even of the preſent century, the Arundel and Pembroke collections were alone and unrivalled. A few excellent copies of the antique, in bronze or plaſter, were admitted as ſingle embelliſhments of the palaces of our nobility. But the more frequent ornament of libraries and ſaloons were buſts by modern ſculptors. Our national taſte in gardening, borrowed from the French, and introduced by Le Naûtre, afforded conſtant employment to the mere carvers of images, which ſeemed 'to 'take the air' in every garden in the

* Thirty-eight in number, including torſos and buſts.

prevailing mode of the age*. Fashion universally superseded judgment or taste. I remember an anecdote which belongs to that day, and will venture to give it.

"A gentleman of one of the western counties had purchased two capital antique statues in marble at Rome; had brought them to England, and placed them in his garden. His son and successor was not a virtuoso, and had married a city lady addicted to fashionable improvements. She directed these ill-fated marbles to be painted, in order, as she observed to her friend, 'that they might look like 'lead.'

"Dr. Mead, the celebrated physician to King George the Second, had a small collection, which was sold at his death. A statue of Hygeia was bought by the late Lord Lichfield, and is now at Ditchley. There were likewise Livia, the wife of Augustus, in the character of Ceres; Flora, antique and perfect; and a Hercules by Algardi; with a Venus dormiens by Bernini, probably that now at Wilton †.

"His busts were, the Homer in bronze, now in the Museum. Cicero of bataltes, exactly resembling the Medici bust, but of a different colour. Augustus, Marcellus, Antinous, and Meleager.

"About this time, Thomas Coke Earl of Leicester completed his sumptuous palace at Holkham in Norfolk, and furnished a gallery with statues. In 1755, the younger Brettingham, son of the architect, was commissioned by Lord Leicester to procure antiques in Italy. Of the statues, the best are the old Faun; Lucius Verus in a consular habit, and Diana: and among the busts, those of the elder Brutus and Seneca. Sir Robert Walpole had embellished his superb house at Houghton in Norfolk with several busts and heads of considerable merit, collected likewise by Brettingham. From some account of them, I pass to the review of another gallery, which the late Earl of Egremont, having appointed Brettingham his agent at Rome, completed at Petworth in Suffex. Several of these marbles were obtained by private sale from the most celebrated collections.

"The popes and cardinals of the Barbarini, Borghese, and Giustiniani families, when they formed their collections from recent discoveries, exhibited only the more perfect statues, or such as were capable of restoration. The fragments and torsos were then consigned to cellars; from whence they have been extracted piecemeal by the Roman sculptors; by Cavaceppi, Cardelli, and Pacili, in particular, who have restored many of them, with wonderful intelligence and skill. The elder Piranesi was equally ingenious in composing vases and candelabra from small fragments of more exquisite workmanship.

"These artists have found, in several of the English nobility and gentry, a very liberal patronage. Some of those fine specimens of the arts, which are now the boast of our nation, have been obtained from them. Other opportunities have not been wanting. The well-known collections of the Barbarini, Mattei, and Negroni palaces, have been frequently diminished ‡, by the disappearance of a famous marble, for the secret supply of the necessitous individuals of those families.

"Within the last thirty years, three gentlemen established themselves at Rome, who exerted much address and knowledge of the subject, to promote a growing inclination for the possession of antique sculpture, in several Englishmen of rank and opulence, who were then on their travels in Italy, Mr. James Byres, an architect; Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who painted some subjects from the Iliad in the villa Borghese with truly classical correctness; and Mr. Thomas Jenkins, the English banker at Rome, were actively instrumental in recovering, from oblivion or neglect, many a relique of

* "In the beginning of the century, these magazines of images were in Piccadilly, and excited a constant topic of national ridicule from all foreigners of taste. Their imitations of the antique were wretched beyond all criticism."

† "Bernini made the matrass for the celebrated Hermaphroditus in the Borghese palace; and as this figure of Venus has exactly the same proportions, and nearly a similar attitude, it is not improbably a rival attempt."

‡ "The Giustiniani collection was the first in Rome, a part of which was publicly sold."

the antique, which may vie with the choiceſt ſpecimens in the galleries of the Italian princes. It occurred to the gentlemen above mentioned, that the Campagna of Rome had been imperfectly inveſtigated, whilſt the city itſelf was an exhauſted mine. The pope gives his permiſſion for this kind of adventure, upon the following conditions. When an excavation is made, the antiquities diſcovered are divided into four ſhares. The firſt goes to the pope, the ſecond to the 'camera' or miniſters of ſtate, the third is the leſſee's of the ſoil, and the laſt is the right of the adventurer. His Holineſs ſometimes agrees for the pre-emption of the whole; and ſometimes all the ſhares are bought in by the contractor, before the ground is opened. In conſequence of theſe reſearches, the villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, the city of Gabii, and many other places in the vicinity of Rome, have amply repaid the labour of examination, and the public curioſity.

Hâc arte, Pallas et vagus Hercules
Eductus, arces attulit Angliæ." *P.* 269.

OF THE ORIGIN OF PAINTING IN ENGLAND.

"THE late Lord Orford, better known in the literary world as Mr. Horace Walpole, made the hiſtory of painting in England intereſting to common readers, and decorated a ſubject barren in itſelf, by the novelty of his remarks, and by an animated and perſpicuous ſtyle. He allows that our national claims to more than barbarous attempts in the arts, were not ſuperior to thoſe of our northern neighbours at the ſame period. To trace, however, the progreſs from ſuch rude efforts to eventual perfection, required that a certain æra of the original introduction (for invention we have no proof) ſhould be aſcertained with preciſion. With his uſual ingenuity, he has combated ſome proofs of their exiſtence in this kingdom, which the zeal of George Vertue induced him to conſider as authentic, and with equal judgment has diſcriminated others, which were no leſs deciſive of what can be termed painting, than of the age to which they may be poſitively aſcribed.

"We learn, that, in the early reigns after the conqueſt, Greek enamellers, upon the poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople by the Croiſaders, were induced to follow them into Europe, and found an ample patronage in England. They were, at firſt, employed for emblazoning of arms on ſepulchral monuments, as in Weſtminſter Abbey; perhaps of thoſe which were borne on the ſhields of the heroes of chivalry; but of this conjecture there is no abſolute proof. Cups, either for the ſervice of the altar or the banquet, were moſt richly finiſhed by thoſe artiſts. Two of greater celebrity, which are ſtill preſerved, are of very curious workmanſhip. The more ancient is that given by King John, with their charter, to the corporation of Lynn, in Norfolk; the other, from a cipher with a mitre, which is engraven on it, traditionally belonged to Thomas à Becket, and is now in the cabinet of the Duke of Norfolk. Of chalices which were ſtill more elaborate and ſplendid, and of which there are ſufficient notices in the inventories of plate given to monaſteries, the devaſtation committed upon their ſuppreſſion has left us only the verbal deſcription.

"The croſier of William of Wykeham bequeathed by him, and now in high preſervation at New College, is rich in ornament, and exquiſitely wrought. Thoſe of other prelates were, probably, not inferior to it in value and beauty *.

"The art of painting in freſco upon walls and ceilings, with colours compounded of reſinous gums, is very ancient in England, and being confined chiefly to eccleſiaſtical buildings, it was frequently practiſed by the more ingenious monks.

"In the chapel of our Lady, behind the choir of Hereford cathedral, are many beautiful freſco deſigns, not unlike the early ſketches of Cimabue or Giotto, and a ſpecies of large moſaic work, ſtill perfect. They are of the age of Edward I. when ſeveral Greek and Italian artiſts had ſettled in England. Theſe freſco paintings on the walls were made in exact imitation of the veneered marbles, which, from being ſo eaſily procured, were uſed even as an external ornament in Italy.

* "Bequeathed by the founder in 1403. It is ſix feet to the crook, and ſix inches more to the top; and is accurately given in Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

"The

"The outside walls of the Duomo and Campanile at Florence are faced with three kinds of marble, red, white, and black, disposed in small oblong squares. The same artists, who were once employed in applying the real material, introduced this imitation of it, as the richest decoration in countries where it could not be found.

"Buildings in the north of Italy were imitated in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. as far as their shrine work, and more ornamental architecture, which appears from many now to be seen there in unperishing marble, instead of friable stone and evanescent colours. It is said, that even in the more early ages of the monastic institution, its votaries were encouraged to acquire several of the liberal arts. In writing, then confined to a few, they were ambitious to excel, and the missals were illuminated by them. We may fairly conjecture, that they acquired all that they were capable of learning and practising from professional artists, so that, in process of time, they supplied their place, and the interior embellishments of churches were finished by the monks themselves. The porcelain tiles for the pavement of the high altar, were certainly prepared for the kiln by them, and they discovered neatness in the penciling of the armorial bearings, and fancy in the scrolls and rebus, which were the more common subjects.

"A very curious MS. of the lives of the abbots of Gloucester throws much light on this supposition. Abbot Wygmore, who presided in the reign of Edward II. is reported, not only to have encouraged the liberal and mechanic arts in his monastery, but to have excelled in them himself, and to have embroidered doves of silver upon a green satin cope, for the office of Pentecost, with his own hands.

"In his great dining-room were portraits of all the kings of England, prior to Edward II. to whom he gave a sumptuous feast. Judging only from what yet remains, we are apt to fix the true æra of the introduction of several of the fine arts into this country perhaps several centuries below the true date.

"A series of figures in distemper were once near the altar at Merton College. Before the close of the fourteenth century, many portraits of princes and eminent men have been executed, which were defaced by the indiscriminating zeal of the reformers.

"One of the most authentic, and of the greatest merit as a painting, is the portrait of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey, said to have been retouched by Vandyke. From the circumstance of the general obliteration of colours from the walls of churches at the reformation, this species of painting is now rarely seen in any degree of excellence." *P.* 419.

(To be continued.)

LXX. *Report of the Commission of Arts to the First Consul Bonaparte on the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, and the present State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obelisks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of Phylæ, Syene, Thebes, Tentyris, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. &c. from the Cataracts of the Nile to Cairo: with an accurate Description of the Pictures with which they are decorated, and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them, respecting the Divinities to whom they were consecrated. Translated from the French of Citizen RIPAUD, Librarian to the Institute of Egypt. 8vo. and 4to.—pp. 64. With a Map. 3s. 6d. each. *Debrett.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE following Memoirs are presented to the public as containing a very accurate account of the celebrated remains of ancient Egypt, of which we have heard so much, and know so little.

"Former travellers on the banks of the Nile, however inquisitive, learned, or sagacious, have found their pursuits impeded by a succession of obstacles and dangers, which have necessarily rendered their accounts imperfect; while the ingenious Frenchmen, from whose original memoirs the following pages are translated, possessed all the advantages which could be derived from security, leisure, and general apparatus. Hence they have been enabled to give to their country and

and to Europe; the following correct, ſcientific, and ſuperior deſcription of the Antiquities of Egypt."

EXTRACTS.

REMARKS ON THE DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMER TRAVELLERS.

"Citizen Firſt Conſul,

"I HAVE the honour to preſent to you an abridged deſcription of the principal monuments of Upper Egypte it is extracted from very extenſive obſervations, written on their ſeveral ſituations. I have avoided, as much as poſſible, a repetition of what has been ſaid by travellers who have preceded us.

"I have added a very haſty account of the labours which have engaged the Commiſſion of Arts. The work which it propoſes to publiſh under your auſpices, will give a more correct idea of what it has done, than the moſt circumſtantial hiſtory can produce.

"No preceding traveller has paſſed through Egypt with the ſame ſecurity, that we have conſtantly enjoyed, and which we owe to you.

"The courſe of the Nile ſhould now be as well known as that of any river in Europe. The poſition of the principal monuments and of the moſt important cities, has been determined by aſtronomical obſervations.

"At Phyloe, the ſuppoſed burial-place of Oſiris, and the ultimate limit of the Roman empire on the coaſt of Ethiopia, we have engraved the longitude and latitude of that iſland, and of the city of Syene. At Thebes we alſo engraved on the weſtern gate of the palace of Carnack, thoſe of twelve of the moſt ancient cities. We acknowledge our ſatisfaction in aſſociating, after a lapſe of five or ſix thouſand years, our imperfect obſervations with the duration of thoſe imperiſhable monuments.

"We have encamped during twenty-five days on the ruins of this ancient capital of Egypt. This reſidence, from the number of perſons employed in the Commiſſion, was equivalent to that of an individual during the ſpace of two years; and we enjoyed the advantage of having a much larger number of eyes employed on the ſame objects. We diſcuſſed on the very places themſelves, the different opinions which have directed our attention to the patient examination of the architecture, the temples, the palaces, the general effect, and the more minute detail of the ſculpture and baſs-reliefs.

"Being accompanied by a portable library which was intruſted to my care, we have compared the deſcriptions of former travellers, with the monuments of which they have endeavoured to convey ſome idea. We have, however, felt with ſome degree of mortification, that, in conſequence of their exaggerated praiſes, their writings and even their drawings have leſſened the meaſure of that intereſt which thoſe monuments really poſſeſs.

"The views given by Norden are equally inaccurate and inſignificant. His deſcriptions are obſcure, for he was not ſufficiently inſtructed. Beſides, he was of a timid character; and actually viſited the iſland of Phylæ by the light of a lantern.

"Paul Lucas is a very inconſiderate, unreflecting traveller, and ſubject to a ridiculous ſpirit of exaggeration. He has deſcribed as granite the freeſtone of which all the temples of Upper Egypt are conſtructed.

"Sicard, more ſagacious and correct, has contributed very much to illuſtrate what was obſcure and uncertain in the ancient geography of the country. In this view he has proved a very able aſſiſtant to our countryman d'Anville.

"That diſtinguiſhed ſcholar has been the continual object of our admiſſment. By the force alone of his critical ſagacity, he has aſſigned, with a degree of accuracy, which is perfectly aſtoniſhing, the poſition of ancient cities and villages, as well as the courſe of canals, in a country which he had never viſited.

"The Conſul Maillet, Vanſleb, and the tranſcriber Savary, offer nothing that is true or uſeful in their works.

"The two moſt eminent travellers who have written on Egypt, are Granger and Pococke. The firſt, who was a phyſician, and a Frenchman, viſited this country in the year 1730, and it is very much to be regretted that his work is ſo ſhort. This author is well informed, judicious, and of excellent authority.

"The ſecond is the moſt learned of them all, and his deſcriptions approach the neareſt to the truth. Nor was he deficient either in activity or reſolution. Almoſt every thing that he hinſelf wrote

rote is good; but the drawings, which he caused others to execute, are very inaccurate.

"Though we appear to pronounce with some degree of severity on the merits of these writers, we are ready, at the same time, to bear testimony to the numberless difficulties which they experienced; difficulties of which we could scarce entertain a suspicion, from the accommodations which your distinguished kindness commanded for us." P. 1.

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

"THE eternal duration of their monuments, was the object which the Egyptians proposed in erecting them; and twenty of their temples are still seen in as high a state of preservation as the most modern of our structures. Their strength is, indeed, favoured by the climate, which is not calculated to injure or destroy them.

"Egypt is the cradle of architecture; the monuments which are still seen there, have attained the principal object which is proposed by this art. They produce astonishment.

"That solidity with which they are sometimes reproached, is connected with strength; and if is owing to such a circumstance, that, after a period of six thousand years, we behold these gigantic buildings.

"The elegance of proportion, the grace of detail, beauty, harmony, and general result, are enchanting in the Greek orders. The boldness and lightness of the upper parts please in the Gothic edifices; massiveness and solidity are imposing in the monuments of the Egyptians.

"When they first erected a column, they appear to have had no other object than to place the cup of the *lotus* upon its stem. It was an homage offered to the plant which, from their first establishment, had furnished to the new colonists an wholesome and abundant sustenance.

"No traveller, before us, had remarked the resemblance of the Egyptian columns with the different productions of nature; and, nevertheless, those who erected them employed their utmost skill to render the imitation perfect. On the base of the column they engraved, in a circular form, the leaves of the *nymphea* or water-lily; and gave to the part of the shaft nearest the capital, the form of a bundle of the stems of the *lotus*.

"They afterwards extended this love of imitation to other productions of the vegetable kingdom, and they represented the bud of the same plant, with the head of the date-tree; and, among the ornaments of ten different capitals, they have designed the branches of the fan palm-tree, and the flowers of the *nelumbo*.

"It is very easy to observe certain points of conformity between the architecture of the Egyptians and that of the Greeks. The latter appear to have at first adopted, without the least alteration, the columns raised on the banks of the Nile: but they soon brought them to their present perfection, by the power and influence of their admirable taste and genius.

"The plan of their most elegant temples is also taken from the small peripteral temples of the Egyptians.

"Thus is the ingenious fable of Vitruvius destroyed, who attributes the origin of architecture to an imitation of the wooden cabins which were inhabited by the most ancient people of Greece. Their descendants, anxious to attribute to themselves every kind of discovery, were very cautious of discovering their obligations to the Egyptians in this art. Without mentioning any of the great number which they owed to that people, they have, in general terms, praised them for their wisdom, which has since been considered, not only with less veneration, but with some degree of doubt as to its existence." P. 9.

TOMBS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS—CAMBYSES.

"THE chain of mountains opposite to Thebes is pierced with an astonishing number of sepulchral grottos. The learned men who preceded us neglected to examine them, and they alone would have dignified the research of any traveller. The order of their position on the side of the mountain, was regulated by the wealth of those who occupied them. Those which were nearest to the level of the earth belonged to the most opulent families; their space and their decorations evidently proved it: those of the citizens of moderate fortune were about half way up the rock; while the poor occupied the most

moſt elevated ſituations, and they are the moſt intereſting of them all.

"The hiſtory of the progreſs of civilization is ſeen in the baſſo-relievos or the paintings in freſco, which repreſent the various labours of the ancient Egyptians. Hunting, fiſhing, tillage, harveſts, navigation, the traffic of the money-changer, military exerciſes, the practice of certain arts and trades, with marriage, and funeral ceremonies, are repreſented in a thouſand places.

"In every part of Upper Egypt, near the ſite or the ruins of an ancient city, the tombs of its inhabitants may be found in the mountains; and the hiſtory of every Egyptian who is buried there is traced on the wall.

"Theſe grottos ſerved as aſylums for the earlieſt inhabitants of the borders of the Nile. They afterwards became their laſt abode, and the awful conſervatory of thoſe bodies, which, as they believed, were once again to ſee the light. Some ages after, the pious and enthuſiaſtic anchorites buried themſelves alive in theſe awful receptacles, to continue, as it were, their ancient deſtination.

"When population, accompanying the ſeat of the monarchy, deſcended towards Lower Egypt, the kings, who eſtabliſhed themſelves at Memphis, impreſſed with an idea of the power and greatneſs which was aſſociated with the ſepulchres of the Theban kings, determined to rival the labours of their predeceſſors, and erected the pyramids.

"The love of the gigantic, which is peculiar to the nations of the Eaſt, produced theſe monuments; and the Greek kings of Alexandria did not diſdain to imitate thoſe who had preceded them.

"When we reflect on theſe temples, palaces, tombs, and imperiſhable ſtructures, we are naturally led to aſk under whoſe government they have been erected? and when we are informed it was under that of prieſts, we ſhould be aſtoniſhed that the ſacerdotal authority had attained to ſuch an height, if we did not reflect that the Egyptians had then arrived at a point of civilization, when religion never fails to acquire a very predominating influence.

"Cambyſes ſubverted the government of the prieſts, and threw down the monuments which they had erected. The traces remain of thoſe wedges which divided the coloſſus of Memnon, and broke in pieces the obeliſks of Thebes. Whether it was from ignorance or from policy, is of little conſequence; the reſult is the ſame. Nevertheleſs, the intereſts of truth demand this diſcuſſion, as it may contribute to enlarge our knowledge of the influence and power of the prieſts over the inhabitants of Egypt.

"Cambyſes appears to have had a taſte for the arts; he tranſported into Perſia various pieces of ſculpture that were precious, both for the materials of which they were compoſed, and the ſkill that executed them. He invited into his dominions that colony of artiſts which erected the ſtill exiſting palace of Perſepolis. He could have, therefore, no other object than to diminiſh, if not to annihilate, the reſpect of the Egyptians for their prieſts, by breaking in pieces the monuments which contributed to maintain that veneration. He revenged himſelf on that claſs alone, and the objects of their adoration, for the revolts of the citizens: how happy would he have been if he had ſhed no other blood than that of the ox Apis!" *P.* 11.

PALACE OF MEMNON—COLOSSAL FIGURES.

"THE principal monuments erected upon the left bank of the river, and the only ones which can be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have depended on Thebes, are the Memnonium, or the palace of Memnon; Medinet-abou, another palace; and the two coloſſal ſtatues ſo celebrated for their prodigious height.

"The Memnonium looks to the eaſt. In one of its courts are ſeen the remains of the celebrated ſtatue of red granite, which may be conſidered as that of Memnon. Its height was ſixty-four feet, and its remains are ſcattered forty feet around it. One of its feet ſubſiſts almoſt entire. Its breadth is four feet and an half, and one of its ears meaſured thirty-nine inches in length. The excavations are ſtill viſible where the wedges were placed, which divided the monument when it was thrown down by Cambyſes. At the entrance of the gate which leads from the ſecond court to the palace, are the remains of a coloſſal ſtatue of granite of leſſer proportions; the head is in perfect preſervation, and of roſe-coloured

coloured granite, while the reſt is black. It is the moſt precious monument of the ancient Egyptian ſculpture: the execution is admirable. The Memnonium had not been finiſhed, as well as the greater part of the Egyptian works, where by the ſide of objects but roughly hewn are ſeen examples of exquiſite workmanſhip.

"To the ſouth of the palace, and at the foot of the Libycus, in the enclоſure of an ancient Copht convent, there is a little temple of Iſis, which is truly precious from the perfect ſtate of its preſervation, as well as from the execution and intereſting ſubjects of the pictures that it contains.

"To the north of the ſame palace there are the ruins of an Egyptian ſtructure, which appears to have belonged to a temple, and to be a much more recent work than any of the other Egyptian monuments: this appears from the care with which the hieroglyphics were engraved, and a peculiar kind of vaulted roof, a portion of which is ſtill entire. It is not formed on the ſame principles as ours, and proves that the Egyptians knew not the modern mode of turning an arch.

"Between the Memnonium and the palace of Medinet-abou are the largeſt coloſſal figures which now remain in Egypt: their baſes are eleven feet in height; though the raiſing of the earth has buried about ſix feet of them. The marks which the Nile has left againſt their ſides, riſe to within twenty-eight inches of the foot of the ſtatues; which proves, that, ſince their conſtruction, a maſs of earth has been formed from the ſediment of the river to the height of eight feet eight inches. The northern coloſſus has been broken in its upper part. A Roman prefect ordered it to be reſtored; on its thighs and legs are various Greek and Latin inſcriptions, which atteſt, that thoſe who wrote them had heard the voice of Memnon reſounding from the ſtatue at the riſing of the ſun.

"The height of them is about fifty-eight feet. Their attitude is the ſame as that of the other ſitting figures. Three ſmall female figures accompany each of the coloſſal ſtatues. They are ſtanding on each ſide of the chair, and between the legs of the principal figure.

"Between the Memnonium and Medinet-abou, and diſtant about half a league from each of them, are the remains of a great number of coloſſal figures, and the traces of buildings which indicate that theſe two places communicated with each other by ſtructures that filled up the whole ſpace between them. This maſs of edifices appears to have compoſed, according to Diodorus Siculus, the tomb of Oſymandias. We are confirmed in this conjecture by the conformity which exiſts between the monuments in their preſent ſtate, and the extenſive as well as preciſe deſcriptions which that writer has left of pictures which are found in both the palaces. Theſe paintings repreſent the ſieges of fortified towns, hoſtile invaſions, and victories obtained by the Egyptians. The barbarians with whom they are engaged, as well as themſelves, are repreſented as making uſe of cars, but with this difference, that three of them are placed in each car. The one holds the reins which guide the horſes, the other draws the bow, and the third protects them both with his buckler." *P.* 38.

WORSHIP OF THE CHRISTIANS IN THE ANCIENT TEMPLES.

"AMIDST the monuments of ancient Thebes, many traces are found of the worſhip of the firſt Chriſtians, during the four hundred years that they enjoyed the free exerciſe of their religion: they appear to have performed their ceremonies even in the temples of their anceſtors. The images of Chriſt and the ſaints are not uncommon there: they are painted in freſco, and decorated with rays of glory. The greater part of the ſtatues which adorn the temples and the palaces, have been mutilated by Chriſtians and Turks. The firſt effaced the repreſentations of animals, which their religious notions held forth as devils; the ſecond undertook to throw down thoſe of men. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that, at a certain epocha, the government encouraged theſe acts of barbariſm; as the zeal for deſtruction has operated in places where it could not have effected its purpoſes, without the aid of great mechanical powers." *P.* 41.

MUMMIES.

"THE ancient Egyptians, from the king to the loweſt of his ſubjects, were

very attentive to the conſtruction of their burying-places, in the firm belief that, after ſeveral thouſand years, the ſoul would return to inhabit the body, if, during that time, it ſhould have remained undiſturbed. Hence proceeded the cuſtom of embalming, and the poſition of ſepulchres in places inacceſſible to the inundation of the river.

"In the neighbourhood of the Memnonium, and among the grottos of private individuals, many are found which are ſtill filled with the fragments of mummies. When the Arabs, who conſider the grottos as the property of each family, apprehend that they may be viſited by ſtrangers, they ſet fire to the mummies which they contain, in order to turn the curious from the reſearch. There are ſome of theſe caverns ſtill untouched; as the perſevering traveller has not yet diſcovered them.

"The ſepulchres of the rich, however, are exhauſted. None of the mummies which are ſold by the people of the country are dreſſed in the envelope, upon which the figure of Death was painted. A few fragments of theſe envelopes are all which now appears. It is indeed very extraordinary, that, to this moment, no traveller has found the manuſcripts on the papyrus, which the mummies of diſtinguiſhed perſons never fail to encloſe: theſe manuſcripts are, without contradiction, the moſt ancient that have been preſerved; and appear to contain the prayers made for the dead and by their particular direction. They are written in hieroglyphics or characters, and are decorated with drawings that reſemble the pictures which cover the walls of the ſepulchres.

"Many of the mummies have the nails both of their hands and feet gilt. Two rolls of the papyrus are ſometimes found with them, which are often placed under the arm-pits, though they are alſo depoſited in the diviſion of the thighs, and near the organs of generation. The French, during their ſtay in Egypt, found eight or ten of theſe manuſcripts entire." *P.* 46.

LETTER OF CITIZEN DEROZIERE THE YOUNGER, ENGINEER-MINERALOGIST, AND MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN EGYPT, ADDRESSED TO HIS FATHER, A NOTARY AT MILUN; DATED CAIRO.

"I HAVE employed all the means in my power to aſcend various heights, as well in the deſerts of Libya, as in thoſe between Egypt and the Red Sea. My principal journey was from Heſney to Coſſeir, a port of the Red Sea, where the commerce between Egypt and Arabia is tranſacted. The French were preparing to march, in order to get poſſeſſion of that point, at the moment when I arrived at Heſney; I determined, therefore, to accompany them. This journey is long and laborious, and performed on dromedaries, as horſes would be incapable of ſupporting the fatigue.

"I have done every thing in Egypt which it was poſſible for me to accompliſh. The journey which I have juſt completed was the only one that could be intereſting to me. It was an object of importance to become acquainted with the mineralogy of Upper Egypt, and particularly of that part of it which is ſituate between Egypt and the Red Sea: theſe diſtricts had never been examined by any naturaliſt; ſome of them had not been even viſited by any traveller; and their poſition, which is not correctly known, has been placed, at a venture, on the geographical charts, from ſuch information as could be obtained from ſome inhabitants of the country.

"In the purſuit of theſe reſearches I had an opportunity of ſeeing, in the moſt complete detail, the monuments of the ancient Egyptians, with which this part of Egypt ſtill abounds.

"I employed twenty-two days in examining the ruins of ancient Thebes, which, if it really occupied the ſpace now aſſigned to it, could not have been leſs than Paris.

"Thoſe who are acquainted with the moſt diſtinguiſhed monuments of Rome and of Greece, will, nevertheleſs, view with aſtoniſhment the ancient monuments of Egypt. They will there perceive the ſource from whence the Greeks have derived almoſt every thing which we admire in their architecture.

"The greater part of the Egyptian monuments conſiſt of temples, whoſe interior arrangement is almoſt always formed on the ſame plan. The acceſſory buildings are ſubject to a greater degree of variation: they are in general very fine porticos, which have

from four to six columns in front, with three or four in depth, and whose capitals, almost always differing from each other, produce a very singular effect, but by no means disagreeable to the eye.

"In order to arrive at these porticos it is sometimes necessary to traverse large courts, furnished with ranges of columns, whose capitals present the same variety. The shafts of these columns are always covered with hieroglyphics, and various sculptures: these hieroglyphics, which were the characters of the sacred, and, perhaps, also of the vulgar language of the ancient Egyptians, abound every where; there is not a part of the Egyptian buildings which is not covered with them; they are even seen on the walls which sometimes enclose their courts and their temples.

"Among the accessory structures that accompany the temples, are the moles, which sometimes serve as gates. They are lofty square towers, or rather truncated pyramids, two of which are joined together by their upper parts; and the space that is left in their lower parts serves as a passage into the temple. Although these buildings are sometimes more than eighty feet in height, they are frequently covered with basso-relievos, chiselled with the greatest delicacy. The design indeed is not very correct, for the excellence of the Egyptian sculptors displays itself principally in the execution.

"Some of these moles are almost entirely solid, and have no other cavity but such as is necessary for a stair-case, which proceeds in a right line from the bottom of one mole to the top of that adjoining to it: their summits compose a terrace. Others of them contain an innumerable quantity of chambers, which appear to have been designed for different acts of religion; such as embalming, sculpture, &c. In many places there are pictures which represent the practice of embalming, which was one of the most holy ceremonies among the Egyptians, and was exclusively entrusted to the priests. They are represented in these functions with the head of an animal, either of a wolf, a fox, or a ram: they were probably the marks with which they covered their visage in order to remain unknown, or to obtain that respect which they would not have secured without this kind of ornament.

"From beneath the porticos which I have already mentioned, there appears a long suite of chambers, whose doors have the same ornament, and range perfectly with each other; but their dimensions vary. They continue to diminish in proportion as they advance to the last chamber, which is called the sanctuary of the temple.

"In some of these monuments the ground rises gradually from the portico to the sanctuary. This expedient, which we have not the opportunity of employing in our modern constructions, produces a very striking effect in the perspective, and enlarges, to a great degree, the interior appearance of the temples. As the light enters only from the porticos, the obscurity, which increases from chamber to chamber, greatly heightens that effect, in affording but a very indistinct view of the most distant parts; and as the gates are exactly alike in their form and ornament, the difference of their proportions is attributed to a greater degree of distance than actually exists. Such is the evident effect, though it may perhaps be allowing the Egyptians more art than they really possessed, by supposing that this appearance of their buildings was produced by preconceived design.

"The chambers have this particular character, that their breadth is greater than their depth. On each side there are very narrow corridors, which lead to a multitude of small and very dark chambers; which have, without doubt, served as tombs. On entering them we were assailed by thousands of bats, which soon extinguished our lights, and during the short time necessary to take a plan, our faces were frequently struck by these disgusting animals.

"The horned serpents, which were among the objects of Egyptian adoration, are very common in this country: I narrowly escaped being bit by one of them in a grotto of Thebes; but that is among the lesser dangers which present themselves in Egypt, &c." *P.* 61.

LXXI. *Etymologicon Magnum; or, Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new Plan.* With Illustrations drawn from various Languages: English, Gothic, Saxon, German,

Daniſh, &c. &c. Greek, Latin,—French, Italian, Spaniſh,—Galic, Iriſh, Welſh, Bretagne, &c. the Dialects of the Sclavonic; and the Eaſtern Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, Perſian, Sanſcrit, Gipſey, Coptic, &c. &c. Part the Firſt. 4to. pp. 507, and Index. 1l. 1s. *Deighton*, Cambridge; *Robinſon*, *Payne*, London.

PREFACE.

"IN tracing the origin and the progreſs of human inventions, we exhibit the hiſtory of mind and the achievements of reaſon. Amidſt the leiſure of cultivated life, Man is delighted to turn his eyes upon himſelf; to contemplate the energies of his own nature; to appreciate the bleſſings which he enjoys; and to examine the various cauſes which have operated in their production. Among all the inventions by which he has been advanced in the ſcale of being above the animals around him, it has ever been acknowledged, that the faculty of ſpeech is the moſt important and diſtinguiſhed. It may well, therefore, be imagined, that in every period of learning and inquiry, the ardour of curioſity would be ſingularly excited to trace and to aſcertain the myſterious workings of that wondrous proceſs, by which languages have been formed and propagated among the inhabitants of the earth. We behold the moſt extenſive and complicated artifice, which the powers of reaſon were ever employed in deviſing, prompted, as it ſhould ſeem, without thought, and completed without contrivance. The exertions of a controlling principle, conducting to the ſame end, are for ever viſible; though the artiſt is unconſcious of his deſign, and ignorant of his art. It is by theſe efforts of unmeditating ſkill, that the ſyſtem of language has been generated, and preſerved uniform in all its parts, and defined in all its proportions. To diſcover the 'ſtrong connexions and the 'nice dependencies' of the various links which compoſe this great chain of cauſes and effects, has been the theme of perpetual reſearch; yet if the ſpeculations of the preſent volume ſhould be founded on truth, it will be acknowledged, I truſt, that in no inquiry have the faculties of man been more vainly or unprofitably employed. The pretenſions of the writer and the principles of his theory will be unfolded in the ſucceeding pages, which are deſtined for the Introduction to his work; but from the examples alone, by which the ſyſtem is illuſtrated, muſt the reader be finally enabled to decide on the nature of theſe principles, and the extent of their operation *.

"I may be doomed, perhaps, to encounter the ſmile or the frown of faſtidious levity, when in the courſe of theſe diſcuſſions I ſhall gravely appeal to the authority of the Gipſey language, which we have ever been accuſtomed to regard as the idle jargon of a forlorn and abandoned crew,—

'So wither'd and ſo wild in their attire,
'That look not like the inhabitants of the earth,
'And yet are on't.'

The Gipſey language, as it is now ſpoken, may probably be conſidered as the moſt ancient form of ſpeech, which is at preſent extant in the world. The cauſes, by which the mutation of other languages has been effected, have not extended their influence to the fate and fortunes of the wandering Gipſies; and with them only is preſerved a faithful record of primæval ſpeech. It has been imagined, that the Gipſey language is a dialect of the Sanſcrit; and I regard it as the important link by which the Sanſcrit is connected with the Coptic or the Egyptian. The reader will find in a ſucceeding page (476) a ſpecimen of the Gipſey numerals; and

* "The reader will find explained in the Introduction, why I have choſen to commence this work with the radical CB: yet whatever reaſon I might have for this preference, he will inſtantly ſee that the alphabetical order would certainly *not* be adopted in a work which profeſſed to unfold a ſeries of words connected with each other by the ſame train of ideas. That order, we know, is applied only for the purpoſe of diſcovering the ſpot in which the ſignification of the word is detailed. This purpoſe an Index will perform; and I am of opinion, that even in the vocabulary of the ſchoolboy the alphabetical order ought not to be adopted."

he

he will there discover a similarity to the Greek language, which will at once justly excite his wonder and his curiosity. With the Egyptian origin of the Greek language, and with the affinity of the Greek to the Latin, we are perfectly acquainted; and it will afford us a new source of meditation, when we learn that the Gipsies, the Egyptians, or the Copts, are in their own language called *Romans* or *Romani*. Thus it is, that the great revolutions of mankind may have been originally effected by this despised and rejected race. It will perhaps be discovered by some future inquirer, that from a horde of vagrant Gipsies once issued that band of sturdy robbers, the companions of Romulus and of Remus; who laid the foundations of the *eternal city* on the banks of the Tyber. The eastern scholars have been strongly impressed with the marvellous resemblance which exists between the Latin and the Sanscrit; and I am myself enabled familiarly to illustrate the laws of the Twelve Tables by the dialect of the Gipsies. In our own age a language has been lost: it shall be my province to record and preserve another. I have already advanced far in the prosecution of this design; and the grammar of the Gipsey language I consider as a prelude to my inquiries into the mysteries of Sanscrit literature, which will afford me a future theme of ample and important discussion."

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"HAVING seen that in the forming of any system it was necessary to adopt a known and acknowledged principle, universally prevailing, I began to consider, 1st, What *great, general fact* existed; and 2d, Whether it could be applied to any purposes in the adoption of a new theory. I sought for information in those words which were most familiarly employed; as it is manifest, that if any uniformity was observed in words so perpetually liable to change from frequent use, I had the strongest evidence for concluding, that such an uniformity was generally prevailing. *Father* in English I perceived to be *Fæder* in Saxon—*Vater* in German—*Padre* in Italian and Spanish—*Fader* in Islandic and Danish—*Vader* in Belgic—*Pater* in Latin—and *Pateer* (Πατηρ) in Greek: In other cases of the Greek *Pateer*, we have *Pater* and *Patr* (Πατερ-ος—Πατρ-ος); and if the changes of the word were to be represented, as it is founded in different dialects of the kingdom, it might be written *Feethir*, *Fauthir*, and in various other ways. In Persian, *Father* is *Pader*, and in Sanscrit, *Peetre*, as I find it represented by Mr. Wilkins in his Notes to the Heetopades (page 307). A more striking uniformity, we shall instantly acknowledge, cannot well be imagined than that which is exhibited in the preceding terms. We here perceive, though the word *Father* has assumed these various forms, that the difference arises only from the change of the vowels themselves or of their place; but that the *same* consonants, or those which all grammarians, at all times, have acknowledged to be cognate, have still been preserved. In our earliest stages of acquiring knowledge, we learn that 'inter se cognatæ sunt, Π, B, Φ—K, Γ, X—T, Δ, Θ,'—P, B, F—K, G, C*h*—T, D, T*h*; and that these letters are called cognate, because they are changed into each other in the variations of the same word. Without embarrassing the reader or myself in this place by defining the *identity* of a word, I shall appeal only to the ordinary conceptions, which every one has admitted on this subject. All would allow, that *Father*, *Fæder*, *Fater*, *Padre*, *Fader*, *Vader*, *Vater*, *Pater*, *Pateer*, *Patar*, *Patr*, *Feethir*, *Fauthir*, *Peetree*, are the *same* words, or different forms of the *same* word. Now as vowels, *not* the *same*, or *not* in the *same* place, are here adopted; the *sameness* (if I may so express it) of the word does not consist in the vowels, or rather, the vowels have nothing to do in determining the *sameness* or *identity* of a word. We observe, however, that the same idea is expressed by the *same consonants*, or by those which grammarians have considered as *cognate* or of the *same kind*. Now the words *Pater* and *Father*, &c. have various senses all related to each other, signifying, 1st, the *affinity* of nature; 2d, the *author* or *producer* of any thing; 3d, the *founder* of a sect, &c. Thus we perceive, that in denominating words to be the same, we mean those words which are represented by *consonants* of the *same kind*, impregnated with the same train of ideas.

"Here then we obtain at once a species

ſpecies of uniformity which leads us directly to the hopes of forming a *regular* ſyſtem. Even this inſtance alone would be ſufficiently impreſſive to convince us, that ſome controlling principle predominated in languages, by which they might readily be ſubmitted to the laws of a general theory. Words, uttered by the paſſing breath, we have ever been accuſtomed to conſider as the moſt fleeting—changeable—inconſtant and capricious of all the objects with which man is converſant: yet we perceive, that a word moſt liable to change and perverſion, has remained invariably the *ſame* through a period of at leaſt three thouſand years; if we conſider only the exiſtence of this word from the time of Homer, without involving ourſelves with the remote periods of the Sanſcrit language. This inſtance I muſt again repeat, would be alone ſufficient to convince us, that uniformity of ſome ſort perpetually prevailed; and the ſame fact we accordingly find in *all* the inſtances, which every etymological writer will afford us, who has collected the ſame words, as they appear in different languages." *P.* iv.

"As thoſe principles of the human mind, which are effective in the production of one language, will operate in that of another, I was led to conclude, that in every form of ſpeech the ſame fact will neceſſarily exiſt. I again referred to the Engliſh, Latin, and Greek languages for the confirmation of this idea; and I found the moſt ample proofs for the eſtabliſhment of my hypotheſis.

"I had now advanced far in my project of generalizing language. As it related to different forms of ſpeech ſeparately conſidered, the deſign had been perfectly effected. I had diſcovered, that in each language the ſame ideas were repreſented by the ſame cognate conſonants: there remained but one ſtep more, to conduct me at once to the completion of my theory. All, who had written on the ſubject of languages, have uniformly obſerved their ſimilarity and affinity to each other. I perceived, that on this point they conſtantly agreed; however they might differ as to the *peculiar* language, from which (as they imagined) the reſt were originally derived. In any ſtate of knowledge on this ſubject, we may be permitted to ſmile at the idea of an *original* language, when we all know that languages are perpetually *changing*. It afforded me however great ſatisfaction to obſerve, that this idea was conſidered as perfectly aſcertained; and indeed, if we had only caſt our eyes on the inſtances, which I have before produced, *Father—Mother*, &c. &c. we might venture to have drawn from thoſe facts alone a concluſion of a ſimilar nature. Surely every one, who conſiders the parallel words in ſo many languages to *Father* and *Mother*—the moſt common and familiar of our terms, muſt expect perpetually to find the ſame coincidence on occaſions equally common and familiar. Plain however and palpable as this concluſion muſt appear to the moſt ordinary capacity; no ſuch idea has ever been purſued, and no theory formed on ſuch a foundation. If our name for *Father* is the ſame in Sanſcrit and in Perſian *(Petree—Pader)*—if the name for the *Earth* is the ſame in Arabic and Hebrew *(Erd—Aretz)*, as every one has agreed; ought we not to expect (I muſt again repeat) that the ſame ſimilarity would perpetually recur in the moſt familiar inſtances of ordinary life? I muſt once more obſerve, with expreſſions of the deepeſt aſtoniſhment, that although the affinity of languages has been for ever founded in our ears, and though ſuch facts have been always palpable to the view, ſtill however the etymologiſts appeared to imagine, that the coincidence terminated, if I may ſo expreſs it, with the example which was produced; and they perceived not, that collateral ſimilarities muſt neceſſarily be annexed to ſuch a coincidence." *P.* xxi.

"As I have already ſhown, that in each *peculiar* language the ſame element conveys the ſame train of ideas; and as the general affinity of languages has been acknowledged and aſcertained; we have good reaſon to conjecture or conclude that *Through all languages, which this affinity pervades, the ſame element conveys the ſame train of ideas.*

"Here then, we perceive, our theory is at laſt completed. It is perfect in all its parts, and furniſhed for all its purpoſes. The ſimilarity of languages has been the theme of eternal diſcuſſion. A few ſcattered and ſcanty examples of their coincidence have been perpetually urged; but the whole ſubject has been involved in the moſt impenetrable

penetrable obſcurity, embarraſſment, and confuſion:—here at laſt we have diſcovered the important clue, which will guide us ſafely and readily through all the windings in the great labyrinth of human ſpeech. Under the banners of this directing principle (if I may be again permitted the adoption of metaphor) the numerous tribes and families of words are at once arranged without difficulty or diſorder—or marſhalled in their due places—and all diſcharging their various and correſponding functions, with the moſt perfect uniformity, preciſion, and regularity. Here at laſt we have obtained what has ever been ſought, but never been diſcovered—the *univerſal* or *original language*—not indeed exiſting in the fleeting forms of any peculiar ſyſtem or artifice of ſpeech, but in thoſe firſt and *original elements* which *univerſally* pervade the whole machinery of language—performing in every part the ſame functions, and operating to the ſame purpoſes. I ſhall not ſtoop to define the various ſtages of progreſs, which others have advanced in the proſecution of this theme; nor ſhall I attempt to adjuſt the preciſe meaning, which is annexed to thoſe various maxims, which others have adopted in their inquiries into this ſubject. I ſhall only ſimply obſerve, that the train of ideas, which I have now unfolded, has *not* been thus exhibited; nor has *any ſyſtem* been formed on its foundation, ſuch as the reader will find eſtabliſhed in the ſucceeding diſcuſſions." *P.* xxiii.

EXTRACTS.

SPECIMENS.

Cheap. (Eng.)—*Chapman.* (Eng.)—*Cheapen.* (Eng.)—*Ceapan.* (A. S.) Emere.—*Ceap.* (A. S.) Pretium, bon, merces.—*Kauffen.* (Germ.) Emere.—*Koopen.* (Belg.) Emere.—*Kiobe.* (Dan.) Mercari.—*Kaupe.* (Iſl.) Emo.—*Kauba.* (Runic) Emere.—*Kaupon.* (Gothic) Negotiari.—*Kauffman.* (Germ.) Mercator.—*Koopman.* (Belg.) Mercator.—*Kiobmand.* (Dan.) Mercator.—*Kiobſted.* (Dan.) Emporium.—*Koopſtad.* (Belg.) Emporium.—*Koop.* (Belg.) Emptio.—*Ceapmaſt, Cypman.* (A. S.) Mercator.—*Ceapſtow.* (A. S.) Forum, emporium.—*Chepſtow.* (Urbs Walliæ.)—*Cypinga.* (A. S.) Nundinæ.—*Achepter*—Acheter. (Fr.)—*Cheap.* (Old Eng.) 1. Market *place.* 2. Market.—Good-*Cheap.*—*Achapter*—*Acheter.* (Fr.)—'De bon acabit.' (Old Fr.) A marketable commodity—fit to be produced in the *Cheap.*

"IN the Teutonic languages the great race of words to expreſs the affairs of *traffic* belongs to the element CB, &c. and they are derived probably from different portions of the general idea which that element exhibits. 'The occupation of the merchant is at once connected with the notion of collecting or bringing together—of poſſeſſing or 'taking into 'poſſeſſion in abundance or with de-'ſign;' yet I imagine that many of the words belonging to this race are derived from 'the *place* of ſafety—the 'enclo*ſure* of ſecurity and convenience, 'in which the buſineſs of commerce 'was tranſacted.' The etymologiſts have collected the various terms relating to this idea, *Cheap, Chapman,* &c. &c. *Achepter, Acheter,* which it was neceſſary to lay before the eyes of the reader, that he might be duly ſenſible of the extenſive uſe and important purpoſes, to which theſe terms have been applied.

"The word *Cheap* ſignified as I imagine, in our ancient language, what we now emphatically call the 'Market *place,*' and afterwards the *market* itſelf: under other forms, it conveyed different ideas relating to the ſame ſubject.—'Good *Cheap*' is a very familiar phraſe in old Engliſh, which anſwers preciſely to an expreſſion ſtill in uſe among the French, and is ſimilar to another with the ſame element, which is now, I believe, become totally obſolete. In Shakſpeare, Falſtaff, alluding to Bardolph's fiery face, ſays, 'Thou haſt ſaved me a thouſand marks 'in links and torches, walking with 'thee in the night betwixt tavern and 'tavern; but the ſack that thou haſt 'drunk me, would have bought me 'lights as *good cheap* at the deareſt 'chandler's in Europe.' (1ſt pt. of Henry IV. A. III. S. III.) 'Cheap is 'Market' (ſays Dr. Johnſon), 'and 'good cheap therefore is *à bon marché.*' So in Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, 1599 (ſays Mr. Steevens),

"'If this weather holds, we ſhall 'have hay *good cheap.*'

'Cheap (as Dr. Johnſon has obſerved) 'is undoubtedly an old word for *Mar-'ket.* From this word Eaſt-*Cheap,* 'Chepſtow, *Cheap*-ſide, &c. are de-'rived.'

'rived.' Though *Cheapen* in English commonly signifies to inquire the price for the purpose of buying; yet *Ceapian* in Saxon means 'vendere, negotiari;' and *Ceap* is explained by Lye 'Pecus;' which was anciently the most universal object of traffic; and in general, 'Res quævis, quæ emi vendique potest atque ab uno domino ad alium transire.' That the French *Achetter* is to be referred to this race of words, through the medium of '*achapter*,' will not, I think, be doubted. This word has much embarrassed the French critics; though they acknowledge that '*achapter*' was the ancient mode of pronouncing and spelling the term. 'Nous prononcions,' says Menage sub voce, 'anciennement *achapter*, comme le temoigne le mot *achapt*; 'et il est toujours ainsi écrit dans les 'vieux livres.' There is a curious phrase with this element, which is directly referred to the traffic of the market. 'Nous disons' (says Menage) 'à Paris ce fruit, ce mouton, ce drap 'ne sont pas "De bon *acabit*," pour 'dire, ne sont pas bien conditionnez: 'ce qui veût dire proprement, ne sont 'pas de bon debit.' We have in English precisely the same idea in the expression 'a good marketable commo-'dity;' or, as it might have been, a good *Cheap*able commodity—fit to be produced in the Market or *Cheap*."—*P.* 78.

"In the Celtic dialects among the names for the *grave* we have *Dearc*, *bedh*, *bedhrod*, *tumba*, *tuma*. *Bedh* is connected with the great race of words to be found in every language, which we have before explained from the Hebrew root BT, *a receptacle for man, beast*, &c. There is a singular similitude between *bedhrod* and *bed rid*, a person, as we imagine, confined for a length of time to his *bed*; or it may mean one, who is fit only for his grave—*capulum senex*—*senex capulo vicinus*—ready for his bier—Τυμβογηρως—Σορόδαμος. &c. *Tumba*—*tuma*—τυμβ. means the covering with *earth*; and is connected with the ideas *interr*—*inhumare*, &c. &c. but this will supply an ample theme of future inquiry. To *bury* means to deposit in a *hole* or *cavity*, quasi, to *borough*. This is well known; but with respect to the Greek *Thapto* (Θαπτω, sepelio), and *Tafos*; Τάφος, *Tumulus*, nothing is known but the name. *Tafos* is only *Tumbos* (Τυμβος), *Tumba*—*Tuma*—*Tumulus*, under another form by the familiar Celtic change of M into B. It is connected in one of its leading ideas with a great race of words, which signify a *hole* or *cavity*. Hence *Tub* (a vessel in English, and the Ark of Noah in Hebrew)—*Tube*—*Tap*—*Dip*—*Dive*—Τυπτω—Τυπος imprimo, scil. signum, &c. &c. This is a curious though natural coincidence—Τυπος, Ταφος—to *grave* (or engrave), the *grave*. *Dip* occurs in a great variety of languages, as may be seen in the English etymologists, though they have not referred it to the word *Dive*, which is a partial sense of the general term. They have recorded the word Δυπλειν, aquas subire, though Skinner, as if doubtful of the idea, adds Δυω and Διφαω, quæro. In Italian to *dive* is *tuffare*. To *dive* and to *dip* mean to be inserted into any *hollow* excavation or receptacle. It is one of the employments of Ariel 'to *dive* into the fire.' In the London phraseology we have heard of *diving* into a cellar or place of refreshment; and the receptacle itself has been sometimes denominated the *Dip*. As a frequenter of the Piazza might now talk of *Diving* into the *Dip*, or the hollow receptacle to which you descend, so in a remote age a poet of Alexandria had made precisely the same combination, though the receptacles indeed are altogether dissimilar.

Dearc.	*Bedh.*	(Celt.)
Bedhrod.	*Tumba.*	The Grave, a
Tuma.		tomb, &c.
Bed rid.		

Thapto.	(Gr.)
Tafos.	To bury—a grave.
Tub—*Tube*—*Tap*—*Dip*—*Dive*—	
Deep—*Tip*—*Tipsy.*	
Tupos.	(Gr.) Signum *impressum.*
Tupo.	—Signum *imprimere.*

'Ρυλαις αναγνοις, ως ὁ Καδμιλα γονος.
'Ητυσε τον δε λοισθον εκπιων σκυφον
'Φερωνυμως ΕΔΥΨΕ Νηρεως ΤΑΦΟΥΣ. (Lycophron. Cassand. v. 162.)
'Dolis scelestis, Cadmili quos filius
'Paravit, hausto deinde supremo scypho,
'*Sepulchra subiit* Nerei cognomina.'

And

And what is still more curious, we even now apply the same element to the same subject. 'He *tipt* into the grave;' and we perpetually use similar combinations of the same element. 'He *dived* into the *deep*—*dipped* or *tipt* into the *tub*.' From this *diving*—*dipping*—or *tipping* motion, is derived the word *Tipsy*, to be intoxicated; and nothing, we perceive from this explanation, can be more expressive. It is extremely curious, that in these expressions *Dive*—*Tip*, &c. there is an idea still conveyed to us of *descent* or of passing into a hollow receptacle *below*. This brings us to the very spot from which they were originally derived, the *Tafes*—the *Tumulus* of the EARTH." *P.* 98.

GAVEL-*Kind*. { (Law Term.) Lands descending to the *Male*.

GAVELL. { (Brit. ant.) *Male* offspring.

"Having advanced thus far, and being fully aware how widely extended is the influence of the element GB or GB in supplying the name for *Man*, or peculiarly the *Male* of the human species; we shall now be enabled to understand the origin of the term familiar to our English law, which has equally perplexed the sages in that science and the adepts in the *mysteries* of etymology. This term is GAVEL-*Kind*; which, after all the various conjectures respecting its origin, still remains to be finally decided. A quotation from the Law Dictionary of Jacob will supply to the reader and to the writer all the legal information, which it will be necessary for us to acquire on this occasion. 'GAVEL-*Kind* is said by Lambard 'to be compounded of three Saxon words, *Gyfe*, *Eal*, *Kin*, *omnibus cognationi proximis data*. Verstegan calls it *Gavelkind*, quasi, *give all kind*, that is, to 'each child his part; and Taylor, in his History of *Gavelkind*, derives it from 'the British *Gavel*, i. e. a hold or tenure, and *cenued*, generatio aut familia; 'and so *Gavel-cenedh* might signify tenura generationis. But whatever is the 'etymology, it signifies a tenure or custom, annexed and belonging to lands in 'Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among 'all his *sons*, or the land of the brother among all the *brethren*, if he has no 'issue of his own.' (Jacob sub voce.) Some derive this word from *Gafol*, which signifies tribute, and *Kind*—Genus, q. d. Genus terræ seu fundorum tributarium, 'Prædium vectigale.' (Skinner sub voce.) *Gafol* belongs to a very different idea, as I have fully shown on a former occasion. Will not the reader instantly acknowledge, that GAV*el* belongs to GV—GAV, the *Male*; and that the tenure of GAV*el-Kind* means the law or custom, by which lands descend to the *Male* of a *Kynd* or family? Nothing surely can be more indubitable than this derivation. It is extremely curious, that the word next succeeding *Gavelkind* in Skinner is *Gavell*, which, he says, is interpreted 'Progenies *masculæ*, Brit. ant. *Gaveka*, *Givela*, *Gwella*, quod Lambardus fecit a 'C. Br. *Gefaillad*, Gemini: vide *Gavelkind* supra.' Though Skinner has referred *Gavell*, the *male* offspring, to *Gavelkind*, he has not recorded this idea among the various opinions respecting its origin. GAV*ēl* I imagine to be a diminutive of GAV, signifying the *young* MALE or *young* MEN—the *Sons* of a family." *P.* 431.

LXXII. *The Scarcity of Wheat considered*; or, a Statement of the Impolicy of the late and present Price of Wheat, the Consequences resulting from it, and Means suggested for its Prevention in future; in which the flagrant Practices of Farmers, Millers, and Bakers, are exposed, and the Corn Laws fully investigated. By the Rev. J. MALHAM, Vicar of Helton, Dorset, and Ordinary of the County Gaol of Wilts. 8vo. pp. 40. 1s. *Easton*, Salisbury; *Wallis*, Paternoster Row, London.

EXTRACTS.

"THAT certain benefits may accrue from *large farms* to the community, I am almost ready to admit. The supply of the summer markets chiefly depends upon them. If there were no large farms, the consequence probably would be, a great influx into the markets in the autumn and winter,

and a depreſſion of price, and for the reſt of the year the ſupplies would be very partial and precarious. The holders of large farms will alſo tell us, in addition to this, though naturally emanating from it, that in ſeaſons leſs abundant, or even deficient, the public are moſt highly indebted to them for preſerving it, to prevent abſolute want and famine. Theſe are ſpecious aſſertions. Let us examine, then, how they ſtand in fact.

"When all *farms* were *ſmall*, or at leaſt comparatively ſo with reſpect to the preſent enlarged ſyſtem, the farmers brought large quantities for ſale, and frequently diſpoſed of them at reduced prices, within four, five, or ſix months after harveſt. The monopoliſt, perhaps, availed himſelf of ſuch an advantage, eſpecially if he could command a ſum of money for that purpoſe; and ſometimes made fifty or more per cent. by ſelling it again in ſummer at an advanced price. Of this evil the public in time were aware, and the legiſlature, with the view to a remedy, made laws to prevent monopolies, which produced to the adventurers ſuch an immenſe profit. But this claſs of people, in the times I am alluding to, were comparatively moderate and conſcientious men. If they could make twenty per cent. by this traffic, their gains were conſidered as fully ſatisfactory, and equivalent to the riſk; but if they made thirty or forty per cent. they felt an unuſual and unbounded conſolation, as being in the high road to fortune. If, poſſibly, as I have obſerved, they at any time made fifty per cent. by this commerce, it was a matter almoſt incredible, and ſuch as they could ſcarcely again hope to experience.

"In compariſon, therefore, with the *wealthy* and *opulent farmers*, who have ſucceeded to the claſs of people proſcribed by the laws, for profiting in this manner by the wants of the ſmall tenants, theſe monopolizers were very modeſt men. In a more diſtinguiſhed degree the preſent race of farmers in general have adopted the principle of monopoly. By a communication of opinions, and a certain knowledge that the country does not poſſeſs much more than a ſufficiency, they can always alarm the public mind, and produce every effect of an actual ſcarcity. If a moderate advance would ſatisfy them, the public would contentedly ſubmit to it; but when it is puſhed forward to the extravagant rate of three, and even four times the price of a fair and juſt value, and no bounds are ſet to their avarice, the bulk of the community muſt feel the oppreſſion, and will either ſink under the weight and burden, or deſperately reſolve to infringe the public peace by trangreſſing the laws of ſociety.

"To an undue attention to the intereſts of the landed property of this kingdom, as one at leaſt of the cauſes, theſe *growing evils* may certainly be attributed. In promoting this intereſt, large farms have ſucceeded to ſmaller ones. By this accumulation of farms, a monopoly, however prejudicial to the general benefit of the community, has been unexpectedly created. The name and mode have been changed; but the evil has been continued and augmented. It is an evil, pregnant with the moſt alarming conſequences, of which the bare reflection is enough to chill the briſkeſt blood.

"Accuſed, as I ſhall be, of endeavouring to undermine the *landed intereſt* of this kingdom, I know that the diſcuſſion of this ſubject will probably occaſion ſome alarm. But it is reaſon, and not the paſſions of men, which ought to be our guide in this important matter. I have ſaid that this intereſt ought not to be ſo far ſtretched as to endanger the peace and exiſtence of ſociety; and yet it will be admitted, that one claſs of the community may in fact be ſupported to the prejudice and injury of the reſt. But this has long predominated. The fact is of public notoriety. At the ſhort diſtance of *four* years only, this country has been twice viſited with the affliction of real or pretended ſcarcity. It is in every one's recollection. Speculation, and a withholding the very means of life from the public, were practiſed to a very conſiderable extent on the former occaſion. In the late oppreſſive ſeaſon, the recent change of the markets has proved that the ſame pernicious ſpirit and practice have been exerciſed." *P.* 9.

"The *evil* of *large farms* has been introduced gradually, and that ſyſtem muſt be reverſed gradually. Other remedies, therefore, muſt be reſorted to. If the great farmers cannot be compelled to increaſe the produce, or to ſupply the markets regularly, at reaſonable prices; a competition muſt be

be created, and a control lodged, to counteract the miſchiefs reſulting from monopoly. A legiſlative act ſhould inveſt the privy council with a power of importing grain, on any eſtimated deficiency; and that eſtimate to be taken in every pariſh, by perſons properly deputed, and under proper reſtrictions, to be aſcertained on oath, on a proportionate ſhare of the produce of each farm. In every inſtance, the farmer is to be paid a fair market price for ſuch ſhare as may be taken, according to its produce, within a reaſonable time to be ſpecified. Returns, in proportion to the quantity taken, might be tranſmitted to government on a certain day in every month, under penalties to enſure the compliance; and the documents, thus tranſmitted, ſhould be admitted as authority ſufficient, under ſuch an act, to empower the privy council to proceed as above ſtated. Theſe checks would enſure to the community a certain ſupply of grain at a reaſonable price. If the farmer is allowed, by a general law, to export his grain, when the markets are below a moderate price; the community have a right to expect another general law, whoſe operations ſhall have the contrary effect of limiting the price within moderate terms. I have no ſcruple in aſſerting, on the principle of common ſenſe, as well as of common policy, that the public are juſtified in requiring this preventive remedy. The landed intereſt has been ſupported by the former; the public intereſt has a right to be preſerved by the latter." *P.* 23.

"An account has been publiſhed from New Alresford, in Hants, the whole of which is ſo extremely in point, that I ſhall tranſcribe it at large:

"'The following ſtatement of the 'prices and quantities of wheat at our 'market for the four laſt market-days, 'may afford matter of reflection to 'thoſe who are in the habit of inveſti-'gating the ſubject. It will, doubt-'leſs, appear curious, that on the 'tenth ult. wheat was *apparently* ſo 'ſcarce that it was difficult to procure 'it at forty-two pounds a load; and 'on the thirty-firſt there was ſo viſible 'a plenty, that the farmers were eager 'to ſupply us even at ſo low a price 'as eighteen pounds. The price of 'bread is ſubjoined: it does not ap-'pear to have declined in equal pro-'portion with that of wheat; but per-'haps it may be ſaid that the bakers 'cannot afford to loſe on their ſtock in 'hand:

	£. £.	s. d.
July 10, from	32 to 42 per load;	Bread 3 1 per gallon,
17,	32 to 38	Ditto 2 11
24,	22 to 30	Ditto 2 7
31,	18 to 24	Not known till to-morrow; for as

our magiſtrates do not ſet the aſſize of bread, the millers and bakers have what they pleaſe for it; but ſuppoſe it will be 2*s.* 1*d.*

July 10, but few ſamples at market.
17, upwards of thirty loads at market.
24, more than fifty.
31, any quantity that was wanted.

"'Our wheat harveſt is begun, and 'the corn of every kind is more abun-'dant than has been known for many 'years'." *P.* 28.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

A REVIEW of the corrected Agricultural Survey of Lincolnſhire. By Arthur Young, Eſq. Publiſhed in 1799, by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; together with an Addreſs to the Board, a Letter to its Secretary, ſhowing the Fallacy of his Theory and Practice, and Remarks on the recent Publication of John Lord Somerville; in which his principal Arguments are refuted, and a new and more comprehenſive Plan propoſed for bettering the Condition of the Poor, &c. than any hitherto ſuggeſted; together with Obſervations on Enclofures, including a Diſquiſition of almoſt every agricultural Subject. 8vo: 8s. *Cawthorn, Symonds.*

Some Information reſpecting the Uſe of Indian Corn: collected from the Papers of Mr. Winthorp and Mr. Howard; with Obſervations from Mr. Parmentier, on the Uſe of Potatoes in Bread; and Mr. Doſſie's Directions for making of Bread in private Families. 8vo. 1s. *Baldwin.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Medley; compiled by his Son. To which are annexed, two Sermons, and a Variety of miſcellaneous Pieces in Verſe. 8vo. 6s. *Johnſon.*

DICTIONARIES.

A Dictionary, Spaniſh and Engliſh, and Engliſh and Spaniſh. By JOSEPH BARETTI. New Edition, corrected and greatly enlarged. 4to. 1l. 10s. bound. *Wingrave, Sewell.*

A commercial Dictionary, in the Engliſh and Ruſſian Languages; the Ruſſian in Engliſh Characters. By ADAM KROLL, Member of the Ruſſia Company. 8vo. 12s. *Chapple.*

HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, COMMERCE.

The Hiſtory of the Campaigns of 1796, 1797, and 1799, with an intermediate View of the principal military and political Events which took Place between the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Leoben, in 1797, and the Renewal of the War in the Beginning of 1799. Tranſlated from the original Manuſcript in French. With Maps and Plans. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. *Cadell and Davies, Wright.*

Some Account of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. 12mo. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Report of the Commiſſion of Arts to the Firſt Conſul Bonaparte on the Antiquities of Upper Egypt, and the preſent State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obeliſks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of Phyloe, Syene, Thebes, Tentyris, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. &c. from the Cataracts of the Nile to Cairo: with an accurate Deſcription of the Pictures with which they are decorated, and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them, reſpecting the Divinities to whom they were conſecrated. Tranſlated from the French of Citizen RIPAUD, Librarian to the Inſtitute of Egypt. 4to. With a Map. 3s. 6d. and 8vo. 3s. 6d.—(See p. 341.) *Debrett.*

A View of the Commerce of Greece, formed after an annual Average from 1787 to 1797. By FELIX BEAUJOUR, Ex-Conſul in Greece. Tranſlated from the French by THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE. 8vo. 9s. *J. Wallis.*

MISCELLANIES.

Sequel to the Engliſh Reader; or, Elegant Selections in Proſe and Poetry. Deſigned to improve the higheſt Claſs of Learners in Reading; to eſtabliſh a Taſte for juſt and accurate Compoſition, and to promote the Intereſts of Piety and Virtue. By LINDLEY MURRAY. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound. *Longman and Rees.*

The Naval Guardian. By CHARLES FLETCHER, M. D. Author of "A Maritime State conſidered as to the Health of Seamen," &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. *Chapman, Symonds.*

The Victim: in five Letters to Adolphus. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Button.*

Information

Information for Cottagers. Published by Order of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 12mo. 6d. *Hatchard.*

General Rules and Inſtructions for all Seconds in Duels. By a late CAPTAIN OF HORSE. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell, Stockdale.*

New Joe Miller; or, the Tickler; containing upwards of five hundred good Things: many of which are original, either related by, or of, celebrated Perſonages. 18mo. 2s. 6d. *Richardſon, Ridgway.*

Oratio Crewiana in Theatro Sheldoniano Oxon. habita 7 Kal. Julii 1800. A GULIELMO CROWE, L. L. B. e Coll. Nov. Public. Univ. Oratore. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Cooke*, Oxford; *Rivingtons*, London.

NOVELS.

Tales of the Abbey: founded on hiſtorical Facts. By A. KENDALL. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Symonds.*

The Hiſtory of Rinaldo Rinaldini, Captain of Banditti. Tranſlated from the German of VULVIUS. By J. HINCKLEY, Eſq. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Rimualdo; or, the Caſtle of Badajos: a Romance. By W. H. IRELAND. 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. *Longman and Rees.*

Anecdotes of the Altamont Family: a Novel. By the AUTHOR of "the Sicilian," &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Lane, Miller.*

The Baronet: a Novel, founded on Facts. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.—*Duſton.*

Julia Colville: a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. *Croſby and Letterman.*

The Inviſible Man; or, Duncam Caſtle. From the French. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

Forbidden Apartments: a Tale. By WILLIAM LINLEY. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. *Lane, Miller.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Notice of ſome Obſervations made at the Medical Pneumatic Inſtitution. By THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Eſſays on Animation and Intellect. By JOHN COLLIER, Author of the "Eſſays on the Jewiſh Hiſtory, 1791," and "Familiar Eſſays on the New Teſtament, 1796." 8vo. 7s.—*Scorlett.*

A ſecond Eſſay on Burns; in which an Attempt is made to refute the Opinions of Mr. Earl and Sir W. Farquhar, lately advanced, on the ſuppoſed Benefit of the Application of Ice in ſuch Accidents: with Caſes and Communications, confirming the Principles and Practice brought forward in a former Eſſay. Alſo Proofs, particularly addreſſed to Surgeons of the Army and Navy, of the Utility of the Stimulating in the Treatment of Injuries cauſed by the Exploſion of Gunpowder. By EDWARD KENTISH, Author of the former Eſſay. (See M. Epitome, vol. i. p. 235.) 8vo. 3s. *Walker*, Newcaſtle upon Tyne; *Marſman*, London.

A Treatiſe on Ophthalmy; and thoſe Diſeaſes which are induced by Inflammations of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure. Part the Firſt. By EDWARD MOORE NOBLE, Surgeon, Birmingham. 8vo. 1s. *Swinney and Hawkins*, Birmingham; *Robinſons*, London.

A medical and juridical Diſſertation on Madneſs, with Strictures on hereditary Inſanity, lucid Intervals, and the Confinement of Maniacs. By JOHN JOHNSTONE, M.D. of Merton College, Oxford, Phyſician in Birmingham. 8vo. 2s. *Johnſon.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Pleaſures of Solitude: a Poem. By P. COURTIER. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Carnthorn, Rivingtons.*

Alfred: an epic Poem, in twenty-four Books. By JOSEPH COTTLE. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Longman and Rees.*

An Elegy, ſuppoſed to be written in the Garden of Iſpahan. By MERWAN EBDN ABDALLAH MALEK. 4to. 1s. *Weſt and Hughes, Chapple.*

Peter and Æſop: a St. Giles's Eclogue. 4to. 2s. 6d. *Murray and Highley, J. Harding.*

The Battle of the Bards: an heroic Poem, in two Cantos. With Notes and a prefatory Introduction. The Author MAURITIUS MOONSHINE, F. R. S. Oxon. Cant. Dub. Edinb. Soc. A. B. C. and D. &c. &c. 4to. 2s. *Lackington and Co.*

Cupid and Pſyche: a mythological Tale, from the Golden Aſs of Apuleius. Second Edition. 4to. With a Frontiſpiece. 5s. Large Paper 8s. *Wright.*

Poems on various Subjects. By S. PEARSON. 12mo. 5s. *Rivingtons.*

Lines, written by Mrs. SPALDING, of Devizes, on seeing his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Letter, of the 24th of September 1799. 4to. 1s. *Chapman.*

A Selection of the best Plays of AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE. Translated by ANNE PLUMPTRE. 8vo. 9s. *Phillips.*

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Observations on the Danger of a premature Peace. By ALEXANDER ANNESLEY. 8vo. 1s. *Murray and Highley.*

A Letter from the Rev. Peter Flood, D. D. President of the Roman Catholic College, Maynooth, to the Hon. *******, M. P. London, relative to a Pamphlet entitled "A fair Representation of the present political State of Ireland. By Patrick Duigenan, L.L. D." &c. 8vo. 6d. *Coghlan.*

The Scarcity of Wheat considered; or, a Statement of the Impolicy of the late and present Price of Wheat, the Consequences resulting from it, and Means suggested for its Prevention in future. In which the flagrant Practices of Farmers, Millers, and Bakers, are exposed, and the Corn Laws fully investigated. By the Rev. J. MALHAM, Vicar of Helton, Dorset, and Ordinary of the County-Gaol of Wilts. 8vo. 1s. (See p. 353.) *Easton*, Salisbury; *Wallis*, Paternoster Row, London.

A Determination of the average Depression of the Price of Wheat in War, below that of the preceding Peace; and its Re-advance in the following, according to its yearly Rates, from the Revolution to the End of the last Peace: with Remarks on their greater Variations in that entire Period. By J. BRAND, Ch. M. A. &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

Considerations on the present high Price of Corn; with a Proposition for the effectual Regulation of the Prices of all the Requisites of Life. Addressed to every Class of Society. By HOMO. 8vo. 6d. Large Paper hot-pressed 1s. *Stevenson and Matchett*, Norwich; *Scatchard, Wright*, London.

Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service, transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. To which is annexed, an Address to Parliament on the Expedience of amending the Law relative to the Exportation of Corn. By WILLIAM RENWICK, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. 8vo. 1s.—*Becket.*

SERMONS.

Discourses on several Subjects. By the late Rev. CHRISTOPHER WELLS, B.D. formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of Remenham, Berks. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. *Leigh and Sotheby, Rivingtons.*

A Sermon, preached at the Assizes held at Wisbech, August 7, 1800, before Henry Gwillim, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. By CÆSAR MORGAN, D. D. Vicar of Wisbech, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ely. 4to. 1s. *Wise*, Wisbech; *Rivingtons*, London.

A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, at the Triennial Visitation of that Diocese in June and July 1800. By GEORGE PRETYMAN, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies, Rivingtons.*

THEOLOGY.

An Address to the Jews; showing the Time of their obtaining the Knowledge of the Messiah, and their Restoration to the Land of God's Promise to Abraham. To which is added, an Address to the Nations, showing the Origin of Apostacy; their Continuance therein; and the Time of their Delivery therefrom. By DAVID LEWIS. 8vo. 4s. *Symonds.*

The public Worship and private Devotions of true Christians assisted; in some Thoughts in Verse, principally drawn from select Passages of the Word of God. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound. *Johnson.*

The Necessity of Union among Christians, that with one Heart and one Mouth they may glorify God: a Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, on Sunday, August 24, 1800. By ROBERT LUKE, B. D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex

ſex College. 4to. 1s. *Deighton*, Cambridge; *Hurſt, Lunn*, London.

A third Letter on the Itinerancy and Non-conformity of the Vicar of Charles, Plymouth; addreſſed to Henry Reginald, Lord Biſhop of Exeter. To which is added, a Sermon, on the Mode of Preaching that becomes a Clergyman. By the Rev. R. POLWHELE. 12mo. 2s. *Cadell and Davies, Chapple.*

New plain Reaſons for the Belief of a Chriſtian. By THOMAS ROBINSON, A. M. Rector of Ruan Minor, Cornwall. 8vo. 1s. *Cruttwell*, Bath; *Robinſons*, London.

TRAVELS.

Travels through the United States of North America, the Country of the Iroquois, and Upper Canada. By the DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT. 4 vols. 8vo. New Edition. (See M. Epitome, vol. iii. p. 295.) 1l. 16s. *Phillips.*

PRINT.

Embaſſy of Hyderbeck to Calcutta; from the Vizier of Oude, by the Way of Patna, in the Year 1788, to meet Lord Cornwallis. ZOFFANY p. EARLOM ſc. Mez. 2l. 2s. Proofs 4l. 4s. *Laurie and Whittle.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York: comprehending an hiſtorical and deſcriptive View of the ancient and preſent State of each Pariſh within the Wapontake of Langbargh: the Soil, Produce, and other natural Curioſities: with the Origin and Genealogy of the principal Families within the Diſtrict. Compiled from authentic Records, and other reſpectable Authorities. By the Rev. JOHN GRAVES. 4to. 1l. 1s. Fine Paper 1l. 11s. 6d. Subſcriptions received by *Todd*, York; *Law*, Ave Maria Lane; and *Clarke*, New Bond Street, London.

Six picturesque Views, from Paintings by PETER PINDAR, Eſq. To which will be annexed, poetical Alluſions to the different Scenes. Part II.—4to.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Voyage en Syrie, Phœnicie, Egypte, &c. Folio. No. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Oiſeaux d'Afrique. Par VAILLANT. The 12th Number. Folio. Coloured Plates.

The ſame. 4to.

Carte d'Italie, pour les Campagnes de Bonaparte. 31 Sheets. 10l. 10s.

Tableaux ſynoptiques de Chimie, pour ſervir aux Ecoles de Médecine de Paris. Par FOURCROY. Folio. In boards. 15s.

Traité élémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie, ou Hiſtoire naturelle des Oiſeaux. Par DAUDIN. 2 vols. 4to. Plates. 1l. 16s.

Annales des Arts et Manufactures, ou Mémoires technologiques ſur les Découvertes modernes concernant les Arts, &c. 8vo. One No. per Month. 1l. 16s. the Year.

Précis hiſtorique de la Campagne de Maſſena dans les Griſons et en Helvetie. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Elémens, ou Principes phyſico-chimiques. Par BRISSON. Paris, 1800. 8vo. Fig. 7s.

Veillées du Taſſe, Manuſcrit inedit, mis au Jour par COMPAGNONI.—Paris, 1800. 8vo. 5s.

Hiſtoire naturelle des Colibris et des Oiſeaux mouches. Par AUDEBERT. Fol. Fig. color. Paris, 1800.—Premiere Livraiſon. 1l. 15s.

Des Signes et de l'Art de penſer conſiderés dans leurs Rapports mutuels. Paris, 1800. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Parallele des Edifices de tous Genres, anciens et modernes. Par DURAND. Paris, 1800. Large fol. Fig. 1s Livraiſons. 9l. 2s.

Demonſtration evangélique. Par l'Abbé DUVOISIN. Hambourg, 1800.—12mo. 3s.

Voyages modernes pour l'Inſtruction et l'Amuſement des deux Sexes, trad. de l'Anglois. Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Oeuvres de Madame Roland. Avec Portrait. Paris, 1800. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Bibliothéque Françoiſe. One Vol. per Month. 1l. 11s. 6d. the Year.

Rapport de la Société Philomatique de Paris. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Campagne de Bonaparte en Italie, en l'An viii. 8vo. 3s.

Pieces

Pieces de Théatre publiées et repreſentées à Paris en 1800.

Notice des Manuſcrits de la Bibliothéque nationale. Paris, 1800. tomes 4 and 5. 4to. 2l.

Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin. Par LE CHEVALIER. Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Abrégé du Cours de Littérature de La Harpe. Hambourg, 1800. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s.

Dictionnaire univerſel de la Langue Françoiſe, ou Manuel d'Orthographie et de Néologie. Par BASTIEN, Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Manuel général pour les Arbitrages de Changes, et pour beaucoup de Calculs néceſſaires chez les Négociants. Par REISHUMMER. Imprimé par *Didot*. 1800. 8vo. 14s.

Principes naturels, ou Notions générales et particuliéres de l'Immenſité de l'Eſpace de l'Univers, &c. Par LE JOYAND. Paris, 1800. 5 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Cours de Littérature. Par LA HARPE. tomes 8, 9, 10. 8vo. Paris, 1800. 18s.

Mémoire ſur les Sourds-muets de Naiſſance. Par BOUVIER DESMORTIERS. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 4s.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore, ou Elémens d'Hiſtoire Naturelle Vitale. Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. 6s.

Correſpondance de Louis-Philippe Joſeph d'Orleans, avec Louis XVI. la Reine, Montmorin, Liancourt, Biron, la Fayette, &c; avec des Détails ſur ſon Exil à Villers-Cotteret, et ſur la Conduite qu'il a tenue au 5 et 6 Octobre, écrite par lui-même; ſuivies de ſes Lettres à ſa Femme, à ſes Enfans, et de celles de Madame de Genlis, auxquelles on a joint un Extrait du Journal du Fils aîné d'Orleans, ecrit Jour par Jour par lui-même. Publiée par L. C. 8vo.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DULAU AND CO. SOHO SQUARE, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Synaib et Zora, ou L'Héritière de Babylon. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Théodore, ou les Péruviennes. Par PIGAULT. 3s.

M. de Kinglin, ou la Preſcience. Par PIGAULT LE BRUN. 12mo. Fig. 3s.

Metuſko, ou les Polonais. Par PIGAULT LE BRUN. 3s.

Adèle et Roger. Conte en Vers et en ſix Nuits. Par M. DE BOISSAUDRON. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Mémoires ou Conſidérations ſur les Sourds-muets de Naiſſance, et ſur les Moyens de donner l'Ouie et la Parole à ceux qui en ſont ſuſceptibles. Avec une Gravure. 8vo. 5s.

Mémoires de Médecine Pratique, ſur le Climat et les Maladies du Mantouan, ſur le Quinquina, ſur les Cauſes fréquentes des Diarrhées chroniques des jeunes Soldats, et ſur l'Epidémie actuelle de Nice. Par FODERE'. 8s.

Tableaux Synoptiques de Chimie pour ſervir de réſumé aux Leçons données ſur cette Science, dans les Ecoles de Paris. Folio.

Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée de G. CUVIER, Membre de l'Inſtitut National. 2 vols. Fig.

La Phyſique reduite en Tableaux raiſonnés, ou Programme du Cours de Phyſique fait à l'Ecole Polytechnique. Par ETIENNE BARRUEL, Examinateur des Elèves de la même Ecole, pour la Phyſique et la Chimie. 4s.

Vocabulaire des Termes de Marine, Anglois-François et François-Anglois, auquel eſt joint un Calepin des principaux Termes de Commerce Maritime, de Denrées, de Productions exotiques, et autres Acceſſoires de la Marine, en Anglois et en François, pour faciliter l'Intelligence des Voyages de Mer. Par le C. L'ESCALLIER. 8vo. 2 Part.

Partie Botanique de l'Encyclopédie Méthodique. 4 vols. 4to. de Texte et 9 vol. de Planches.

NOUVEAUX STEREOTYPES.

Corneille, Chefs-d'Oeuvre de Pierre et Thomas. 4 vols. Grand Pap. Vel. Petit do. Pap. d'Angoulême. Pap. commun.

Contes de la Fontaine. Grand Pap. Vel. Petit do. Pap. d'Angoulême. Pap. commun.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For OCTOBER 1800.

LXXIII. *Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, and Shipwreck on the Coaſt of Scotland*, of J. J. Jos Aime: written by himſelf, with Obſervations on the preſent State of that Colony, and of the Negroes; and an Account of the Situation of the deported Perſons at the Time of his Eſcape. 8vo. pp. 282. 5s. *Wright.*

EXTRACTS.

STATE OF THE DEPORTED AT THE HOSPITAL OF SINAMARY, IN A LETTER FROM THE COMMANDANT.

"THE hoſpital is in the moſt deplorable ſituation, and the filthineſs and want of attention, that prevail there, have cauſed the death of ſeveral of the deported. Some of the ſick have fallen out of their hammocks in the night, and no attendant has given them the leaſt aſſiſtance; ſo that they were found dead upon the ground. One of them was ſmothered to death, the cords of his hammock having broken at the head-end, while his feet remained ſuſpended.

"The property of thoſe who have died, has been plundered and carried off in the moſt ſcandalous manner. Thoſe who buried them have been ſeen to break their legs, and tread and preſs their weight upon their ſtomachs, in order the more quickly to force them into a grave too narrow and too ſhort to receive them. Theſe horrors were committed in the greateſt haſte, in order to run with the more diſpatch to plunder thoſe who were dying; while the attendants at the hoſpital inſulted the ſick, and loaded them with expreſſions of infamy, ignominy, and cruelty, at the very moment when they were in the agonies of death.

"The ſtore-keeper of the magazine, who was intruſted with the effects of the deported, would only deliver them a part of the property they claimed, ſaying to them, '*You are dead*, 'that is enough for you.' He did not give proviſions for the deported who firſt came from Conanama to Sinamary, and who were ſo weak and emaciated when they arrived, that they fell down through hunger and faintneſs. They were obliged to lie upon the ground, and the ſick were eat up by worms before they expired." P. 160.

THE AUTHOR AND HIS COMPANIONS LANDED AT CAYENNE.

"THE iſland of Cayenne is about fifteen leagues in circumference, and is only divided from the continent by arms of the ſea, or rivers of the medium breadth of our rivers in France, and which are almoſt every where uſed as the road of communication to go to the various plantations, and to paſs from one to another. They are in fact the high road of that country. I went with M. Berthollon on board a canoe navigated by a negro with a *pagaye*, which is a kind of oar, whoſe form reſembles that of a wooden ſhovel. This inſtrument they uſe with great addreſs, in regular meaſure, and almoſt always accompanied by ſinging. In three hours we arrived at my friend's

friend's plantation, which lies about four leagues from Cayenne. It is situated upon the creek of Cavalet, which runs into the Cascade river, and is named *la Solitaire*. It would have been difficult to have given it a more appropriate name.

"As we landed, I perceived that my friend had expressed himself very accurately, when he told me that his plantation was but inconsiderable. I now beheld, in the midst of immense woods, a cluster of about ten negro-huts, over which a cottage of a somewhat more considerable appearance seemed to predominate. This cottage consisted of three rooms, and the whole was covered with branches of trees. It was constructed with pieces of rough wood not dressed and squared, across which laths were fixed, and the interstices filled with earth worked up with straw, which is very justly denominated mud-work *(boussillage)*. It was in one of these rooms that I was to reside, and a bed was placed there for me, which Berthollon had lent me. It also contained some chairs, tables, a closet, and all the little utensils which are necessary in a very moderate bachelor's establishment.

"As long as Berthollon continued with me, the pleasure of his society, his kindness, and his cheerfulness, left me no time to reflect on my situation; but his affairs would not permit him to be long absent from home, and he took leave of me two days after our arrival. When he was gone, I felt all the horror of my solitude, and experienced a depression at my heart, which I had the utmost difficulty to vanquish. It must be confessed that my situation was most cruel. Exiled to a distance of 1500 leagues from my country, from my wife, my children, and my friends; I was now confined to a spot in the midst of impassable forests, alone among negroes, to whose language I was an utter stranger, and cut off from all the rest of mankind, without any idea at what period these privations would cease. But I knew that to suffer without murmuring, and to make the best of his situation, is the best maxim the unfortunate can adopt; and as I was already accustomed to misery, I soon resigned myself to my fate.

"Three principal objects now fixed my attention—my lodging, my food, and my occupations. This was the narrow circle within which all my present views were comprised. My situation seemed somewhat to resemble that of Robinson Crusoe; and although I was not altogether of Rousseau's opinion, that his history is the best of books, the little I could recollect of that romance, which I had read in my infancy, was now not wholly lost.

"As to the first of these three objects, it was no inconsiderable advancement to be provided with a very indifferent cottage, although the mud-work had failed, and the roof was in a very bad state. I made, however, such arrangements as were most calculated to alleviate these inconveniencies; and though I was never comfortable, it defended me from the heat of the sun, and in some measure from the rain, which were the most essential points; for Guiana, which lies very near the line, is always either burnt up with heat or drowned with water. The year is there divided into two seasons, rather inaccurately called summer and winter; for the heat is always nearly the same. Vegetation never ceases, the trees are continually covered with flowers, fruits, or leaves; and are never seen in a state of nakedness. From Messidor to Frimaire*, which is the summer season, there is a constant drought, and water is very scarce. The heat at this time becomes excessive, and would be insupportable if it were not moderated by the abundant dews of the night, which refresh the atmosphere. During the rest of the year, which is called winter, the rains are continual. The temperature of the air, however, does not vary, and in

* "I am far from censuring the new calendar; but on preparing it, sufficient attention was not paid to the difference there is in the temperature and productions of our colonies, when they were ordered to adopt it. Not one of the new denominations of the months marks the state of the atmosphere, &c. in these climates. If some of them are suitable, such as Pluviôse, which is in the rainy season, they are too limited, as there are seven months which might be involved in that title. Others are altogether ridiculous; for with what propriety can the distinctions of Vendémiaire, Frimaire, and Nivôse, be applied in a country where there is neither vintage, cold, nor snow?"

the

the intervals of ſunſhine, it is perhaps more ſultry, and certainly more dangerous, than in the other ſeaſon. It muſt be readily conceived, that theſe two extremes will render a flat country extremely unwholeſome; a country which is marſhy from the want of running ſtreams, and covered with immenſe foreſts which intercept the circulation of the air. Thus the fever is naturalized to it; and it rarely happens that thoſe who poſſeſs the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions can paſs through the year without being attacked by it.

"I found in my hut a variety of enemies, from whom it was neceſſary that I ſhould protect myſelf. I ſhall not mention toads, which were crawling by dozens under my bed; that was a trifle, which did not merit a moment's attention, as theſe animals are perfectly innocent; but I cannot be ſilent on the ſubject of muſquitos and bats, which are formidable inmates. The firſt (and in this claſs I comprehend ſeveral kinds of ſtinging flies) are very common in this colony, though much more numerous on the ſea-coaſt than in the interior parts of it. They have a very painful ſting, and both the white and black inhabitants are continually on their guard againſt it. They employ fumigation in that part of the day when theſe inſects appear in the greateſt numbers; as well as in the evening after the ſetting of the ſun; then, indeed, you are not aſſailed by an occaſional muſquito, but you are abſolutely enveloped in clouds of them. The white people add the *mouſtiquaire*, which is a kind of tent, made of gauze, canvaſs, and linen, according to the circumſtances of thoſe who procure them. There are ſome ſituations where it is abſolutely neceſſary to take the ordinary meals under a tent of this kind, and to employ every poſſible precaution that the muſquitos do not enter it: there are others, where little negro boys are placed under the table, with napkins to preſerve your legs from theſe inſects, while you muſt guard your hands and face as well as you can. But there is no habitation where the owners of it do not make uſe of theſe *mouſtiquaires*. In ſhort, to go to bed without them, is a very ſevere puniſhment.

"The bats are not ſo numerous, but they are more dangerous. They are about the ſize of the largeſt of thoſe which we have in Europe. During the day they remain in the timber-work of the houſes, and among the leaves with which it is covered, where it is not poſſible to ſee them; and in the night they come forth in ſearch of food. If they find any one uncovered, they fix upon his feet, inflict a ſlight wound upon his toe, moderating the pain by a gentle motion of the wings, which at once cools and ſets him aſleep: they then gorge themſelves with his blood, and leave it to flow till the veſſels are exhauſted. I ſaw an example of what I have now related, in the chamber adjoining to that which I occupied. The perſon who had been bit was extremely weakened by the abundant bleeding he had undergone; and his ſheets were drenched with blood. I have ſeen alſo hogs who were bit by the bats, ſome of which have died.

"My firſt object was, therefore, to procure a linen *mouſtiquaire*, when I had nothing to fear, during the night, from muſquitos or bats, and I ſlept free from diſturbance. The toads departed at break of day, and I was left maſter of the houſe, though I was not free from the attacks of other inſects. I experienced ſuch violent itchings, that I could not avoid ſcratching myſelf till I drew blood, and without being able to diſcover the cauſe. A negro informed me that I was attacked by a kind of lice called *poux d'agouti*. It is a red inſect imperceptible to common ſight; and can be diſcovered only by very minute obſervation. I, however, at length diſcovered them. The negro who had made me acquainted with the cauſe of my complaint, communicated the remedy, which was to anoint myſelf with the juice of lemons; and as they are in great plenty, I ſoon got rid of theſe plagues. Another inſect, which was ſtill more tormenting, is the *chique* (Pulex penetrans, Linn.). It is very ſmall, leaps like the flea, which it reſembles in colour. It attaches itſelf to every part of the body, but particularly to the great toes and heels. It inſinuates itſelf into the pores, makes its lodgment, depoſits its young, and in four or five days forms a kind of pouch of the ſize of a pea, which contains the whole family, and ſometimes more than one generation. The place which it occupies would be ſoon gnawed in a terrible degree, if a remedy were not applied. I have frequently ſeen negroes whoſe principal

toes had been the prey of these voracious creatures. The method of cure is extirpation with the point of a penknife, but more generally with the point of a pin. The flesh that covers the pouch must be removed, but with great care, that it may not burst, otherwise the insects would be reproduced: when, however, there is any danger of reproduction, an application of tobacco will sometimes prevent it: but in whatever manner this operation is performed, it proves extremely painful. Within a week after I had arrived at the colony, I had thirty of these extraordinary lice at my feet. Since that time I have had less of them; but have not, for seven days together, been free from their visits.

"When I was established in my cottage, with a bed and a *moustiquaire*, no small objects of luxury for an exile, it was necessary to pay attention to my food; and I was fed in the same proportion as I was lodged. As the government did not allow me any provisions, I was obliged to provide for myself. I had brought a small quantity of bread from Cayenne, but in six days it became mouldy; and as I had no ready means of sending thither for more, I was under the necessity of waiting for some accidental opportunity, which seldom presented itself oftener than once a month. On the other hand, this bread being made of European flour, which was generally damaged and full of insects, was not very inviting; and, after all, it cost twelve *sous* per pound. All these considerations determined me to content myself with the bread of the negroes, which is made from the flour of the manioc, and is called *cassava*. Nothing can be more dry or tasteless, but it is improved by moistening it, and at length I accustomed myself to it. I easily procured rice, which is in great plenty at Cayenne. Fish is common, and excellent: it was a principal resource of my table. As to drink, I had brought with me a few bottles of wine, and had procured a small quantity of *taffia*, which is an extract of sugar. I used it with moderation; but as I was in a country where every thing tended to relaxation, it was indispensable to counteract that tendency by some corroborating fluid.

"It may now indeed be asked, is there no butcher's meat, nor milk, nor poultry, nor game, nor gardens in this country? And free as you were, and possessing money to purchase whatever you might want, why did you not procure yourself these advantages?—Previous to the revolution, cattle, milk, and poultry, were in some degree of plenty; but at present, these articles are equally scarce. These, however, require continual care and attention, which the negroes, since they have obtained their liberty, will no longer exercise. Besides, in the first effervescence of freedom, they seized on the cattle, and have considerably diminished the species. On the other hand, the colonists, disgusted with the new order of things, which, in a great measure, annihilated their property, paid but little attention to the resources which remained: and lastly, the requisitions have almost produced a general destruction. When I quitted Cayenne, it was no longer permitted to kill a cow, a calf, or a sheep, without the special authority of the agent; and such a permission was never obtained but with great difficulty, and with such a reservation to himself, as illustrated the fable of the lion who divided the spoil. Hence it is, that the quantity of butcher's meat and of milk food is so small, as scarcely to be considered as articles of provision in this colony.

"Fowls succeed very well, and particularly ducks, which are of a very fine species; but from the extreme drought and humidity of the seasons, uncommon attention is necessary to preserve them. I have already explained the reasons for the indifference of people of property; while the negro, having no interest in these objects, pays no attention to them; so that a fowl sells for three, a duck for twelve *livres*, and an egg for three *sous*.

"The game* consists of the wild duck, which is excellent, the *spatule*, which is equally good, the partridge, the snipe, and the wood-pigeon; all of which are inferior to those of Europe. To these may be added, the flamand, the aigrette, the grosbec, the tacoco, and the perroquet, which are in no estimation. The quadrupeds are, the agouti, the accouchi, the pac, the ta-

* "It is proper to observe that, respecting every thing which is peculiar to Guiana, I shall employ the terms used in the country."

tou,

tou, about the ſize of our hares and rabbits, but very inferior to them; the deer, whoſe fleſh is generally very hard; but in this country it cannot be kept, and muſt either be eaten quite freſh or in a ſtate of putrefaction. I was told by every one that the monkey is a delicate food; but I never had an opportunity of verifying the opinion, nor do I think that I ſhould have had the inclination. The lizard, which is of the ſame kind as that of Europe, but larger, is alſo conſidered as a delicacy. I ate of it, without being informed of the contents of the diſh, and found it a palatable food.

"As for hunting, it is not only an extremely painful, but a dangerous occupation; as it muſt be purſued in thick woods, whoſe paſſage is continually embarraſſed with creeping plants, and where the ſportſman muſt be every moment liable to tread upon ſerpents, which are very common and extremely venomous in this burning climate.

"Garden cultivation requires a laborious attention, and is not ſucceſsful, ſo that vegetables are not only rare, but very indifferent, at Cayenne. The alternate extremes of drought and humidity preſent obſtacles which it is very difficult to ſurmount. The melon ſucceeds in ſome parts, and is of a fine flavour. Fruits are in great abundance, and require but little culture. The moſt valuable of them is the banana, which is one of the chief reſources of the colony; and, whether dreſt or raw, whether boiled or baked, it is always excellent. It figures on the table as bread and ragout, as confectionary and fruit. There is alſo the ſweet orange, the anana, which emits a fragrant odour, but is of an acid taſte; the mango, tranſplanted from the Indies, is very wholeſome, but has, in a ſmall degree, the ſmell of turpentine: the cocoa, the apricot, and the cherry; but they bear no reſemblance to the fruits of the ſame name in Europe: the latter is only eaten as a preſerve; the fig, the ſapotille, the barbadine, the avocat, the coroſſol, and ſome others. In general, the fruits of Europe are, in my opinion, infinitely ſuperior; and I do not heſitate to give them the preference." *P.* 163.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISLAND.

"The nights are nearly as long as the days at Cayenne. The ſun riſes almoſt always at ſix, and its variations do not exceed half an hour throughout the year. The dawn and the twilight do not occupy more than a quarter of an hour; the day appears and diſappears with the ſun. I aroſe every morning before it was light, and took my walk in the neighbouring woods till about eight o'clock. It was by that time very hot; I therefore returned home, applied myſelf to reading, tranſmitted my reflections to paper, and at four in the afternoon retreated again to the woods, where I remained till night.

"I did not venture to penetrate into them, from an apprehenſion of the monſters and the reptiles. The tiger is very common; and there are few plantations where he does not ſometimes ſeize and bear away the dogs in the very incloſure of the cottages: in any place where there are cattle, his viſits are ſtill more frequent. It is in vain that I am aſſured he will not attack man, but, on the contrary, that he will fly from him; I have no deſire to meet ſuch a ſavage animal. The ſerpents and adders are ſtill more common. There is every ſpecies of them, and ſome that are of an enormous ſize. They very ſeldom attack man; but if any one ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to put his foot upon them, their bite is the probable conſequence, and is attended with great danger. I am ready to acknowledge that I felt very much alarmed both at tigers and ſerpents, though they had never done me any injury. I had no ſuſpicion whatever of the Directory and my colleagues; nevertheleſs, it is known to every one how they have treated me.

"I often met numerous companies of monkeys, particularly of that ſmall ſpecies which are called *tamarin*; and I amuſed myſelf with their gracefulneſs and activity. They made all kinds of grimaces, and ſeemed to delight in ſpringing from branch to branch, always preferring thoſe which were the moſt flexible. They ſometimes ſuſpended themſelves by their tails, and continued ſwinging at their eaſe till they were ſeized by ſome other vagary. Whenever I clapped my hands, they inſtantly took to a precipitate flight.

"But the moſt agreeable of my rencontres was that of the birds, and particularly of the colibri and the fly-bird. Nothing can be more beautiful

ful than the raiment with which Nature has clothed them; she has lavished on them the most lively, brilliant, and happily assorted colours. I contemplated them with delight, and passed whole hours in admiring them; but no sooner did they begin to sing, than my transport ceased. Nothing can be more disagreeable than their note, which has something in it of the scream of the perroquet. There are many other birds who do not possess a superior melody." *P.* 177.

THE NEGROES.

"THE negro is considered with great prejudice, and I believe with equal injustice, at Cayenne. He passes for a being of a class inferior to ours in intelligence, and superior in wickedness; the natural enemy of the white people, and incapable of being made useful to the colonies, but in a state of slavery. These different charges demand a distinct examination.

"It is certain that the negro, on a superficial view of him, is extremely ignorant. The most common and simple ideas can, with great difficulty, penetrate his brain. He carries his superstition to an inconceivable height. He is firmly persuaded that some of his comrades can, when they please, produce certain prodigies, more or less extraordinary, to gratify his love of pleasure, or to satisfy his desire of vengeance. He will not pass by a place during the night, where any one has been buried within the space of a year. No consideration would induce him to gather the fruit from a tree on which the *piayes* had been placed: a kind of charm, that consists of a packet filled with hair, feathers, old linen, a dead bird, &c. Many persons employ this packet to preserve their trees from robbery. But all this ignorance, &c. in the negro, is nothing more than the want of instruction; and the same cause would produce similar effects in other men. Sorcerers have been very much in fashion among us; nay, I am not certain if it has entirely passed away in the country villages of France: but this I know, that human beings are to be found in them who are as ignorant and as superstitious as the negroes. These poor people have not the same means of instruction; while those who have it in their power to improve them, keep them in error for their own particular advantage. As a proof that ignorance and superstition are not more inherent in their species than in ours, there is among them a certain individual who, without any aid but his own native powers, is very superior on these two points to many of us. I do not know if we can make them profound reasoners; but this I know, that we can make them reasonable beings. I have seen them, in matters which concerned their interests, or made a part of their occupations, conduct themselves with superior intelligence. They calculated with reflection, and executed with dexterity.

"The opinion which the inhabitants of Cayenne have formed of this perverse disposition, proceeds from a spirit of exaggeration; nor do I believe that we should be great gainers on a comparison with them, in point of natural disposition. They form a general judgment of them from certain particular acts, and I am ready to acknowledge that their conduct is sometimes revolting to humanity. They are, in common with the inhabitants of hot countries, violent and revengeful; and in the abject state in which they exist, and not being restrained by any of those considerations which have a powerful influence on men who regard the public opinion, they abandon themselves to all the impetuosity of their passions, and plunge into the greatest excess. Others who are more phlegmatic, oftentimes do much more injury, though with less noise. But, I repeat it, these are only particular acts; and if some of them manifest a malicious disposition, there are others who conduct themselves well. I have seen among them good husbands, good fathers, good servants, as well as men rigidly exact in fulfilling all their duties and engagements.

"Their antipathy to the white people cannot be denied, though not without exceptions. Whether it arises from a jealousy of that superiority which our attainments give us in social life, in luxurious enjoyments, and local accommodations; or whether it is from a desire of revenging that state of slavery in which they have existed, or the cruelties which have been sometimes exercised on them, though they have been greatly exaggerated; or whether it is from the fear of returning to their former state of slavery; it is

is certain that they do not love the white people, and that they apply themſelves to do them miſchief. If they perceive that any thing belonging to a coloniſt is likely to receive injury or to periſh, they will take care not to inform him of the circumſtance, and do every thing in their power to retard his diſcovery of it. If they receive any orders from him which they believe may tend to advance his intereſts, they will execute them with indifference and awkwardneſs. If they foreſee that ſuch orders may prove injurious to him, they will obey them with zeal and activity. They do not make open war againſt him, becauſe they dare not; but they harbour the moſt miſchievous intentions, which they never fail to put in practice, when they can do it without expoſing themſelves: in ſhort, they are influenced by a party ſpirit. They act in concert, paſs whole nights in conſultation, while the coloniſt ſleeps, to make their reciprocal communications, and to form regular plans. Their firſt queſtion, when they meet one another, or the white people, is, What news? but it is in vain that you put the ſame queſtion to them; they will not communicate any thing which they may know, or they will return a fallacious anſwer.

"The ſovereign happineſs of the negroes, and perhaps of all mankind, is repoſe. To do nothing is their ſupreme felicity. With us, the wants, the conveniencies of life, and ambition, impel to an active ſtate of exiſtence; while with them, the two latter objects are wholly unknown, and the former lies within a very ſmall compaſs: beſides, they go naked, and have therefore no occaſion to labour in order to procure clothes. The men wear nothing but a kind of girdle, called *calimbé*, which is made either of linen or of ſtuff, about three fingers in breadth. They wear this from a ſentiment of modeſty, whoſe object, however, is very imperfectly fulfilled. The women have round their waiſt a piece of linen or ſtuff called *camiſa*, about the ſize of a moderate napkin, which falls down to their knees; but from their waiſt upwards they are entirely naked. Nor does their habitation require any great expenſe: it is a cabin conſtructed, like thoſe of the exiles, of a few pieces of timber and the foliage of trees, which are eaſily procured. As to their food, that is readily procured by hunting and fiſhing. They uſe their arrows with great ſkill and addreſs; and if it ſhould be neceſſary to add to their ſtore of proviſions, for thoſe who wiſh to lead a more ſedentary life, the labour of fourteen days will produce ſufficient for the whole year, by employing it in planting the manioc or the banana, which form the real bread-fruit of this colony.

"The indulgence of their paſſions is not more coſtly. Women and dancing are their only objects, and to which they abandon themſelves with a licentious ardour. It is not with money that they purchaſe the favours of their miſtreſſes; ſimple nature pays all the expenſe. As to the dance, that is obtained at the ſame eaſy rate. The moon or the ſtars furniſh the illuminations, a fountain or the neighbouring ciſtern provides the refreſhments, and the orcheſtra is compoſed of one or two tambourins, which they all ſtrike in their turns. There cannot well be a more violent exerciſe than that of the minſtrels, in whoſe art it is a point of honour to excel. I have ſeen negroes ſtrike theſe tambourins with ſuch force and activity, that they were bathed in ſweat, and ſeized with convulſions; nor did they ceaſe till their ſtrength was entirely gone, and they fell down faint and exhauſted. Their dances are full of animation, and in perfect meaſures; but I could not remain long at theſe feſtivities, as ſuch a rank odour exhaled from their bodies as to be abſolutely intolerable.

"When the decree that gave liberty to the blacks arrived at Cayenne, and was haſtily proclaimed, without being preceded by any of thoſe meaſures which prudence required, to prevent the dangerous effects of a too ſudden liberation, the negroes abandoned themſelves to the moſt immoderate joy, and particularly to dancing, ſo that many of them died from their exceſſive indulgence. They were found in great numbers extended in the ſtreets and roads, in ſuch a weak and exhauſted ſtate, that it was with difficulty ſome of them were recovered. This circumſtance was frequently atteſted to me at Cayenne, and from the violent delight with which I have ſeen them dance, I am diſpoſed to believe it.

"It was naturally to be expected that a ceſſation from all kinds of labour would immediately reſult from the abolition of ſlavery. The negroes work

work but to provide for their wants, and when thoſe are ſupplied they ceaſe to work. It was, however, ſoon diſcovered, that though this ſtate is very natural to the negroes, it muſt be very prejudicial to the colony: and regulations were made to attach them to certain plantations, according to the will of the agent, and to ſubject them to a courſe of labour, of which the nature, the meaſure, and the recompenſe, was adjuſted. The puniſhment on the part of the planter was reduced to diminution of their wages, and, in certain caſes, to the priſon of the plantation. For offences of greater criminality the agent reſerved to himſelf the power of puniſhing them with greater ſeverity, and to ſend them to the houſe of correction called *la Franchiſe*.

"This regulation was an infringement of the principle of liberty; for by what law were the negroes more compellable to work than the whites? The conſtitution rendered them all equal, and they ought to be treated with equality. It is not, however, that I am diſpoſed to blame this regulation, it was abſolutely indiſpenſable; nor am I ſorry to have an opportunity of remarking, that what is ſometimes very beautiful and ſublime in theory, often meets with inſuperable obſtacles in practice. What then has reſulted from this intermediate ſtate between freedom and ſlavery? It has ended in the ruin of the colony and the coloniſts, and the manifeſt diſadvantage of the negroes, who are in a much worſe ſituation than they were previous to the revolution.

"I cannot aſcertain, with the neceſſary degree of preciſion, the ſtate of the exports of the colony at the commencement of the revolution; but it is well known that they have been much diminiſhed ſince the blacks had obtained their liberty. This colony had, with difficulty, juſt got the better of that languid ſtate which had been occaſioned by the unſucceſsful operation of 1763, by the prejudices which grew out of it, and by its bad adminiſtration: Malouet, who had been the intendant of it, had become much better acquainted with it than any of his predeceſſors. He went himſelf to Surinam, in order to acquire the knowledge neceſſary for his ſituation, and had brought back a very experienced and able man, who knew how to give an impulſe to emulation, and to direct labour to the moſt uſeful objects. Already the fortunes of individuals, which, in a well-regulated ſtate, make the fortune of the public, began to advance:—but the revolution, the decree of liberty, the agents appeared, and every thing was eclipſed. From that time this colony has been ſupported only by the prizes made of Dutch ſhips previous to the peace; afterwards on thoſe of Portugal, and always on thoſe of neutral powers and allies. At preſent, when this reſource has failed, and the agents have applied to their own advantage whatever it had produced, Cayenne finds itſelf in a moſt miſerable condition.

"The coloniſts have fallen with the place which they inhabit. In the firſt place, the requiſitions and paper-money had given a ſhock to their fortunes, when the abolition of ſlavery, and the ceſſation from all work, which was for ſome time the conſequence of it, completed their ruin. Since the regulation the negroes have, in ſome degree, returned to their employments; but two great obſtacles, inſeparable from the liberty of the blacks, oppoſed themſelves to every kind of proſperity. The firſt is the precarious ſtate of property; not that the coloniſt is deprived of his lands, but, as I have already ſaid, land receives all its value from the hands that cultivate it, and thoſe hands are at the command of the agent; for, as it ſuits his caprice, he can put a plantation under an interdict, by taking away all the blacks and placing them elſewhere.—Such a poſſibility alone is ſufficient to prevent the coloniſts from forming eſtabliſhments which require an advance of capital, that may never be permitted to make any adequate returns. The fancy or the reſentment of the agent of government may produce this effect. They work by the day, and make the beſt of whatever is in a ſtate of culture, but do not engage in any new ſpeculation. The ſecond is the very limited power of the coloniſt over the negroes. The latter know that the *maximum* of their puniſhment is a priſon; and the greater part of them prefer a priſon to labour. It is true, indeed, that on obſtinately refuſing to fulfil the taſk he has undertaken, or for any more weighty offence, complaint may be made to the agent, who may ſend the idle and inſolent negro to the houſe of correction; but the coloniſt is deprived, in the mean

time, of the labour of his hired tenant. Indeed, inconceivable as it may be, it often happens, that the negro, after he has received his punishment, is sent to another plantation, without being replaced in the service of the person who complained against him.—What then is the consequence?—The question is readily answered:—the coloniſt ſuffers every thing from the negro; as he would rather that he ſhould work little, or work ill, than be altogether deprived of him.—The condition of a coloniſt, therefore, is become full of trouble and diſquietude. I have ſeen ſome of them who have curſed it from the bottom of their hearts.

"Nor do the negroes poſſeſs a ſuperior degree of contentment. What, they exclaim, is the trifling retribution which is given to us, of no more than from three to ſix ſous a day, in a country where every thing is ſo dear? Since we are obliged to work, we ought, at leaſt, to receive reaſonable wages. Formerly, it is true, we received nothing, but then we had nothing to pay: our maſters nouriſhed and took the greateſt care of our infants, as well as of our wives and ourſelves, in the maladies to which we are ſo frequently ſubject; becauſe they had an intereſt in our preſervation. But now we muſt feed and take care of our children, and look to our wives and ourſelves when ſickneſs overtakes us. We know that there muſt be an hoſpital on every plantation, but we no longer find the ſame care and the ſame remedies; and when we grow old and infirm, we are left to periſh.—I have ſeen many of them who regretted the abolition of ſlavery; and I well know, that the depopulation of this claſs is much greater than before the revolution, not from the want of freſh ſupplies, but from actual effective loſs.

"Hence I draw the following concluſion:—that the negro who has neither wants nor ambition will never work but by compulſion; that all regulation on this ſubject will be ineffectual, and never attain the object it propoſes:—in one word, that the liberty of the blacks is incompatible with the proſperity of the colonies. At the ſame time, I would not have it imagined that I invite government to give them back their irons, and to recommence the traffic.—Such a thought does not poſſeſs a place in my mind. We muſt not ſuffer ourſelves to be ſeduced by the example of the Greeks and Romans, ſo often and ſo unjuſtly the ſubject of eulogium, who did not only reduce the blacks, but even thoſe of their own complexion, to ſlavery; and who exerciſed over them an arbitrary power of life and death. Let us not believe thoſe who tell us that we ſave the lives of thoſe unfortunate beings whom we go to Africa to purchaſe, ſince they were priſoners of war whom their conquerors would exterminate, if they did not entertain the hope of ſelling them to us. Let us ſubmit to certain privations, and leave men free; let us, above all things, leave them in thoſe climates where nature has produced them.—Such are the injunctions of humanity; but politics and the balance of trade..... Theſe expreſſions are too profound for me, and I leave to others the taſk of diſcuſſing the important queſtions which they preſent." *P.* 180.

LXXIV. *Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England.* (Concluded from p. 341.)

MISSALS—STAINED GLASS.

"THE art of illuminating on vellum is of high antiquity in this kingdom. Miſſals were made ſplendid, according to the dignity of the poſſeſſor, by the moſt delicate limnings in miniature, which were not confined to ſcriptural ſubjects, but frequently exhibited the portrait of the owner, and his immediate relatives. There are ſeveral in the cabinet at Norfolk Houſe, of extreme curioſity and value.

"In the later centuries, ſimilar embelliſhments were added to chronicles and tranſlations of the claſſics, when they were compiled by command of a noble patron. A manuſcript of the fourteenth century, now in the Bodleian library, is probably the moſt ancient in England of equal merit. It is a chronicle of the wars of the victorious Edward III. In the Britiſh Muſeum is preſerved a manuſcript Froiſſart, with numerous and highly finiſhed illuminations. The Miſſal given by Jacquetta Dutcheſs of Bedford, to her nephew Henry VI. was in the poſſeſſion of the late Dutcheſs of Portland. Books preſented to the univerſity of Oxford by Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, and John Tiptoft Earl of Worceſter,

ceſter, as well for general literature as the ſervice of the church, abounded in theſe exquiſite ſpecimens of ancient art. Biſhops Grey and Fleming, in particular, procured many for the libraries which they founded in the colleges of Balliol and Lincoln, moſt of which are known only upon record *.

"At Lambeth is a MS. with the portraits of Edward IV. his queen, and ſon, Earl Rivers, and Caxton the printer. When theſe MSS. contain the likeneſſes of their royal or noble proprietors, it gives them a conſiderable value, as no other portraits of equal authenticity exiſted at that time, and there is ſufficient evidence that they were genuine. Nor were they confined to MSS. In the Tully's Epiſtles, printed by John Fauſt, the inventor, now in the library of Emanuel College, Cambridge, are portraits of Henry VIII. when a boy, and his preceptor. That of Richard II. at Weſtminſter, and another given by James II. to Lord Caſtlemaine, now at Wilton, are probably the moſt ancient and genuine.

"When portraits have been ſtained on glaſs, although many have been demoliſhed, they have had a better chance for preſervation. In ſeveral churches a genealogical ſeries of their benefactors was placed, ſome of which have ſurvived, in an imperfect ſtate, the decays of time and the rage of fanatics. Mr. Walpole denominated two crowned heads, which he procured, Henry III. and his queen; and many with curled hair and forked beards, are ſaid to repreſent the Edwards, Richard II. and Henry IV. from that faſhion prevalent in their reigns, and remarkable on their coins; which circumſtance, on a curſory view, may juſtify the ſurmiſe Generally ſpeaking, the whole-length figures with crowns and ſceptres are imaginary Jewiſh monarchs, connected with ſome ſcriptural hiſtory; they are univerſally ſo when exhibited in profile. Biſhops and abbots may be ſuppoſed to be portraits by fair conjecture; they are diſtinguiſhed by their holding the croſier in their right or left hand, the former only performing the office of benediction.

"A difficulty occurs in fixing with ſatisfaction the true æra of hiſtorical ſubjects on ſtained glaſs, which are not abſolutely ſcriptural." *P.* 425.

"In the church of the priory of Little Malvern, in Worceſterſhire, are the portraits of Edward IV. his queen, Elizabeth of York, and her ſiſters, which are likewiſe ſeen in a window contributed by that monarch to Canterbury cathedral. Sir Reginald Bray, a favourite of Henry VII. and a connoiſſeur in architecture, who ſuperintended his chapels at Weſtminſter, and St. George, at Windſor, built likewiſe the church of Great Malvern, where he placed the portraits of Henry VII. his queen, Prince Arthur, J. Savage, T. Lovell, and himſelf, all in ſurcoats of arms, and very richly executed, as we may judge from thoſe of Prince Arthur and Sir R. Bray, which only have eſcaped demolition.

* "The only relique of Duke Humphrey's donation is a Valerius Maximus, very finely illuminated. Warton's Eng. Poet. v. ii. p. 45–50; and in v. ii. p. 400, is an account of Engliſhmen who tranſcribed the MSS. at Rome and Florence. The Florentines were the moſt excellent illuminators, of which there are innumerable ſpecimens in their libraries, particularly of their own poet Dante, in the Laurentian. Michelagnuolo's genius was ſo ſimilar to that of Dante, that he filled the margin of his copy with deſigns, which invaluable book was loſt between Livorno and Civita Vecchia. The princeps editio (Ferrara 1485), the only copy in England, was bought for the king, at Dr. Aſkew's ſale, for 85*l.* Don Giulio Clovio, who died in 1578, at eighty years of age, was the moſt celebrated illuminator. In the Vatican are many MSS. ornamented by him with portraits, retouched by Padre Ramelli, which belonged to the Dukes of Ferrara.

"At Strawberry Hill, Mr. Walpole had Raffaelle's Miſſal, and the book of Pſalms by Giulio Clovio, which latter belonged to Lord Arundel, and was purchaſed at Tarthall by the late Earl of Oxford. It is dated 1537, and was bought at the Dutcheſs of Portland's ſale, by Mr. Walpole, for 169*l.* This admirable artiſt ſpent nine years in finiſhing a picture of Nimrod building the tower of Babel; and an ant ſo incredibly ſmall, that the moſt minute member was as perfect as if drawn of the full ſize. General Oglethorpe gave to Corpus College, Oxford, a Bible in French, finely illuminated."

"The

"The window of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, the ſubject of which is the crucifixion, was intended, by the magiſtrates at Dort, as a preſent to Henry VII. whoſe portrait and that of his royal conſort are introduced. So excellent is this performance, that five years were ſpent in completing it. Having been firſt placed in Waltham Abbey, and removed in 1540, by Henry VIII. to the chapel of his palace at New-hall, in Eſſex, it was reſtored by W. Price, for Mr. Conyers, of Copthall, near Epping, and purchaſed for 400*l.* in 1758. The ſeries of windows in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, each of which exhibits a parallel ſtory from the Old and New Teſtament, are likewiſe of this age. At Balliol College are the Martyrdom of St. Catherine (1529), and the Paſſion, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion of Chriſt, by an unknown artiſt, but of ſufficient merit to induce the founder of Wadham College to offer 200*l.* for them. Single figures of ſaints and eccleſiaſtics were introduced into England from Normandy, and executed principally in the Low Countries. Stained glaſs was brought from Rouen, in 1317, for Exeter cathedral, the weſt window of which was put up 1390. The cathedral of Saliſbury is ſaid to have been furniſhed with painted and plain glaſs, even in the thirteenth century, ſoon after the erection of that ſplendid pile; and the windows at New College and Merton are certainly contemporary with Edward III.

"The great eaſt window at York was the work of Thomas Thompſon, of Coventry, in the reign of Henry IV. when it is probable that the art had exiſted in England at leaſt for one century. Glaſiers (if they deſerve not the name of artiſts), who compoſed figures and hiſtories, were eſtabliſhed in London, Southwark, Coventry, Briſtol, and York, of whom there are various notices adduced, and agreements with them recited, by Mr. Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting.

"I am inclined to think, from the contracts made between benefactors to eccleſiaſtical buildings in the middle centuries after the conqueſt, that the glaſiers furniſhed the ſtained glaſs, which was cut in various ſhapes, and encloſed with lead, as the colours were required. The pattern or deſign from which the windows were compoſed, were firſt given by the ſame artiſts who painted the walls in freſco.

"The ſtained glaſs in the church of Fairford, in Glouceſterſhire, has long been the boaſt of that county. About the year 1492, John Tame, a wealthy merchant of London, took a Spaniſh veſſel bound from a Flemiſh port for South America, laden with this treaſure; and according to the expenſiv piety of thoſe days, founded a church of very regular Gothic, for its reception. There are twenty-five of theſe highly embelliſhed windows, the beſt of which is the third, in the north aiſle. The ſubject is the Salutation of the Virgin, in which is a fine architectural perſpective of the temple. The great windows, both eaſt and weſt, retain their original perfection: of the firſt mentioned, the ſubject is Chriſt's triumphant entry into Jeruſalem, in which the effect of the crimſon velvet and gilding is truly ſurpriſing; and the ſtory of the other is the laſt judgment. Gothic fancy has been indulged to the extreme in theſe deſigns, which are at once horrible and ludicrous. So brilliant are the colours, and ſo delicate the drapery of the ſmaller figures in this aſſemblage, that an equally intereſting ſpecimen of ancient art will rarely be found in England, or on the Continent." *P.* 432.

PAINTING—SIR J. REYNOLDS.

"AT Chriſtchurch, the portrait of Robinſon, then biſhop of Kildare (afterward primate of Ireland), dated 1765, was one of the firſt which procured him reputation. The carnations have been more durable than thoſe of the portrait of the Marquis of Granby at Stowe, and of many at Lord Lanſdowne's at Bow Wood *. Two others, of Dr. Nichol, and the preſent archbiſhop of York, are in a ſtronger ſtyle.

* "He was a great experimentaliſt with reſpect to the compoſition of his colours. At firſt, he uſed preparations from vegetables, which he relinquiſhed for minerals. He is known to have purchaſed pictures by Titian or his ſcholars, and to have ſcraped off the ſeveral layers of colouring, in order to aſcertain it, and diſcover his ſecret. His thinly painted pictures ſtand extremely well, as the Cardinal Beaufort, &c."

Ludowick Hartcamp, a Dutch painter, when reproached for the evaneſcence of his colours, replied, 'that they 'laſted longer than the money which 'paid for them'." *P.* 477.

THE BOLOGNESE SCHOOL.

"IS eminently marked by a grand taſte in deſign, formed upon the antique and the beauties of nature, a flowing outline, a rich diſpoſition, and a touch at once noble and elegant. It acquired a compoſition of what is excellent and beautiful from the other ſchools, by a learned ſelection. The Guiſe collection can boaſt ſome of the fine works of the Caraccis, particularly one of Annibale, who has given 'the 'portraits of his family in a butcher's 'ſhop, employed in ſelling meat.'—Their parent was a butcher. There is an anecdote of this picture, that it was painted in order to mortify the pride of Ludovico, his brother, who affected to conceal the meanneſs of his origin. One day, it was unexpectedly exhibited in the ſaloon of the Cardinal Farneſe, his patron, when ſurrounded by Roman nobility, of whoſe notice and ſociety Ludovico was ſo ambitious. The ſubject is certainly unpleaſing, but the character and colouring are extremely fine. A ſtriking reſemblance in the heads will be found to thoſe, engraved from the originals, in the Muſeum Florentinum. Annibale himſelf is weighing meat, Ludovico is repreſented by a ſoldier who buys it, the old woman is the mother, Franceſco is kneeling on a ſheep, and Antonio, called 'Gobbo,' on account of his deformity, conceals it by reaching down meat from a hook. In every point of conſideration this picture is a great curioſity, and is ſaid to have coſt General Guiſe 1000*l.* ſterling, at Naples, where it was removed with the Farneſe collection." *P.* 489.

EMINENT COLLECTIONS.

"IT would be difficult to aſcertain with preciſion the date of the firſt forming of collections, or the acquiſition of any ſingle celebrated picture, in the palaces of our nobility. But a taſk, to which I confeſs myſelf incompetent, would be to place them in a ſcale of compariſon with each other. The national taſte has not only been greatly improved ſince the commencement of the preſent reign; but ſuch has been the influx of the genuine works of the Italian ſchools, eſpecially that occaſioned by the diſtracted ſtate of the Continent, that the collections, at firſt ſo highly eſtimated, are deprived of their former celebrity. Individual pictures, long praiſed as originals, muſt now 'hide their diminiſhed heads' before the originals themſelves, which have been alienated from foreign palaces, and have found their way into this kingdom. Formerly, the artiſts in Italy made the copying various ſtyles of painting a moſt lucrative employment, which our countrymen, in their ardour for acquiſitions in vertù, were better qualified to encourage than to detect *.

"To this general obſervation, however, there were many illuſtrious exceptions. The Houghton collection, the removal of which can never be ſufficiently regretted, conſiſted of genuine pictures. No expenſe was withheld, and Sir Andrew Fountaine †, one of the beſt connoiſſeurs of his day, aſſiſted Lord Orford in making ſo perfect a ſelection ‡.

"Lord Leiceſter, at Holkham, made ſome reſpectable acquiſitions in paintings;

* "A noted collector in the reign of George II. conſulted Richardſon the painter reſpecting a picture which he had purchaſed for a Guido. 'There is,' ſaid he, 'little Hugh Howard, who ſays it is a copy; the next time he ſays ſo, 'I will certainly knock him down; now, pray, Mr. Richardſon, favour me with 'your candid opinion'!!!"

† "Sir Andrew Fountaine, at Narford in Norfolk, formed a very curious cabinet of earthenware, finiſhed with Arabeſques, &c. after deſigns of Raffaelle, or Giovanni da Udino, his pupil. Raffaelle fell in love with the daughter of a potter, and to gain her affection condeſcended to paint her father's earthenware. Sir Joſhua Reynolds firſt ſhowed his genius by painting the gallipots of the apothecary to whom he was apprenticed."

‡ "The firſt work his ſon, Mr. H. Walpole, publiſhed was 'Ædes Walpo-'lianæ,' with a catalogue raiſonnée of the pictures. The whole collection contained 232, which were valued at 40,555*l.* but for which George Earl of Orford,

ings; a 'Return from Egypt,' by Rubens, which is a repetition of one at Blenheim; 'Joseph and Potiphar's 'wife,' Guido; 'Magdalene in a 'cave,' Parmegiano—the pallid countenance of a 'Religieuſe,' that fervour of devotion, 'the wrapt ſoul ſitting in 'the eyes,' are here expreſſed by a perfection of art ſeldom to be found; 'Polyphemus and Galatea,' from Ovid; Ann. Caracci, in freſco. It was purchaſed from the Barbarini palace, of which it was an eminent ornament. 'The Florentines, whilſt 'bathing in the Arno, alarmed by the 'approach of the Piſans.' This moſt curious picture was deſigned by Michelagnuolo, and painted by Vaſari as a preſent to Francis I. Its identity was diſcovered by Mr. Fuſeli, who mentions it in his life of M. Agnuolo, from whence it is quoted in Seward's Anecdotes. 'The Duke D'Arem-'burg,' Vandyck; one of the fineſt pictures, a repetition of which is in Spain. M. De Calonne had the Dutcheſs and her ſon, dated 1634.

"The principal collectors, during the reigns of George I. and II. were Dr. Mead; Sir Luke Schaub; Sir Paul Methuen; Sir Gregory Page; Mr. Child, and Mr. Hoare, the bankers; Field-marſhal Wade; General Guiſe; Frederick Prince of Wales; and the Duke of Norfolk. Theſe pictures, conſiderable in value and number, not unfrequently changed their poſſeſſors; and one collection was formed upon the wrecks of another. How often they have been transferred, and what acceſſion or diminution of price ſuch removals have occaſioned, would compoſe a volume of well-authenticated anecdotes. Declining any particular enumeration or criticiſm, let me only advert incidentally to a few of the beſt works of the great maſters in England, as they occur to my memory.

"Of thoſe attributed to the 'divine 'Raffaelle,' there are few of our collections which do not boaſt one which, in fact, does not belong even to his worſt ſcholar. Lord Orford's 'Conſultation of the Doctors of the 'Church,' undoubtedly his work, is no longer in this country. The Holy Family, at Okeover, and another belonging to Mr. Purling, London, have the moſt general ſuffrage for originality among the connoiſſeurs; yet not without diſſentients. Mr. R. P. Knight has purchaſed a genuine portrait by him, of Cardinal Bibiena, lately brought from Rome, which has no equal, yet imported *.

"At Rainham, Lord Townſhend's Beliſarius is the fineſt work of Salvator Roſa, which has reached us. The Duke of Beaufort has a ſatirical picture, repreſenting the different nations of Europe, by emblematical feaſts, for which he was baniſhed from Rome with diſgrace.

"The moſt perfect picture by Spagnoulet, is in the chapel of Wardour Caſtle. So frequently has the Cornaro family, by Titian, at Northumberland Houſe, been retouched, that it muſt now wave all claim, as the ſuperior of that maſter's works in England. Not only of Lord Exeter's 'Salvator Mun-'di,' by Carlo Dolce, but of his 'Death of Seneca,' by Luca Giordano, there are repetitions of nearly equal pretenſions, at Mr. Methuen's, at Corſham, and Sir L. Blackwell's, at Eaſton, in Norfolk.

"By his preſent Majeſty, juſtly diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge and love of the arts, the collection now at Buckingham Houſe, originally begun by Frederick Prince of Wales, has been increaſed to its preſent excellence. The other collections are at Kenſington, Hampton Court, Windſor, and Kew. There are ſome capital works by two Italian painters of great merit, who have viſited England; Canaletti's Views of London, and ſeveral landſcapes by Franceſco Zucharelli, of Lucca, who had been twice in this kingdom before the year 1731. His beſt pictures are at Hampton Court, and others ſomewhat inferior at

ford, who ſold them to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, received only 36,000*l.* Mr. Walpole obſerved, 'that the nobleſt ſchool of painting which this kingdom ever 'beheld was tranſported almoſt out of the ſight of Europe'."

* "Raffaelle's moſt celebrated work 'the Transfiguration,' was ſtolen by the French from the church of the Montorio, at Rome, and afterwards ſunk at ſea. At Kenſington is a drawing in black chalk, by Caſanova, of the ſize of the original, eighteen feet by twelve. At Badminton is a cartoon of the lower part. An excellent copy, ſaid to be by Giulio Romano, has been lately given to Dulwich college."

Windſor,

Windſor, and at Sir R. Worſley's, in the Iſle of Wight. At the Queen's lodge, Windſor, is the interior of the Medici gallery at Florence, by Zoffanii, another moſt ingenious Italian artiſt, whoſe labours were not ſufficiently rewarded to detain him in this country, which he left for the Eaſt Indies.

"Incited by the prevalent example of their ſovereign, ſeveral of the nobility have engaged in the purſuit of this branch of vertù, with a competition both of taſte and expenſe; and the additions they have made, or the collections they have formed, have eclipſed all that had been done by their predeceſſors.

"The late Earl of Bute procured ſome exquiſite ſpecimens of the Flemiſh ſchool, now at Luton, particularly a Feaſt, by Van Harp. Lord Groſvenor, Lord Radnor, at Longford Caſtle, the Duke of Newcaſtle, at Clumber, in Nottinghamſhire, Lord Egremont, Lord Harcourt, at Nuneham, Lord Scarſdale, at Keddleſtone, and Lord Aſhburnham and Mr. Agar, are well known to have extenſive and richly furniſhed galleries. In point of extent only, the laſt mentioned but one, muſt yield a ſuperiority, which it poſſeſſes in every other reſpect. In the whole not more than twenty pictures are included. Each of them is in the great ſtyle of the maſter, eſpecially thoſe by Salvator Roſa, and two of Bacchanals, by Nicholo Pouſſin. There are many other collections in London, and the country reſidences of the nobility, highly deſerving any notice I could take of them; and it muſt be acknowledged, that where the opportunity of becoming acquainted with their reſpective merits has not occurred, the charge of an invidious omiſſion will be ſuperſeded.

"Of private gentlemen, few collections exceed thoſe of Mr. Aufrere*, Mr. Angerſtein, and Mr. Beckford, at Fonthill. A part only of that made by Mr. Hope, of Amſterdam, has been brought by him to London. He has the 'Woman taken in Adultery,' and a 'Landſcape of the Deluge,' by Rubens; another by Salvator Roſa; a Magdalene, by Guido; and a moſt choice cabinet of Flemiſh pictures, exquiſitely finiſhed, by Van Huyſum, Weenix, Gerard Dow, and Vanderwerff.

"The ſame circumſtances which have occaſioned their removal to England, have led to our poſſeſſion of the Orleans collection by a purchaſe, which reflects infinite credit upon the ſpirit and taſte of thoſe noblemen who undertook it. That ſumptuous aſſemblage of pictures is well known to have owed its origin to the Regent Orleans and his miniſter Cardinal Richlieu, and its diſperſion to his late degenerate ſucceſſor. The laſt Duke mortgaged them to Walquier, of Bruſſels, and M. la Borde, of whom they were jointly purchaſed for 43,500*l.* by the Duke of Bridgewater, the Earl of Carliſle, and Lord Gower, under the management of Mr. Bryan, in 1798. After having been publicly exhibited they were diſpoſed of, in 1799, by private contract; and the remainder by auction, in the next year. The whole contained 296 pictures, and it is to that the noble adventurers were indemnified, beſide their retention of ſome of the fineſt of them, without price. Every true virtuoſo will rejoice in this event, which will reconcile him to the loſs of the Houghton collection, and place this nation high amongſt the patrons of the arts †." *P.* 507.

LXXV

* "Mr. Aufrere, at Chelſea, has about 150 pictures, of which the moſt remarkable are the Seven Works of Mercy, by Sebaſtian Bourdone; ſix, by Pouſſins; a Ripoſo, by Albano; and the Marriage of St. Catherine, by Correggio and Parmegiano; Mater Dolorosa, and a Boy playing on a Lute, by Guido, &c. Mr. Angerſtein is poſſeſſed of the 'Reſurrection of Lazarus,' by Sebaſtian del Piombo, and the outlines by Michelagnuolo, from the Orleans collection, for which he gave 3500*l.* He has likewiſe the fineſt cattle-piece, by Cuyp, in England, and St. Ambroſe refuſing the Sacrament to the Emperor Theodoſius, by Rubens or Vandyke, which he purchaſed of Mr. Elwyn for 1500*l.*

"Mr. Beckford has given 6000*l.* for the two famous landſcapes by C. Lorraine, which were eſteemed the firſt in Rome, when in the Altieri palace. Vaſi, &c."

† "The Duke of Bridgewater has ſome of the moſt capital by Titian, Giulio Romano; Lord Carliſle, Raffaelle's Holy Family, the dead Chriſt,

LXXV. *The New Picture of Paris.* By M. MERCIER. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 486. 16s. *Symonds.*

EXTRACTS.

BONNET-ROUGE.

"THE ſtandard of Jacobin perfection! This ridiculous dreſs was adopted by a fooliſh kind of a fellow, a repreſentative of the people, who wore it conſtantly on his head. He attempted to ſpeak one day at the tribune without taking off his cap. The *Coté droit* was angry, upon which he took his red cap, and placed it on the buſt of Marat: this *tour d'eſprit* had been whiſpered to him by ſome by-ſtander.

"The aſſaſſins, who, after having committed their atrocious deeds under the name of patriots in 1793, continued their crimes after Thermidor under the banners of ex-royalty, were deſirous of making the *bonnet-rouge* the French head-dreſs; no objection was made to the cap, as the enſign of liberty, but a very ſtrong one to its colour, the emblem of blood. The cap was hoiſted at every theatre, and covered every head in the revolutionary committees Under the influence of this red cap, the extravagant conſtitution of 1793 was compoſed. It was the ſignal of anarchy, the helmet of Henriot, the diadem of Chaumette. The Montagnard party, without abſolutely admitting or rejecting it, were pleaſed at ſeeing it worn by their executioners, as an ornament which portended nothing gay.

"The revolutionary women, known by the name of the furies of the guillotine, paraded through Paris dreſſed in this cap, and preſented an addreſs to offer to mount guard, to ſerve the artillery while their huſbands went to fight the enemies of the republic. This extravagance was applauded with enthuſiaſm by all the wearers of red caps.

"Chabot, that odious Capuchin, who came one day to the Convention in the filthy dreſs of the Sans-culottes, his breaſt uncovered, his legs naked, in wooden ſhoes, held the red cap ſhameleſsly in his hand. It was under his auſpices that the Commune demanded the abrogation of the martial law, in order to ſubſtitute a ſyſtem of aſſaſſination which was to mow down without diſtinction the poor and the rich, all who adhered to the principles of juſtice and virtue, and thereby realize the project of the famous Marat, in cutting off two hundred and fifty thouſand heads.

"This *bonnet-rouge* was a kind of banner againſt the Federaliſts. Federaliſm was a fable invented for the purpoſe of making the impriſoned deputies reſponſible for all the misfortunes of which news arrived every inſtant at the Convention. A multitude of ſections and of communes around Paris marched in proceſſion through the hall of the Convention, drums beating, and crying out, *Vivent les Sans-culottes! Vive le bonnet-rouge!* It was after theſe vociferations, that the Montagnard party decreed that all the arreſted deputies ſhould be transferred into a national houſe, from whence they only came out to go to the ſcaffold.

"A member of the General Revolutionary Council uſed to ſleep in his red cap, and inſulted every one who did not wear it. He was called James Roux, an apoſtate prieſt, who charged himſelf with conducting Louis the XVIth to puniſhment, inſtead of the executioner, who was ſatisfied to wait for his victim at the ſcaffold. He was ſtill more ferocious and more incendiary than his colleagues, ſo much that he even terrified them. He diſhonoured the *bonnet-rouge:* by degrees the moſt exaggerated bluſhed at this emblem; it did not diſappear altogether, but remained mixt with the three colours. We ſee it ſtill at many of the theatres." *Vol.* i. *p.* 83.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN A YOUNG MAN.

"I KNEW him. On the terrible night of the 2d of September he expected to be murdered. He had already heard ſeveral plaintive cries. At eleven o'clock in the evening the

the four Marys, by Annibale Caracci, and Titian's Venus; and Lord Gower, the 'Noli me tangere,' by Agoſtino Caracci, and Pouſſin's Seven Sacraments, amongſt others."

dogs

dogs barked very much, the hoarſe voice of the turnkey echoed through the priſon, ſilence took place: it was in the priſon of the Chatelet. Vociferations were heard in the ſtreet of *Vive la nation!* This cry excited the greateſt joy among the priſoners, who took it into their heads that they were going to ſend them to the frontiers, and they exclaimed with all their might, *Vive la nation! Let us go to the frontiers!*

"A new ſilence took place; immediately the barking of the dogs redoubled; the aſſaſſins open the wicket, and enter the court all bloody, with their ſabres in their hands; the priſoners hear the bolts undraw; ſeven or eight phantoms make their appearance, covered with blood, as well as the ſwords with which they were armed; with a hideous voice they order their victims to go out. A turnkey walks about with a penſive air, the young man throws himſelf at his feet, and aſks his life; the man, though naturally hard, could not help ſhedding tears. The priſoner was dragged down between the two wickets, where on one ſide he ſaw the cannibals, armed with ſabres and pikes, all red, rage painted on their viſages, and waiting only the ſignal to ſtrike; on the other ſide, a counter with empty wine-bottles and bloody glaſſes. The commiſſaries were ſtanding, and aſking the priſoners their names, after which they made them paſs out through the wicket, where they were aſſaſſinated, and their laſt groans were always followed by repeated cries of *Vive la nation!* Their piercing ſhrieks overwhelmed the miſerable victims who were waiting for their turn. Sometimes they were not even ſuffered to explain themſelves, the horrible voice of the commiſſary pronouncing theſe words, *Take him away.* My young man was about to be ſtruck, when he told the aſſaſſins that he was there for debt, and if they took away his life, they would at the ſame time deprive him of the pleaſure of paying his creditors: all the murderers exclaimed, *It is juſt, he muſt not be killed!* and he was put on one ſide with the ſmall number of thoſe who eſcaped their fury.

"The young man told me, that they continued their murders till four in the morning; that he heard one of the chiefs of the aſſaſſins accoſt the gaol-keeper, and ſay to him, ſhowing his ſabre, ſtill reeking, 'Look ye, 'this has laid low more than an hun-'dred, and if thou concealeſt any one, 'I am going to make away with thee.' The gaol-keeper anſwered him with calmneſs, 'I know that my life is in 'thy hands, but I have hid nobody.' My intereſting young man went out amidſt the acclamations of a crowd of ſpectators, and he had ſcarcely gone ten ſteps before he perceived on the bridge three hundred corpſes more or leſs horribly mutilated. Of three hundred and fifty priſoners, ſcarcely thirty eſcaped, half of whom were robbers." *Vol.* i. *p.* 219.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIEST.

"THIS is the name which was given at the beginning of the revolution to the eccleſiaſtic who had taken the oath to obſerve the civil conſtitution of the clergy, decreed by the National Aſſembly. At the time it exiſted, Madame (the wife of the King's brother) gave notice that ſhe ſhould have every day at dinner, two places for two prieſts who had not taken the civic oath. Her cook being told of the invitation of his miſtreſs, ſaid, 'The bad prieſts have only to come, 'I will give them a better regale than 'they think of; I will write the civic 'oath in little billets, which ſhall be 'incloſed in the *petits patés*; if they 'will not pronounce the civic oath, 'they ſhall at leaſt ſwallow it'." *Vol.* i. *p.* 286.

WINTER BALLS.

"WINTER balls have already ſucceeded the numerous balls of ſpring and ſummer. Theſe wear another complexion, but theſe pleaſures meet with no interruption. Ball-rooms are to be found every where; for, alas! what contributes to idleneſs amongſt us, idleneſs which preys on the Pariſian (lounging by nature), and which will kill him with his nineteen daily theatres; the reign of idleneſs, I ſay, is as continuous in the great city as the fundamental baſs of an opera orcheſtra.

"Next to money, dancing is actually all that the Pariſian loves, cheriſhes, or rather what he idolizes. Every claſs has its dancing ſociety, both little and great, that is to ſay, rich and poor,

poor, all dance; it is a rage, an univerſal taſte. The Pariſians dance, or rather whirl about, for nothing is more difficult for them than to keep time, and nothing more rare amongſt them than a muſical ear.

"Under the reign of terror, the Pariſians, ſhy and trembling, and not venturing at that time to write a newſpaper, or ſtop a cart, hied to the play-houſes and to clubs, and danced only in public fêtes, and ſometimes around the ſcaffold; immediately all the walls were covered with numerous advertiſements in a ſtyle almoſt academical, announcing balls of all colours, and ſome ſo cheap, that the ſervant-girl might become a ſubſcriber.

"Not a little girl who does not find a gallant to conduct her to theſe ſchools of turbulence and ſeduction. If her lover refuſes to take her to the ball, or does not dance aſſiduouſly enough with her, ſhe turns him off without delay, and vows a woman's hatred, that is, a diſguiſed hatred towards him.

"They dance at the Carmes, the ſcene of the murders of September; at the noviciate of the Jeſuits; at the convent of the Carmelites, in the Marais; at the ſeminary of St. Sulpice; at the convent of the Filles de St. Marie; they dance in three ruined churches of my ſection, and on the pavement of all the tombs which have not yet been taken away. The names of the dead are under the feet of the dancers, who do not perceive it, and who forget that they are treading on graves. They dance alſo in every *guinguette*, on the Boulevards, in the Champs Elyſées, along the quays, dancing in all the cabarets, the haunt of the infanterie, of money-jobbers, who, after having all day long cheated whatever unfortunate individuals fall into their hands, make at length ducks and drakes with the public fortune: dancing, in ſhort, at all the profeſſors of rigadoons, who are called artiſts, the ſame as players.

"There is, however, this difference between them and the modern profeſſors of the *human underſtanding*, that they have never been anxious to diſcover whether, when a man dances, his ſoul was then in his heel or his pineal gland.

"They wake the fiddlers at night. They knock, ring, bawl at the door, as they do at the accoucheur's in preſſing caſes: 'Hallo! quick! get up! run! they are waiting for you.' The fiddler rubs his eyes, ſwears what a raſcally trade it is; gets up, dreſſes himſelf, and goes and gains his ſix livres piece, without reckoning three bottles of wine, of which he does not leave a drop.

"All the players on the violin are engaged three weeks beforehand: they gain money in proportion as they go on a long time. Go on a long time: this is the principal merit—they muſt go all night, and the wriſt muſt be unwearied. Why has the violin ſo much credit? I do not know why, but every fiddler is in vogue, provided he can hold the fiddle-ſtick till four in the morning, and that is the main part of the buſineſs, of the art I ſhould ſay. In ſhort, the fiddler ought to be ſtrong in his wriſt, in his arm, to make the cords twang.

"It is ſo ſerious a buſineſs, that there is a promiſe, an engagement in writing, for there is no jeſting with the adminiſtrator of a ball! The perjured fiddler who ſhould break his word, who ſhould diſappoint a dancing *ſociety*, would be held in greater horror than Marat, Drouet, or Baboeuf, and beſides, he would be carried before the juſtice of peace." *Vol.* i. *p.* 373.

MOTHERS WHO SUCKLE THEIR CHILDREN.

"IF we are daily employed in tracing the diſtreſſing ſcenes of our revolution, why ſhould we not ſpeak of a ſight at leaſt conſoling, and which is continually before our eyes, that of the multitudes of children ſuckled by their mothers? Wherever I turn my eyes, I meet children in the arms of women, and men themſelves carry about theſe innocent creatures. There is no ſpot of graſs, no walk, no public place, which does not ſwarm with children of every age. Here you ſee youth drawing in a multitude of little carts, infancy in peaceful ſlumber; your ſteps are croſſed by theſe little equipages, but you do not murmur, you are not offended, becauſe you are amply rewarded for the delay by the ſoft ſmile of all theſe lovely and innocent beings. They ſurround you, they preſs your knees; you put them gently by, in order to purſue your way. There, the little girl of ten years old acts the gouvernante, regulates the conduct

conduct of her ſiſters and couſins; and nothing is more intereſting than to contemplate the ſubordination which reigns amongſt ages which we confound with that which we have reached ourſelves. Never in any city, at any time of my life, did ſo great a number of children meet my looks. Maternity has become a pleaſure, for our French women all ſuckle, all pique themſelves on being mothers, and all feel that the only good nurſe is the true mother.

"Maternity is ſo much in eſteem, that its functions ſilence every idle remark which malice or ſlander can invent. The ſex is juſtified for all its weakneſs, when it acts the careful and attentive nurſe. The youngeſt are thoſe who inſpire moſt reſpect, ſo much do the duties of nature, when they are accompliſhed, impoſe ſilence on the babble of our empty moraliſts. Is not nature already an enormous uſurer towards a weak ſex? and if the woman did not find in the charms and careſſes of a child, not a reward, but an indemnity for her pains, the generation of beings would be ſoon exhauſted.

"It ſeems, that all the ſouls who have flown to the frontier for the defence of the country, are re-entered to animate new bodies, and form a focus of republicans, who will enjoy the labours and ſacrifices of their anceſtors.

"Infants more carefully attended, more free in their motions, and no longer under the rod, diſplay a character of joy and independence which charms the obſerver. The rod has diſappeared, together with the tribe of groſs and venal nurſes; their little faults are corrected by a word; and it is in this manner that we ought to accuſtom infancy to be governed only by words.

"Look at theſe young pupils: at ſome future day our errors, our faults, and our misfortunes, will furniſh them with ſubjects of converſation; they will be our judges, and the true hiſtory of our calamities and of our greatneſs will fill their mouths.

"The little imperious characters already decide, and aſſume a tone of republican independence. The ſhades are perceptible from year to year; and leſs tormented by pedagogues, they are more reſtrained in their amuſements; their motions, which are more free, are become alſo more graceful; they will be better than us, becauſe they have been happier in their cradles.

"In ſhort, the number of children is ſo great, that in certain walks it ſurpaſſes that of grown-up perſons. This delicious ſight, which evinces the wiſdom of regenerating nature, can never weary. If ſuch be the fruit of the revolution (as no one can doubt), it forms alſo a ſcene ſo affecting, that it may ſerve to ſoften the dark colours of the picture of our paſt diſaſters. But why muſt it be an eternal law of nature, that good muſt ariſe from the ſource of evil, and that it ſhould flow only from thence? I dare not harbour ſuch a thought; it would corrupt that ſentiment of joy which dilates my heart at ſeeing a new generation ſpringing up, which reſemble the ſwarm of bees iſſuing from the flanks of the bull of Ariſtæus; and we, like the inſtrument of ſome inviſible and powerful arm, muſt only tranſiently glide over that path of peace and glory which is the lot of man, as hiſtory proves, at the end of great movements and the overthrow of empires." *Vol.* i. *p.* 412.

(To be continued.)

LXXVI. *Colquhoun's Treatiſe on the Commerce, &c. of the River Thames.*

(Continued from p. 335.)

DEPREDATIONS ON THE WEST INDIA TRADE, ASCERTAINED BY EVIDENCE UPON OATH.

"A COMMITTEE from the body of planters, in a late conference with the Miniſter, ſtated the amount of the depredations to be more than 1400*l.* per ſhip.

"1. It is aſcertained by evidence upon oath, that from a Jamaica ſhip diſcharged in January 1794, twenty tons of ſugar were ſtolen, in conſequence of an agreement between the chief mate, four cuſtom-houſe and two exciſe officers then on board, on the one part, and a notorious receiver on the other, who, with the aſſiſtance of two light-horſemen, carried on ſhore about a ton each night.

"2. It alſo appears on ſimilar evidence, that from a Jamaica ſhip diſcharged in March 1794, no leſs than fifty tons of ſugar were plundered in conſequence of a previous agreement with

with the mate and five revenue officers. Ten hogsheads were completely emptied, and afterwards stowed in a part of the ship where there had been much leakage, that it might appear the sugar had been washed out during the voyage. The result was, that the loss was borne by the underwriters. From the same ship three whole puncheons of rum were plundered, beside 300 gallons pumped from different casks, all which were sent on shore in skins and bladders. From this ship a large quantity of coffee was also pillaged. The five revenue officers are stated to have each shared 150*l.* independent of the money received by the mate and agents in this iniquitous business.

"3. The same evidence states, that in August 1794, a small vessel arrived in the river from Antigua, with seventy hogsheads of sugar; five hogsheads of which were actually plundered by three tidesmen in conjunction with the mate, and a well-known receiver. The captain happened to be a stranger, who had expressed much apprehension of lumpers, upon which the revenue officers proposed, in order to allay his fears, and prevent his employing lumpers, that they would themselves discharge the cargo. The result was, that while he remained on shore, considering himself as secure, he lost one fourteenth part of the whole.

"4. Upon the same testimony it appears, that in September 1795, the cargo of a Jamaica ship, then discharging at the quays near London bridge, was plundered of ten tons of sugar by the mate and five revenue officers, assisted by two watermen in the service of the customs.

"5. It appears further, by evidence upon oath, that the cargo of a Jamaica ship which discharged on the river in November 1795, was plundered of sugar and other articles of the value of 500*l.* by three custom-house and two excise officers, in conjunction with the captain, mate, and ship's watermen, with others. The whole was landed by a notorious receiver.

"6. In September 1796, five revenue officers, the mate, and a notorious receiver, stole ten tons of sugar, and a whole puncheon of rum, from a vessel from St. Kitt's, which then discharged in the river.

"The information, upon oath, from which these cases are selected, goes a considerable length further, and states many specific facts, strongly demonstrating the shocking corruption of morals among various classes employed in different situations upon the river; and yet these instances are only a slight shade, when compared with the aggregate. Specific details, such as these, are only brought to light by accident, while the great mass is buried in oblivion.

"In October and November 1797, a discovery was made of twelve ships from the West Indies, all discharging about the same time, which had been shockingly plundered. The detection and trial of some of the delinquents afterwards established in evidence the following facts, with respect to the extent of a part of this plunder, which authorized the following estimate of the loss, viz.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Jamaica sugar	81	10	2
Leeward Island ditto	45	11	0
	127	1	2

	£.	s.	d.
Loss to the crown at 17*s.* 10*d.* King's duty	2,223	15	3
Loss to ship-owner's freight	1,852	0	0
Loss to ship-master's primage	52	12	0
Loss to merchants' commission	400	0	0
Loss to the planter or owner of the sugar .	7,955	14	0
Total . .	£.11,684	1	3

☞ "Average loss nearly 1000*l.* each ship, exclusive of what was not discovered." *P.* 108.

COAL-TRADE TO THE PORT OF LONDON.

"IT has been already stated, 'that 'the coal-trade employs on an average 'about 418 ships and vessels, which 'make 3676 voyages in the course of 'a year'—'That about 2196 coal-'barges, averaging thirty-three tons, 'are employed in the discharge of 'these vessels, making an aggregate of '71,903 tons'—'That each collier, 'on an average, requires about thir-'teen barges: That 1170 of these craft 'are frequently laden with coals at 'one time, while nearly as many are

'uſed as floating warehouſes, above 'and below bridge, waiting the calls 'of the conſumers, who require a 'monthly ſupply of 300 cargoes of '220 chaldrons each.' That the monthly ſupply being, therefore, 66,000 chaldrons, it is not unlikely that about 50,000 chaldrons (with the exception of times of ſcarcity as at preſent), remain expoſed to depredations on the river all the year round. Indeed, it has clearly been aſcertained, that the plunder of coals is exceſſive, and committed in various ways. Firſt, in the ſhips during the diſcharge, through the medium of the coal-heavers, where the property of the owners, and the public revenue, ſuffer very conſiderably: ſometimes by the connivance, and even (as has appeared in evidence) the conſent of the maſters and mates of colliers, in order to procure the advantage of additional labour, which ought to have been paid for in money; but, more frequently, from the thieving diſpoſition and audacious conduct of the coal-heavers, who being more powerful than the ſhip's crew, have been accuſtomed, in many inſtances, to remove ſuch coals as remained on deck by force: nay, to ſuch a height had theſe nefarious practices gone, previous to the eſtabliſhment of the marine police, that a kind of public market was held at Execution Dock, for the ſale of coals obtained in this way.

"The miſchievous privilege granted to the meter, and the meter's man, of a certain quantity of coals for their private uſe, while it robs the proprietor and the revenue * of a conſiderable ſum of money annually †, eſtabliſhes a precedent, which is pregnant with evils of the greateſt magnitude, as it furniſhes an excuſe for the like illegal indulgence to the coal-heavers, and generates that diſpoſition to pilfer, which has been found to be ſo predominant among this very depraved, but uſeful, and frequently ill-uſed claſs of men; whoſe earnings, if they were provident, and a ſtrict line of rectitude were purſued by all their employers, might ſpeedily place them in very independent ſituations; ſince it appears, that their labour, which is tolerably conſtant, produces from 7*s.* to 18*s.* a day, and ſome few inſtances have occurred, of its extending even to 27*s.* for the labour of fourteen hours.

"Notwithſtanding theſe apparent large earnings of coal-heavers, it is a curious and intereſting fact, that a very conſiderable proportion of theſe hard-working men, even ſince the late advance of the price of their labour, do not, on the average of the year, carry home more than 15*s.* a week for the ſupport of their families. The

	Per London Chaldron. £. *s.* *d.*
* "The average coſt of coals free on board at Newcaſtle, is averaged at	0 12 7
The freight to London, light-money, and charges, taken on an average	0 10 6
The duty, 9*s.* per chaldron; charges of entry, 3*d.* per chaldron ‡	0 9 3
The expenſe of the delivery into lighters, including metage, 3*d.* Coal-heavers, 1*s.* 6*d.* Factors' commiſſion, 4*d.* per chaldron	0 2 1
The lighterage	0 1 4
The expenſe from the lighters to the houſe	0 4 9
Total	£.2 0 6

† "Suppoſing the meters and meters' men (about ninety in number) to receive only five buſhels each, as their privilege in every cargo, on an average, the whole would amount to 1020 chaldron.

	£. *s.* *d.*
Loſs to the proprietors, at leaſt 20*s.* per chaldron, including freight	1,020 0 0
Loſs to the revenue, 9*s.* per chaldron	459 0 0
Total	£.1,479 0 0

‡ "The total revenue paid for coals by the conſumers in the metropolis is above 60,000*l.* a year.

coal-

coal-undertakers, about eighteen in number, who are their employers, are either themſelves publicans, or depute perſons who keep alehouſes to act for them; for which labour, inſtead of paying money, they generally receive a premium.

"The coal-heavers (in number about 800) are, of courſe, wholly in the power of about twenty-four publicans, who (with the exception of a very few of the more reputable ones) prefer thoſe who drink moſt liquor; and it is calculated, that they conſume in porter and gin more than one third part of their earnings:—not always from choice but neceſſity; ſince, if the liquor which is ſent them is refuſed, which is generally to the amount of 12*s.* per man for each ſhip, they loſe the favour of their employer, and the preference which he has it in his power to give them; and alſo, the ſubſiſtence-money of 5*s.* a week, advanced them as a temporary loan, for maintenance when out of employment. Under ſuch circumſtances, they are completely in the power of the coal-undertakers, who alſo, beſides the 12*s.* a ſhip for gin, porter, &c. demand and receive (according to the information which they themſelves have ſtated to the author) *one ſhilling and four-pence* from each man in every ſhip diſcharged, in name of commiſſion. Aſſuming this fact to be true, it will appear from the following calculation, that theſe poor people are very hardly dealt with.

	£.	s.	d.
"1. Suppoſing 3676 cargoes to require, on an average, ten men each, paying 1*s.* 4*d.* commiſſion to the coal-undertakers who employ them, or 13*s.* 4*d.* each ſhip; the aggregate ſum thus paid in a year by the body of the coal-heavers, is . .	2,450	13	4
"2. Suppoſing 3676 cargoes diſcharged by ten men each, who ſhall have 12*s.* in liquor, conſiſting of gin and porter, &c. ſent them whether required or not, being equal to 6*l.* each cargo; the aggregate taken out of the labour for ſubſiſtence while at work, is	22,056	0	0
Total . .	£.24,506	13	4

"Being more than 30*l.* a year, on an average, from each coal-heaver.

	£.	s.	d.
"And, ſuppoſing the twenty-four publicans to gain 25 *per cent.* on their liquors, &c. their profit will amount to	6,126	13	4
"To which, add the commiſſion before mentioned . .	2,450	13	4
Total eſtimated profit	£.8,577	6	8

"It would ſeem to be worthy of inquiry, under what authority a commiſſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* each ſhip, on an average, is wreſted from theſe poor ignorant people; and how far publicans ought to preſcribe rules, by which men ſhall be compelled to beſot themſelves with an immoderate and unneceſſary portion of ſtrong liquors, while their wives and children at home are often in want of the neceſſaries of life.

"But (to return from this digreſſion) the chief pillage of coals has been from the barges which lie expoſed in every part of the river, from Limehouſe-hole to Weſtminſter bridge. Eſtimating thirteen barges to each cargo, it follows that 47,788 loads muſt be expoſed in the courſe of a year, to *river-pirates, night-planderers, lightermen, bargemen, watermen, bumboatmen,* and *Peter-boatmen*; many of whom were accuſtomed to ſupply their wants from theſe barges, while others followed the trade of ſtealing for the purpoſes of ſale: and inſtances have occurred, of river-pirates and others, having cut coal-barges adrift, and conveying them without challenge or ſuſpicion, up and down the river according to the plan ſettled by the receiver, who had carts ready at a convenient landing-place, where the whole have been carried away, while the empty craft was not heard of for ſome days, until picked up drifting with the tide in the river.

"It has not been cuſtomary for thoſe who require fires in winter, while navigating craft in the river, to purchaſe coals for the purpoſe of fuel. When in want, they have generally ſupplied themſelves out of the firſt convenient barge that happened to be acceſſible.

"In this courſe of ſyſtematic depredation, the loſs has been ſuſtained by the purchaſers, wherever coals are bought

bought by what is called the *ram*. In all other cases the injury falls on the coal-merchants, who have suffered severe and heavy losses annually, which nothing but an energetic police pervading the whole river can prevent; and it is presumed, that the same expense which they incur by the employment of very inefficient watchmen, amounts at present to more than their proportion of a competent police fund.

"On a supposition, that out of each of the cargoes of the 47,788 coal-barges exposed to depredation in the course of a year, only six bushels on an average are purloined, the aggregate would amount to 7965 chaldrons; which, when added to the plunder and unlawful allowances in the coal-ships, seems to warrant an opinion, that the annual defalcation cannot amount to less than *twenty thousand pounds a year*. In the opinion, however, of some intelligent persons in the trade, the aggregate pillage amounts to double this estimate." *P.* 141.

INFERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE EMPLOYED IN SHIPS AND VESSELS IN THE RIVER THAMES.

"NOTHING but an ardent desire to see a remedy applied to the evils that exist, through the medium of a certain proportion of this class of men, both as they respect his Majesty's revenue, and the general corruption of morals which prevails, could have incited a developement, over which impulses strongly operating on the feeling mind, would have otherwise drawn a veil.

"Unwilling suddenly to credit what might appear to the common observer as improbable, and impressed with sentiments favourable to a class of individuals apparently controlled by a system, at the head of which are men of the purest morals, acting zealously for the public good; it was not until much unsolicited evidence, confirmed by specific, and in some instances atrocious acts of criminality, pressed itself upon the attention, that an investigation was attempted of the practices of revenue officers, employed in guarding the public interest in ships and vessels, lading and discharging in the river Thames.

"But reflecting, that the major part is composed of a class of men, whose original education and habits did not, in many instances, afford the means of acquiring correct notions of moral rectitude: that they are in general indigent and needy, with calls upon them which require a more ample income than they possess; and with wants which go beyond the habits of a common labourer, though with resources less productive: reflecting also, that the peculiar nature of the system removed them to an almost inaccessible distance from the source of general superintendence, which could never be approached but through the medium of a gradation of subordinate officers, rendering the peculiar merit or demerit of this class of men not easy to be known, and, therefore, holding out no hopes of benefit or advancement as a reward for integrity, while the fear of losing an employment in itself so unproductive, ceased to operate as a stimulus to good and laudable actions; it ceased to be a matter of wonder, that such men should be open to seduction, and that a disposition should generally be manifested to avail themselves of every opportunity which occurred of increasing their emolument, at the expense of that revenue which they were bound to protect.

"Hence it would seem, that many of this class of officers were led on, step by step, urged by the demands of their families, and the increasing expense of livelihood, to acts of turpitude and delinquency, which other inferior officers appointed to control them, and upon whose report their fate depended, might be disposed to wink at, from a dread of the exposure of some irregularities in their own conduct, in the acceptance of prohibited fees.

"Standing in this situation, where the power of punishment extended no farther than dismission;—where no means of detecting offences existed, and where, even in cases of detection, no prosecutor was called upon to promote the ends of justice; where no police attached as an appendage to the system, for the purpose of overawing persons in the progress of committing offences, they naturally increased. The causes, therefore, are thus easily explained, which have produced the enormous abuses, whereby the interest of the revenue, and the rights of individuals, have been in so extensive a degree invaded.

"It

"It would appear from information, which has been derived from various ſources, agreeing in all the leading features, that the inferior officers of the revenue may be divided into the following claſſes:—

"1. Thoſe who have been, for a conſiderable length of time, hackneyed in all the abuſes which have prevailed in the river, who carry on their depredations to a great extent, in connexion with criminal receivers, and who alſo contribute, in no ſmall degree, to the ſeduction of mates, and the petty officers, who are ſtrangers, by bringing them over to their nefarious deſigns.—Theſe are generally denominated *game officers*.—Many of this deſcription are apparently correct in their attendance upon duty, and never ſubject themſelves to the imputation of being *negligent officers*. They are moreover in general *acute* and *penetrating*, capable of deviſing and carrying plans of depredation upon the revenue and the individual into execution, while, at the ſame moment, they have the addreſs to make their ſuperior officers believe them honeſt and faithful. As ſoon however as they are placed on board at Graveſend, they begin to lay their plans. If the mate is a ſtranger he is ſounded,—an intimacy is formed, and propoſals are hazarded, for abſtracting a part of the cargo. The mate is reconciled to the meaſure, by the obſervation that it never will be miſſed,—that under the wings of the officers a diſcovery is impoſſible, and that it will put a good deal of money into all their pockets. Preliminaries being thus ſettled, the particular mode of committing the plunder is adjuſted. When the ſhip arrives at her moorings, the copeman or receiver is ſent for, and the prices of the different articles, which are to be diſpoſed of, are ſettled—

Sugar is ſold under the flaſh term of	*Sand*
Coffee	*Beans*
Pimento	*Peaſe*
Rum and other Liquors .	*Vinegar, &c.*

The copemen provide bags, jiggers, bladders, and other conveniences, and when matters are previouſly adjuſted, the plunder goes on to a great extent in the night. In ſome inſtances the three officers of the cuſtoms and two of the exciſe, are ſaid, upon no vague authority, to have pocketed from 30*l.* to 50*l.* each, from the plunder of a ſingle ſhip; beſides what was obtained by the mate and petty officers, and the copeman and his gang of aſſiſtants, which frequently amounted to a very large ſum, as has been already explained in the ſecond chapter, in which the nefarious practices of night plunderers, called *light-horſemen*, are expoſed. The pillage of the cargo generally began about eleven o'clock at night, after all the viſiting boats of the cuſtoms and exciſe had left the ſhip, and continued uſually till five in the morning, making repeated trips on ſhore during this period, and changing the ſignals every time to prevent detection. An inſtance, however, has been ſtated to the author, where this ſpecies of extreme caution did not avail. A prevention boat, belonging to the revenue, rowed up to the bow of a *game ſhip*, when one of the officers aſking, in a low tone of voice, *Are you ready?* the anſwer was in the affirmative; and inſtantly three bags of ſugar were lowered down of nearly *two cwt.* each. On going on board, two more bags were found; but the matter is ſaid to have been huſhed up.

"It will be ſhown in the ſequel, that the police ſurveyors upon the river have completely defeated theſe abominable conſpiracies. They are not confined to hours, but are out the whole night in different directions, watching in particular the ſhips that are ſuſpected.

"2. Officers who merely connive at pillage and plunder, in conſideration of a certain gratuity, and who do not partake themſelves in the general ſpoil.

"3. *Extra officers*, who are only paid 3*s.* per day for about ſix months in the year, while they are employed.—Their fair emolument producing only about 27*l.* a year on an average, they are, with ſome exceptions, always diſpoſed to ſacrifice their integrity and the public intereſt, to what may appear to be for their own advantage; and by conſidering the ſhort duration of the period of their power, ſeldom loſe an opportunity of making the moſt of it, by reſiſting any propoſition, whereby this object can be promoted.

"4. *Glut officers*, who are only ſought for when great fleets arrive, and the port is exceedingly crowded. In this ſituation ſuch, in general, are accepted

accepted of as can write decently; they are of courſe generally compoſed of illegal lottery inſurance clerks, occaſional waiters at taverns, and other outcaſts, who have no ſettled employment, and who are ſaid to have conſidered ſuch temporary appointments as a kind of harveſt, which they are to render as productive to themſelves (while the power remains) as circumſtances will admit, and of courſe are glad of every opportunity of benefiting themſelves at the expenſe of the merchant and fair traders *.

"5. *Pure officers*, part of whom belong to all the different claſſes; but who are generally *ſcouted* by their aſſociates, while it too frequently happens, from the circumſtances already ſtated, and the intereſt which criminal officers take care to preſerve with their immediate ſuperiors, that no channel exiſts whereby they can convey uſeful information.

"6. *Cuſtom-houſe watermen*. Among this claſs are certainly many impure characters, who have been known to be in connexion with the *game officers* on board the ſhips, for whom they have been generally conſidered as ſafe carriers, becauſe if met by a ſuperior officer the goods were converted immediately into a ſeizure, and conveyed to the cuſtom-houſe: but if they eſcaped notice, the booty was conveyed to the copeman, or receiver.

"An inſtance is ſtated to the author, on an authority which admits of no doubt, that in a ſyſtem of pillage carried on by the mate, and *game revenue officers*, on board of a ſhip outward-bound for Hamburgh, ſome of the gang who were engaged night and day in this buſineſs, conſiſted in ſearchers, watermen, whoſe particular ſituation, as officers, tended in ſome degree to ſhield them from ſuſpicion, though in this reſpect they have not always been ſucceſsful, as convictions have taken place where revenue watermen have been detected with goods without the broad arrow, to denote that they were ſeized, and rowing in a different direction from the cuſtom-houſe." P. 169.

(To be continued.)

LXXVII. *Dr. Currie's Edition of Burns's Works.* (Continued from p. 331.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF BURNS.

"BEFORE Burns was known in Edinburgh, a ſpecimen of his poetry had recommended him to Mr. Miller, of Dalſwinton. Underſtanding that he intended to reſume the life of a farmer, Mr. Miller had invited him in the ſpring of 1787, to view his eſtate in Nithſdale, offering him at the ſame time the choice of any of his farms out of leaſe, at ſuch a rent as Burns and his friends might judge proper. It was not in the nature of Burns to take an undue advantage of the liberality of Mr. Miller. He proceeded in this buſineſs however with more than uſual deliberation. Having made choice of the farm of Ellifland, he employed two of his friends, ſkilled in the value of land, to examine it; and with their approbation offered a rent to Mr. Miller, which was immediately accepted. It was not convenient for Mrs. Burns to remove immediately from Ayrſhire, and our poet therefore took up his reſidence alone at Ellifland to prepare for the reception of his wife and children, who joined him towards the end of the year.

"The ſituation in which Burns now found himſelf was calculated to awaken reflection. The different ſteps he had of late taken, were in their nature highly important, and might be ſaid to have, in ſome meaſure, fixed his deſtiny. He had become a huſband and a father; he had engaged in the management of a conſiderable farm, a difficult and laborious undertaking;

* "The following account of theſe officers is given in the very words of a perſon extremely well informed on the ſubject:—'The Glut make intereſt 'with the ſuperior officers of the cuſtoms, to be employed when large fleets ar-'rive from the Weſt Indies. Their pay is 3*s.* a day while on duty. They have 'ſeldom a farthing in the world when they go on ſhipboard, having ſpent all 'in making intereſt to procure what is called *a good ſhip*, and ſometimes *a good* 'birth——,' that is, a ſituation where, from the abſence of the captain, and the raſcality of the mate, a conſpiracy is formed to plunder the ſhip. Their ſyſtem (to uſe their own language) is *to make hay while the ſun ſhines*; and they have been known to make from 15*l.* to 20*l.* by a ſingle ſhip ſo circumſtanced."

in

In his ſucceſs the happineſs of his family was involved; it was time therefore to abandon the gaiety and diſſipation of which he had been too much enamoured; to ponder ſeriouſly on the paſt, and to form virtuous reſolutions reſpecting the future. That ſuch was actually the ſtate of his mind, the following extract from his common-place book may bear witneſs.

"*Elliſland, Sunday, 14th June* 1788.

"'This is now the third day that I 'have been in this country. "Lord, 'what is man!" What a buſtling 'little bundle of paſſions, appetites, 'ideas, and fancies! And what a ca'pricious kind of exiſtence he has here! '* * * There is indeed an elſewhere, 'where, as Thomſon ſays, *virtue ſole 'ſurvives.*

"'Tell us, ye dead;
'Will none of you in pity diſcloſe the ſecret,
'What 't is you are and we muſt ſhortly be?
'——————A little time
'Will make us wiſe as you are, and as cloſe."

"'I am ſuch a coward in life, ſo 'tired of the ſervice, that I would al'moſt at any time, with Milton's Adam, '"gladly lay me in my mother's lap, 'and be at peace."

"'But a wife and children bind 'me to ſtruggle with the ſtream, till 'ſome ſudden ſquall ſhall overſet the 'ſilly veſſel, or in the liſtleſs return of 'years, its own crazineſs reduce it to 'a wreck. Farewell now to thoſe 'giddy follies, thoſe varniſhed vices, 'which, though half-ſanctified by the 'bewitching levity of wit and humour, 'are at beſt but thriftleſs idling with 'the precious current of exiſtence; 'nay, often poiſoning the whole, that, 'like the plains of Jericho, *the water 'is naught and the grounds barren*; and 'nothing ſhort of a ſupernaturally 'gifted Eliſha can ever after heal the 'evils.

"'Wedlock, the circumſtance that 'buckles me hardeſt to care, if virtue 'and religion were to be any thing with 'me but names, was what in a few 'ſeaſons I muſt have reſolved on; in 'my preſent ſituation it was abſolutely 'neceſſary. Humanity, generoſity, 'honeſt pride of character, juſtice to 'my own happineſs for after-life, ſo 'far as it could depend (which it ſure'ly will a great deal) on internal peace; 'all theſe joined their warmeſt ſuf'frages, their moſt powerful ſolicita'tions, with a rooted attachment, to 'urge the ſtep I have taken. Nor 'have I any reaſon on *her* part to re'pent it.—I can fancy how, but have 'never ſeen where, I could have made 'a better choice. Come then, let me 'act up to my favourite motto, that 'glorious paſſage in Young—

'"On reaſon build, reſolve,
'That column of true majeſty in man"!

"Under the impulſe of theſe reflections, Burns immediately engaged in rebuilding the dwelling-houſe on his farm, which, in the ſtate he found it, was inadequate to the accommodation of his family. On this occaſion, he himſelf reſumed at times the occupation of a labourer, and found neither his ſtrength nor his ſkill impaired.—Pleaſed with ſurveying the grounds he was about to cultivate, and with the rearing of a building that ſhould give ſhelter to his wife and children, and, as he fondly hoped, to his own gray hairs, ſentiments of independence buoyed up his mind, pictures of domeſtic content and peace roſe on his imagination; and a few days paſſed away, as he himſelf informs us, the moſt tranquil, if not the happieſt, which he had ever experienced *.

"It

* "Animated ſentiments of any kind, almoſt always gave riſe in our poet to ſome production of his muſe. His ſentiments on this occaſion were in part expreſſed by the following vigorous and characteriſtic, though not very delicate, verſes; they are an imitation of an old ballad.

"I hae a wife o' my ain,
I 'll partake wi' nae-body;
I 'll tak cuckold frae nane,
I'll gie cuckold to nae-body.

"I hae a penny to ſpend,
There—thanks to nae-body;
I hae naething to lend,
I 'll borrow frae nae-body.

"It is to be lamented that, at this critical period of his life, our poet was without the ſociety of his wife and children. A great change had taken place in his ſituation; his old habits were broken; and the new circumſtances in which he was placed, were calculated to give a new direction to his thoughts and conduct *. But his application to the cares and labours of his farm was interrupted by ſeveral viſits to his family in Ayrſhire; and as the diſtance was too great for a ſingle day's journey, he generally ſpent a night at an inn on the road. On ſuch occaſions he ſometimes fell into company, and forgot the reſolutions he had formed. In a little while temptation aſſailed him nearer home.

"His fame naturally drew upon him the attention of his neighbours, and he ſoon formed a general acquaintance in the diſtrict in which he lived. The public voice had now pronounced on the ſubject of his talents; the reception he had met with in Edinburgh had given him the currency which faſhion beſtows; he had ſurmounted the prejudices ariſing from his humble birth; and he was received at the table of the gentlemen of Nithſdale, with welcome, with kindneſs, and even with reſpect. Their ſocial parties too often ſeduced him from his ruſtic labours and his ruſtic fare, overthrew the unſteady fabric of his reſolutions, and inflamed thoſe propenſities which temperance might have weakened, and prudence ultimately ſuppreſſed. It was not long, therefore, before Burns began to view his farm with diſlike and deſpondence, if not with diſguſt.

"Unfortunately, he had for ſeveral years looked to an office in the exciſe as a certain means of livelihood, ſhould his other expectations fail. As has already been mentioned, he had been recommended to the board of exciſe, and had received the inſtruction neceſſary for ſuch a ſituation. He now applied to be employed; and, by the intereſt of Mr. Graham of Fintry, was appointed exciſeman, or, as it is vulgarly called, gauger, of the diſtrict in which he lived. His farm was, after this, in a great meaſure abandoned to ſervants, while he betook himſelf to the duties of his new appointment.

"He might indeed ſtill be ſeen in the ſpring, directing his plough, a labour in which he excelled; or with a white ſheet containing his ſeed-corn ſlung acroſs his ſhoulders, ſtriding with meaſured ſteps along his turned-up furrows, and ſcattering the grain in the earth. But his farm no longer occupied the principal part of his care or his thoughts. It was not at Elliſland that he was now in general to be found. Mounted on horſeback, this high-minded poet was purſuing the defaulters of the revenue, among the hills and vales of Nithſdale, his roving eye wandering over the charms of nature, and *muttering his wayward fancies* as he moved along.

"'I had an adventure with him in 'the year 1790,' ſays Mr. Ramſay, of Ochtertyre, in a letter to the editor, 'when paſſing through Dumfrieſſhire, 'on a tour to the ſouth, with Dr. 'Steuart, of Luſs. Seeing him paſs 'quickly, near Cloſeburn, I ſaid to 'my companion, That is Burns. On 'coming to the inn, the hoſtler told us 'he would be back in a few hours to 'grant permits; that where he met 'with any thing ſeizable, he was no 'better than any other gauger; in any 'thing elſe, that he was perfectly a 'gentleman. After leaving a note to 'be delivered to him on his return, I 'proceeded to his houſe, being curious 'to ſee his Jean, &c. I was much 'pleaſed with his *uxor Sabina qualis*, 'and the poet's modeſt manſion, ſo 'unlike the habitation of ordinary 'ruſtics. In the evening he ſuddenly 'bounced in upon us, and ſaid, as he 'entered, I come, to uſe the words of

"I am nae-body's lord,
I'll be ſlave to nae-body;
I hae a gude braid ſword,
I'll tak dunts frae nae-body.

"I'll be merry and free,
I'll be ſad for nae-body;
If nae-body care for me,
I'll care for nae-body."

* "Mrs. Burns was about to be confined in childbed, and the houſe at Elliſland was rebuilding."

'Shakeſpeare,

'Shakeſpeare, *ſtewed in haſte*. In 'fact he had ridden incredibly faſt 'after receiving my note. We fell 'into converſation directly, and ſoon 'got into the *mare magnum* of poetry. 'He told me that he had now gotten a 'ſtory for a drama, which he was to 'call *Rob Macquechan's Elſhon*; from a 'popular ſtory of Robert Bruce being 'defeated on the water of Caern, when 'the heel of his boot having looſened 'in his flight, he applied to Rob Mac-'quechan to fix it; who, to make 'ſure, run his awl nine inches up the 'king's heel. We were now going 'on at a great rate, when Mr. S—— 'popped in his head, which put a ſtop 'to our diſcourſe, which had become 'very intereſting. Yet in a little while 'it was reſumed; and ſuch was the 'force and verſatility of the bard's 'genius, that he made the tears run 'down Mr. S——'s cheeks, albeit un-'uſed to the poetic ſtrain. * * * From 'that time we met no more, and I was 'grieved at the reports of him after-'wards. Poor Burns! we ſhall hard-'ly ever ſee his like again. He was, 'in truth, a ſort of comet in literature, 'irregular in its motions, which did 'not do good proportioned to the 'blaze of light it diſplayed.'

"In the ſummer of 1791, two Engliſh gentlemen, who had before met with him in Edinburgh, paid a viſit to him at Ellifland. On calling at the houſe, they were informed that he had walked out on the banks of the river; and, diſmounting from their horſes, they proceeded in ſearch of him.—On a rock that projected into the ſtream, they ſaw a man employed in angling, of a ſingular appearance. He had a cap made of a fox's ſkin on his head, a looſe great-coat, fixed round him by a belt, from which depended an enormous Highland broad-ſword. It was Burns. He received them with great cordiality, and aſked them to ſhare his humble dinner—an invitation which they accepted. On the table they found boiled beef, with vegetables, and barley-broth, after the manner of Scotland; of which they partook heartily. After dinner the bard told them ingenuouſly that he had no wine to offer them, nothing better than Highland whiſkey, a bottle of which Mrs. Burns ſet on the board. He produced at the ſame time his punch-bowl, made of Inverary marble, and, mixing the ſpirit with water and ſugar, filled their glaſſes, and invited them to drink *. The travellers were in haſte; and beſides, the flavour of the whiſkey to their *ſutbron* palates, was ſcarcely tolerable; but the generous poet offered them his beſt, and his ardent hoſpitality they found it impoſſible to reſiſt. Burns was in his happieſt mood, and the charms of his converſation were altogether faſcinating. He ranged over a great variety of topics, illuminating whatever he touched. He related the tales of his infancy and of his youth; he recited ſome of the gayeſt and ſome of the tendereſt of his poems; in the wildeſt of his ſtrains of mirth, he threw in ſome touches of melancholy, and ſpread around him the electric emotions of his powerful mind. The Highland whiſkey improved in its flavour; the marble bowl was again and again emptied and repleniſhed; the gueſts of our poet forgot the flight of time, and the dictates of prudence: at the hour of midnight they loſt their way in returning to Dumfries, and could ſcarcely diſtinguiſh it when aſſiſted by the morning's dawn.

"Beſides his duties in the exciſe and his ſocial pleaſures, other circumſtances interfered with the attention of Burns to his farm. He engaged in the formation of a ſociety for purchaſing and circulating books among the farmers of his neighbourhood, of which he undertook the management; and he occupied himſelf occaſionally in compoſing ſongs for the muſical work of Mr. Johnſon, then in the courſe of publication.—Theſe engagements, uſeful and honourable in themſelves, contributed no doubt to the abſtraction of his thoughts from the buſineſs of agriculture.

"The conſequences may be eaſily imagined. Notwithſtanding the uniform prudence and good management of Mrs. Burns, and though his rent was moderate and reaſonable, our poet found it convenient, if not neceſſary, to reſign his farm to Mr. Miller, after having occupied it three years and a half. His office in the exciſe had originally produced about fifty pounds per annum. Having acquitted himſelf to the ſatisfaction of the Board, he had

* "This bowl was made of the ſtone of which Inverary Houſe is built: the manſion of the family of Argyle."

been appointed to a new diſtrict, the emoluments of which roſe to about ſeventy pounds per annum. Hoping to ſupport himſelf and his family on this humble income till promotion ſhould reach him, he diſpoſed of his ſtock and his crop on Ellisland, by public auction, and removed to a ſmall houſe which he had taken in Dumfries, about the end of the year 1791.

"Hitherto Burns, though addicted to exceſs in ſocial parties, had abſtained from the habitual uſe of ſtrong liquors, and his conſtitution had not ſuffered any permanent injury from the irregularities of his conduct. In Dumfries, temptations to *the ſin that ſo eaſily beſet him*, continually preſented themſelves; and his irregularities grew by degrees into habits. Theſe temptations unhappily occurred during his engagements in the buſineſs of his office, as well as during his hours of relaxation; and though he clearly foreſaw the conſequence of yielding to them, his appetites and ſenſations, which could not pervert the dictates of his judgment, finally triumphed over the powers of his will. Yet this victory was not obtained without many obſtinate ſtruggles, and at times temperance and virtue ſeemed to have obtained the maſtery. Beſides his engagements in the exciſe, and the ſociety into which they led, many circumſtances contributed to the melancholy fate of Burns. His great celebrity made him an object of intereſt and curioſity to ſtrangers, and few perſons of cultivated minds paſſed through Dumfries without attempting to ſee our poet, and to enjoy the pleaſure of his converſation. As he could not receive them under his own humble roof, theſe interviews paſſed at the inns of the town, and often terminated in thoſe exceſſes which Burns ſometimes provoked, and was ſeldom able to reſiſt. And among the inhabitants of Dumfries and its vicinity, there were never wanting perſons to ſhare his ſocial pleaſures; to lead or accompany him to the tavern; to partake in the wildeſt ſallies of his wit; to witneſs the ſtrength and the degradation of his genius." *Vol.* i. *p.* 193.

(To be continued.)

LXXVIII. *Original Poems.* By THOMAS SANDERSON. 12mo. pp. 238. 3s. 6d. *Jollie*, Carliſle; *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

CONTENTS.

MISCELLANIES: The Evergreen—Written, in a Spring Morning, on the Banks of the River Caldew—The Harveſt-home—The Proſpect—Written under the Author's Portrait—The Paſſing-bell—Written on a blank Leaf in Dr. Stuart's Hiſtory of Scotland—Approach of Winter—Simplicity: a Paſtoral—To a young Lady, on ſeeing a Performance of hers in Needlework—Lord Lonſdale's Campaign—Written in a Spring Morning—Shakeſpeare, the Warwickſhire Thief—To a Gentleman who thought that a certain beautiful young Lady had too much of the Coquette in her Behaviour—Written in 1798, during the Illuminations for Admiral Nelſon's Victory—Addreſſed to the Biſhop of Landaff—A Peep into a Miſer's Hut—The unrelenting Victreſs—The fair Recluſe—Written under the Shade of ſome Elms, ſaid to be planted by Queen Mary of Scotland—Written during a Fall of Snow—Addreſs to Winter—The green Shade—Paſtora's Complaint—Written on recovering from a long and ſevere Illneſs—The Morning Walk—To a young Lady, on ſeeing her write her Name upon the Snow—Rural Happineſs—Addreſs to the Readers of Poetry.—*Odes:* I. To the Genius of Cumberland—II. Written at Gilſland Spa—III. To Time—IV. To Health—V. Fortune—VI. To Peace—VII. To the Moon—VIII. To Echo—IX. To Contentment—X. To Zephyr.—*Epiſtles:* I. To the Rev. J. Boucher, M. A—II. To Mr. Daniel Stalker—III. To the Author's Siſter—IV. To a young Lady.—*Tales:* I. The Field Preacher—II. The Relapſe—III. The deliberate Mourner—IV. The Parſon and the Knight.—*Fables:* I. The Owl and the Nightingale—II. The Horſe and the Tide—III. The Bees and the Waſps—IV. The Fox and the Aſs.—*Epigrams.*—*Elegies:* I. The Sorrows of Royalty—II. Suppoſed to be written by Marie Thereſa Charlotte Bourbon,

bon, ſoon after the tragical Death of her Parents—III. To the Memory of the Rev. Joſiah Relph—IV. To the Memory of Robert Burns, the Scottiſh Poet—V. The fair Maniac. —*Epitaphs:* I. Inſcribed on a Stone in Holm-Cultram Church-yard—II. On a Youth of Sixteen, who was unfortunately killed by the accidental Diſcharge of a Gun—III. Inſcribed on a mural Monument, in Memory of the Author's Parents—IV. Inſcribed on a Monument, in Memory of a Family who died at various Ages—V. On a Gentlewoman who died at an advanced Age—VI. On Robert Burns, the Scottiſh Poet—VII. On a Country Clergyman—VIII. On a Phyſician.—*Sonnets:* I. To Lady Anne Fitzroy—II. To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke—III. Written at Sebergham, in the Spring of 1793—IV. To a favourite Fountain—V. To the Nightingale—VI. To the Redbreaſt.—*Songs:* I. Haſte, Peace, &c—II. The Wine ſparkles bonny, &c.—III. Come, fill the Glaſs again—IV. The withered Roſe.

EXTRACTS.

THE PASSING-BELL.

Theſe ſtanzas were written on hearing the paſſing-bell, while in company of ſome young ladies.

" AS ſlowly winds the knell around,
Soft echo'd by each lonely dell,
The hermit greets the circling ſound,
And bids it linger in his cell.

" But why, unwelcome bell, intrude
Thy notes of ſadneſs on mine ear?
Why, with thy mournful tidings, cloud
The ſunſhine of Youth's vernal year?

" What! in the ſhades of Thought and Care,
Muſt I, with penſive boſom, rove,
When ſweetly ſmile the Cumbrian fair,
And all around is mirth and love?

" What ſwain on wither'd leaves will pauſe,
Or to a ſhaded valley run,
When ſweet, on banks of roſes, glows
The morning or meridian ſun?

" Gay Youth and Beauty's radiant day
Will but a while their flow'rs ſupply;
'T is time enough, when theſe decay,
To ſit in ſhade, to think, and ſigh!"

P. 11.

WRITTEN IN 1798, DURING THE ILLUMINATIONS FOR ADMIRAL NELSON'S VICTORY.

" WITH all a Briton's ardour, though I feel
A riſing tranſport for my country's weal;
Though, while around her preſs her num'rous foes,
I praiſe the patriot who ſupports her cauſe;
Though, from her gen'rous ſoil, I would not tear
One laurel-ſprig that Valour planteth there;
And, 'midſt her triumphs, 'midſt the gen'ral blaze,
Though my ruſh-light emit its feeble rays;
Yet ſtill, beneath the pomp of war, I view
Its train of horrors, in their native hue:
The dreadful thunder of the field I hear,
And ſlaughter'd hoſts to Fancy's eye appear!
Some thouſand captives, 'midſt the dungeon's gloom,
In blended ſorrow, mourn their hapleſs doom!
The widow'd mother, robb'd of ev'ry ſtay,
Seeks the lone ſhed, to weep her hours away—
Hangs o'er her infant charge, that calls in vain
For him whoſe valour fought th' embattled plain:
Amidſt this ſad variety of woe,
Does not the breaſt with Nature's feelings glow?
Does not the ſtream of human paſſions roll,
In ſmoother current, o'er the melting ſoul?
Does not Ambition bid its triumphs cloſe,
And, 'midſt the ſcatter'd ruins, make a pauſe?
" O, may no more the brazen trumpet's breath
Sound, o'er the tented field, the charge of death!

No

No more may hoſtile nations ſtrive to raiſe
A guilty fame on Conqueſt's faithleſs baſe!
But in the arts of Peace be truly great,
And learn what raiſes and what ſinks a ſtate!
Baſe is that pow'r, unſtable, and confin'd,
That riſes on the ruins of mankind!
But that *ſoft principle*, that opes the breaſt
To ev'ry joy that makes another bleſt;
That principle, by which our love is drawn
To blend another's int'reſts with our own,
Will widen all the circle of our joys,
And leſſen ev'ry evil that annoys;
Round the vaſt circuit of the world will roam,
And make, wherever man is found, its home!" *P.* 39.

TO HEALTH.

" GREAT Goddeſs (friend of humankind),
Whoſe bright locks wanton in the wind;
Whoſe looks Contentment's ſmiles adorn,
Soft as the purple bluſh of morn,
Come to the breezy lawn, or ſpangled vale,
When Phœbus gilds yon hoary height
With pureſt ſtreams of orient light,
And o'er autumnal treaſures ſweeps a ſpicy gale.

" Inſpir'd by thee, the ſwains advance
To lead, on village-green, the dance;
Or, in their wildly woven bow'rs,
With artleſs ſongs beguile the hours;
Or, vig'rous, ſcale the mountain's brow,
Though round the blaſts of winter blow.
The light that beams from Myra's eye
Receives from thee its magic hue;
Ah! ſhouldſt thou bid that maid adieu,
Her form will fade, her roſes die!
" To vernal pomp that gaily ſpreads,
In wild luxuriance, o'er the meads;
To fragrant groves, to woodbine ſhades,
To muſic wild that fills the glades;
To ſcenes where artleſs manners reign;
To morning dews that gem the plain;
To ſhadowy walks, when Cynthia's beams
Play on the murm'ring river's ſtreams,
Thou giv'ſt a pleaſing pow'r;
Without thee ev'ry joy would fade,
The ſtorms of Fate would darker low'r,
And life appear a waſte enwrapt in ſhade!

" Foe to thy gentle joys is Pleaſure's ball,
The orgies of the bacchanalian train,
The revels of the mirth-reſounding hall,
Where wild Confuſion and Intemp'rance reign;
But much thou lov'ſt the daiſied green,
Where Youth with ruſtic garlands crown'd,
And honour'd Age, with brow ſerene,
Bid mingled notes of joy fly o'er the fairy ground!

" Oft, in romantic Seb'ram's vales,
Bluſhing with many a ſummer roſe,
Thou twin'ſt thy blooming wreaths;
Or, where the Eden's ſilver current flows,
Drink'ſt Beaumont's * fragrant gales,
Pure as the breeze that o'er Montpelier breathes!
And oft gilt by the dews of morn,
'Mid Keſwick's mountain-ſcenes thou lov'ſt to rove;
And, from the rock's impending brow,
To hear the hunter's mellow horn,
Sweet, vibrate in the vale below;
While Echo's voice is heard round hill and dale, and grove!
Yes, oft where Nature's fields appear—
The howling waſte, the mountain hoar,
Where frowns the winter's ſtorm,
Th' impending cliff, th' indented ſhore,
The ſhepherds view thy radiant form,
And oft thy ſoft melodious accents hear.

* " A village on the banks of the river Eden, remarkable for the beauty and ſalubrity of its ſituation."

" Whether

" Whether thou love the vale or hill,
The vocal grove, or murm'ring rill,
Haſte to the bow'r where Stella lies,
With whom the bud of Pleaſure dies;
A dim ſuffuſion ſhades each grace,
That wont to revel on her face;
Diſeaſe invades with tyrant pow'r,
And Grief uſurps the ling'ring hour;
Give her again the ſweet repoſe—
O let her tread the fragrant glade,
And bid her beauty's roſe
Bloom like the flowret in the wood-land ſhade." *P.* 99.

THE DELIBERATE MOURNER.

" WHEN Hob, as Heav'n ordain'd, had loſt his ſpouſe—
His life's *ſweet comforter* for many a year,
He could not, honeſt fellow! *force* a tear,
But what he thought might anſwer full as well,
With lengthen'd phiz, he gave a hideous yell,
That frighten'd ev'ry ſoul within the houſe!

" Next morning, when his feeling neighbours came,
In hopes to make his *noiſy* grief more tame,
And, by their counſels, do the mourner good,
And reconcile him to affliction's rod,
They found him delving in his *haſty-pud* *—
Pud rough with lumps, and ſolid as a ſod!

" 'We're glad to ſee your ſtomach is ſo fierce,'
(With ſoft congratulating looks they ſpoke;)
'It ſhows your health has gain'd its former courſe,
'And that your honeſt heart is ſtill unbroke!'

" 'Unbroke!' (cried Hob;) 'my ſorrow is ſo loud,
'It rends my very boſom ſtrings in twain;
'To roar, like hogs, at meals, it would be rude,
'But when I've ſupp'd my *gulls* † I 'll *cry again*'." *P.* 155.

THE FOX AND THE ASS.

" A PROWLING Fox, on Madam Flavia's ground,
Was forc'd to leave his tail within a trap;
He vows revenge, though ev'ry friend around
Begs him to bear with patience his miſhap:
But all in vain; the paſſion in his breaſt
Burns with too hot a rage to be ſuppreſs'd.

" One day he ſees an Aſs upon the road,
W h ſhoulders gall'd by many a cruel load;
'(ood friend' (ſays Reynard to the honeſt Aſs),
How comes it that the world ne'er knows your worth?
'(infamy! to carry pots and glaſs,
And be a very vagabond on earth!
'.nd then to make a meal upon a whin ‡!
'Ah! where 's the wonder that you look ſo thin?

" 'Obſerve the haughty Horſe on yonder plain—
'Yon party-colour'd beaſt that 's white and black,
'He 's fed with luſcious graſs, with hay and grain,
'And carries *pretty Miſſes* on his back;
'While your 's the vileſt load—ev'n brooms and mats,
'Pots, diſhes, ſpoons, old rags, and beggars' brats!

" 'Your modeſty, believe me, *Maſter Aſs*,
'Has, from the public eye, conceal'd your merit;
'Why, not a ſingle creature that eats graſs
'Can boaſt ſo fine a ſhape—ſo bold a ſpirit!
'Look at your feet,—what workmanſhip is *there!*
'And when you move,—what majeſty of air!

" 'The way to gain diſtinction is quite clear;
'See! yonder 's Madam Flavia on her nag;

* " Contraction of haſty-pudding; made in Scotland, and in the Engliſh counties bordering on Scotland, of oatmeal and water boiled to a conſiſtency."
† " A cant name for haſty-pudding." ‡ Furze.

'Go,

'Go, croſs her road, prick up each beauteous ear,
'And fleetly ſcamper round her like a ſtag;
'Then give her Ladyſhip your ſweeteſt ſong—
'I mean a bray that's muſical and ſtrong.'

"Pleas'd with theſe words, the long-ear'd creature hies,
And ſoon o'ertakes fair Flavia on the road,
Brays loud and long, and trots before her eyes,
Till the affrighten'd ſteed throws off his load;
Ah, then! the Aſs, poor beaſt! was caught and tied,
And mercileſs cudgels laid acroſs his hide." *P.* 168.

WRITTEN IN THE BLANK LEAF OF A QUARTO VOLUME OF DULL POEMS.

"MÆVIUS (the Bard), born in a writing hour,
With pen unſheath'd, defies the critic's pow'r;
The threat'ning rod he values not a pin,
Braſs in his front, *ſtupidity* within:
Whip him with vigour, laſh him o'er and o'er,
On his unwearied wheel he ſpins the more:
And, when his toil is finiſh'd, takes a nap
(Lull'd by his own ſweet notes) in Dulneſs' lap.
Thus whirling tops, that catch the ſchoolboy's eye,
Laſh'd well with thongs, in quicker circles ply;
And, when the well-directed ſcourges ceaſe,
In ſome dark, ſilent nook recline at peace." *P.* 177.

LXXIX. *Picture of Palermo.* By Dr. HAGER. Tranſlated from the German, by Mrs. MARY ROBINSON. 12mo. 4s. *Phillips.*

CONTENTS.

THE Winter at Palermo—The Summer—Buildings—Cuſtoms—The Obſervatory—The Women—Arabian Antiquities—A View of the Sea—Theatres—Amuſements—Other Cuſtoms—Language—Cheats—Solemnities—Burials—Society—Country round Palermo—Political State of Palermo and Sicily.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE author of this deſcription of Palermo, having reſided two years in that city, at the requeſt of his Sicilian Majeſty, for the purpoſe of examining the Arabic manuſcripts of the Abbate Vella, ſuppoſed to contain the hiſtory of the iſland under the dominion of the Saracens and Normans, availed himſelf of the opportunity to draw up a ſhort account of its climate, cuſtoms, buildings, antiquities, &c. He hoped it would not prove unacceptable to the intelligent part of Europe, as the travellers who had previouſly deſcribed Sicily had none of them reſided more than a few days or weeks in the capital."

EXTRACTS.

BUILDINGS—THE EMPEROR FRIDERICK II.

"AMONGST the buildings of Palermo, the palace of the viceroy, which, on account of the preſent reſidence of the King of Naples, merits particular notice, claims precedence. A ſpacious ſquare, which deſerves to be compared with the largeſt in Europe, gives this ſuperb palace as magnificent an appearance as that of Verſailles, or of Caſerte. A ſingularly wide and commodious ſtaircaſe, with very low ſteps, after the Italian model, which far ſurpaſſes in elegance the famous ſtaircaſe of the palace Ruſpoli at Rome, leads to the royal reſidence of Ferdinand III. This was formerly the abode of Roger, that valiant Norman, who, not content with driving the Saracens out of Sicily, purſued them ſo cloſely on the oppoſite coaſt of Africa, that the Prince of Tunis was compelled to pay an enormous tribute annually. From the windows of this palace the eye commands a ſublime proſpect over the whole city, the ſea, and the neighbouring iſlands. From them may be ſeen, in the moſt charming point of view, the mount Pelegrino, the diſtant light-houſe, the iſland Uſtica, and the ſhips as they majeſtically

majeſtically ſail out of or put into the harbour. The late viceroy ſhowed me here the hall of the Divan, which was adorned with Oriental paintings and moſaic work, and finiſhed by Arabian artiſts, who were ſtill, during the reign of Roger, in poſſeſſion of the mechanical, as well as of the fine arts. Roger made uſe of their ſervices in Sicily, in the ſame manner as Alphonſo and other kings in Spain had done during the middle age. To have ſome idea of what the Arabians were at that period, the traveller need only look at the great moſque at Cordova, that monument of Arabian ſplendour, which attracts the attention and excites the wonder of all nations. It is 600 feet long, and 250 broad. It is ſupported by more than 300 columns of alabaſter, jaſper, and marble. The entrance was through twenty-four brazen doors, ornamented with golden ſculpture; and 4700 lamps illuminated, during the night, this magnificent building.

"The palace of the favourite Sultana of Abdurrhaman, two miles from Cordova, was not inferior in ſize. Beſide forty columns of granite, which the Emperor of Conſtantinople had ſent this prince of the houſe of Ummia, one might count 1260 others of Spaniſh and Italian marble. The walls of this grand hall were covered with ornaments of gold: many animals compoſed of this metal threw water into a baſin of alabaſter, over which hung the coſtly pearl which the Greek Emperor Leo ſent to the Caliph. In the pavilion, where Abdurrhaman was accuſtomed to ſpend the evening in the ſociety of his favourites, the ceiling was inlaid with ſteel, gold, and precious ſtones, which reflected the light from an hundred cryſtal lamps: all this is affirmed by the moſt correct hiſtorians. At Palermo, too, in the time of the Normans, when this court was half Oriental, gardens, fountains, and artificial ſeas, with gilded veſſels for the king and his females, were to be ſeen. Here were coſtly pieces of worked ſilk, which, with their red and green colours, dazzled the eyes, or being emboſſed with pearls, gold, and jewels, exhibited a curious picture, and ſerved for an imperial garment when decorated with Arabic inſcriptions. Here was made the Emperor's robe, which is kept at Nurenberg. Palermo, in the inſcription upon it, is called *Medina*, or the City, as in former times Rome and Conſtantinople were denominated, by way of diſtinction. The king's chapel at Palermo, which is in this palace, is ſtill adorned with Arabic inſcriptions, which cover the walls. The well-preſerved azure, the variegated colours, and the gold which embelliſhes the interior, form a beautiful monument of Arabian art. The librarian of the ſenate Angelini, before I quitted Palermo, had prepared a deſcription of it for the preſs. At the entrance there is an inſcription, very intereſting to a Sicilian, cut in ſtone, in three languages; the Latin, Greek, and Arabic. From this it is clear, that in the time of Roger theſe languages were uſed, as in the days of Apuleius, the Punic, Greek, and Latin tongues were ſpoken in Sicily. The Latin inſcription ſays, that in the year 1142, at the command of Roger, a time-piece was made, which confirms the opinion that time-pieces (about the hiſtory of which ſo little is known at preſent) owe their invention to the Arabians. They were the people which, at that period, were not only acquainted with the arts and ſciences, but alſo made conſiderable progreſs in aſtronomy and mathematics. Before their time moveable time-pieces were not known. The firſt machine of this kind was that which Charles the Great received as a preſent from an Arabian prince, which, by its curious mechaniſm, not only marked the hours, but at every hour vibrated a muſical ſound, while figures on horſeback came out of the windows, and when they re-entered, again cloſed them.

"After the time of Roger, the Sultan of Egypt ſent the Emperor Frederick II. another time-piece, which not only ſhowed, by means of artificial wheels and weights, the hours of day and night, but alſo repreſented the motion of the ſun, moon, and the other planets.

"Next to the palace of the viceroy, the cathedral, on account of its Arabic architecture, claims our notice; for it was built in the twelfth century, when the Arabians were in poſſeſſion of Sicily. It appears like the Arabian moſques and caravanſeries in India, which are ſo well known through Hodges's beautiful drawings. A number of cupolas adorn the exterior, like the grand Dſchami's at Conſtantinople; and the four towers remind the obſerver of the great moſques of the

Levant. In this cathedral Frederick the IId was buried, who died at Fiorenzuola, in Abruzzo. An aſtrologer, whom he had long before conſulted reſpecting his deſtiny, warned him againſt a place which had the name of a *flower*, and of *iron gates*. In conſequence of this he always refuſed to viſit Fiorenza; nay, he would not even once approach this city, till death overtook him at Fiorenzuola. When, in the year 1781, his porphyry tomb was opened, the body, at the period of 500 years, ſeemed as freſh as if it were alive.

"His perfect and entire corpſe, which was immediately deſcribed by Cardini, was wrapped in a triple imperial dreſs, the Alba, the Dalmatica, and the Pluviale. Upon the Alba were ſeen various ornaments; and upon the arms Arabic inſcriptions, embroidered in gold, but in characters of writing different from thoſe of the borders of the imperial mantle at Nurenberg. Below the left ſhoulder a croſs of red ſilk was embroidered, as emblematical of his cruſade to Paleſtine. The ſilk Dalmatica upon the arms was covered with a gold lace four fingers broad: the mantle had an oval gold claſp to faſten it, which was ornamented in the centre with an *amethyſt*, with twenty ſmall ſmaragduſes on the circumference, and with four large pearls. On both ſides of the border, which was ſet with a double-row of pearls, eagles were embroidered in ornamental circles, turning their beaks towards each other in pairs. The embroidery of this mantle and the other veſts proves the beauty of the work, and the ſingular art of the Arabians in performances of this delicate nature. Frederick himſelf had ſeveral lovely Arabian girls at his court, who were well experienced in this art, and on account of which he was accuſed by ſome envious perſons before the Pope. He learned the Arabic, which at that time was the faſhionable language, as at this day is the French. From this circumſtance it is evident, why ſo many Arabic words have crept into the Italian vocabulary: it was owing to the intercourſe with that people, who then gave the faſhion: and, to evince a ſingle example, the Italian terms for embroidery, *ricamo*, and to embroider, *ricamare*, are Arabic.

"Frederick was dreſſed in green, after the Arabic faſhion, as at this day the Sultan is at Conſtantinople. Inſtead of the noble Hungarian life-guard, the Imperial life-guard at that time conſiſted of Arabians; and, juſt as in the preſent times a Veſtris or a Gardel is engaged from Paris, ſo the Emperor ordered an Arabian to be provided for the opera at the court of Palermo.

"He introduced into Sicily the practice of heron-hunting (about the origin of which the learned are divided), juſt as he had learnt it in his cruſades. The falcons were firſt covered with a ſmall hood, after the manner of the Arabians. He relates himſelf, in his work upon this ſubject, that he ſent to the Indies for able fowlers, for the purpoſe of obtaining from them the neceſſary inſtructions. The ladies at that time were ſo fond of falcons, that they were as much favoured and careſſed as the lap-dogs of the preſent day. Haſſelquiſt relates, that the Arabians are ſtill accuſtomed to hunt that fleet animal the antelope, with falcons. Tilts, tournaments, and all the eccentric exploits of chivalry in the Spaniſh romances, in which the ladies of the middle age bore ſo conſpicuous a part, were likewiſe introduced by the Arabians, who were ſettled in Spain 700 years, as we learn from the *Romancero-general* and other Spaniſh romances. The Jeſuit Andres, that zealous defender of the Arabians, has already remarked this; and Profeſſor Roſenmuller, of Leipzig, has proved the reſemblance of the Arabian poem Lebid with the Spaniſh Sirventes.

"A relic of theſe tournaments, the play with the cane, or, as it is otherwiſe called, the *Game of the Arabians*, ſtill continues, even after the expulſion of that people from Sicily, juſt as in Spain, where the play of the cane *(juego de cannas)* even yet, according to Twiſs, is a favourite paſtime, in which the champions on horſeback hurl canes at each other inſtead of ſpears. It has alſo been till now the favourite diverſion of the Mamelukes in Egypt, and is ſtill of the Turks at Conſtantinople. I ſaw the Captain Pacha with his ſea-officers, whilſt the fleet lay in the harbour, practiſe it himſelf on horſeback; and was witneſs on many other occaſions to their ſkill in throwing the *dſcherid*.

"This is but a faint image of the Arabian tournaments, as St. Florian has deſcribed them, from contempo-

rary

rary writers. The charming women, who were intereſted in the victory of their lovers; the ribands, devices, and epigrams, which were ſent by them on theſe occaſions, or which the knights choſe themſelves; ſometimes the initials of their heroines' names; ſometimes a heart perforated with darts; ſometimes a lion, led in chains by a ſhepherdeſs; with a variety of other ſymbols: then the various colours, each of which had its particular ſignification; as green was emblematic of hope; red, of love; yellow, of pain; and other colours repreſenting other paſſions. The glittering armour of the knights, their darts and javelins, ſhields and ſabres of Damaſcus; the wild horſe from Barbary, apparently breathing fire, its covering ornamented with pearls and precious ſtones; the knights' veſtments, enriched with gold; the towering feathers on their ſplendid turbans; the ſcene decorated with many colours; a thouſand windows full of animated ſpectators; the preſence of the king and royal family, and all the court; the exhilarating ſound of the trumpets, drums, and all the other Oriental inſtruments; in ſhort, the combat itſelf, and the dexterity and youthful ſpirit diſplayed in it, muſt have altogether formed a delightful ſcene; which we now only behold in the faint images we form from the compoſitions of modern romances: for though it was remarked by Burke, that the age of chivalry was no more, the fervour of imagination is, unqueſtionably, at this epocha, in its full and moſt ſplendid zenith." *P.* 20.

NUNNERIES, &c.

"SICILY, like all other countries, has its peculiar cuſtoms. As drums ſerve the Arabians, from whom we have adopted them, inſtead of bells, in Sicily likewiſe a ſimilar uſe of them prevails: the churchwardens go about the ſtreets in the habit of their office, with theſe inſtruments in their hands, to proclaim a feſtival; and at Naples it is not unuſual for a bagpiper, many of whom are ſeen in the ſtreets, to begin blowing his bagpipes, as ſoon as he comes into the church, in the middle of maſs, and before the whole congregation. At Madrid, too, may be ſeen Canary birds in the churches, and ſometimes in cages upon the high altar, which, as ſoon as the muſic commences, begin a loud cry, entirely diſcordant with the orcheſtra.

"Although in other countries, nuns, becauſe they have renounced the world, are accuſtomed to reſide in habitations detached from the reſt of the neighbourhood; yet at Palermo, on the firſt floor, men, and on the ſecond floor nuns, are ſeen looking down from the windows.

"As many cloiſters are ſituated apart from the centre of the town, they make a paſſage ſometimes under ground, and ſometimes over the tops of the neighbouring houſes, in order to reach the chief ſtreet of the city. At Caſſero, they hire the upper apartments, whilſt the lower ſtories are inhabited by ſeculars, for the ſake of enjoying the ſight of the proceſſions among the multitude, and of the illuminations. In other places they are uſually confined for life; but in Palermo, youthful nuns are ſeen in carriages, or, under pretext of indiſpoſition, living in the houſes of their relations. There they ſtand on the balconies over the ſtreets, dreſſed in the habits of their order, contemplate the youthful of the other ſex, and frequently enter into lively and even gallant converſation, until they obtain their ſecularization, which has become very eaſy ſince the time of the Viceroy Caraccioli. I ſaw ſeveral married women at Palermo, who had been formerly nuns, and from the cloiſter had paſſed into the marriage-bed. Of theſe nunneries there are in Palermo alone twenty-two. I viſited one of them, and ſaw there, with commiſeration, girls of eighteen and twenty years of age buried from ſociety; for they find themſelves obliged to aſſume the veil, becauſe the female who poſſeſſes no portion cannot eaſily obtain a matrimonial eſtabliſhment." *P.* 33.

BURIALS.

"AMONG the objects moſt curious to the eye of the traveller, at Palermo, are the ſubterranean vaults of the Capuchins; where, like thoſe of their convent at Rome, near the palace of Barberini, a gallery of dead bodies is to be ſeen. Monks are there placed in an erect attitude, covered with their *capuch*, their beards ſtill pendent, and their perſons ſtill preſerving their ori-

ginal form. The wall is ſymmetrically ſet with human bones; and the front of the altar is compoſed of teeth, ſtrikingly reſembling the moſaic pavement of Pompéjé. Thus I ſaw in the famous *Caveau des Cordeliers*, at Toulouſe, near five hundred uncorrupted dead bodies, which are preſerved in the ſubterraneous vaults of that monaſtery. The view of theſe cadavres, reclining againſt the wall, or almoſt in an erect poſition, was rendered ſtill more horrible by the faint light of a lantern, which was borne by the ſexton who attended me.

"When I evinced marks of aſtoniſhment, my guide, placing his finger under the chin of one, whoſe face I was earneſtly contemplating, raiſed the body from the ground, as though it had been made of paper: ſo light was this withered emblem of mortality.

"It is well known that the Egyptians, by the exerciſe of the embalming art, preſerved their dead bodies, and even carried the perfection of it to ſuch extent, that the phyſiognomy remained, as in a ſtate of animation. It was in this extraordinary way that they were accuſtomed to preſerve their anceſtors, even for a long ſeries of years; and it was a practice among them, not only to ſhow theſe ſamples of their ſkill to all their friends, but even at their banquets to place them at the table.

"At Palermo, as is related by D'Orville, the proceſs is ſomewhat diſſimilar. The corpſe is there extended upon a kind of iron grate, where it remains ſix months over a ſwiftly-gliding water, by whoſe rapid circulation of air, it becomes perfectly dried: they then clothe it, and place it in a niche, on which are affixed the name of the perſon ſo preſerved, and the date of the period when he died. I once ſaw at Florence that ſingular repreſentation of the diſſolution of the human frame which is there preſerved in wax-work. It was executed in the time of Ferdinand the Second, of the houſe of Medici, and is known by the name of Lo Sfaſcello. It is impoſſible for any thing of the kind to be more perfect. The correctneſs of the execution, the ſelection of colours, and the perfect proportion of all the parts, render that model, as well as its companion, which repreſents the plague, *chef d'œuvres*. Theſe extraordinary works of the *Abate Lumbo*, their artificer, were again purchaſed by the preſent Grand Duke of Tuſcany, at a conſiderable expenſe; his father, the Emperor Leopold, having made them a preſent to his archiater, Dr. Lagutius.

"The public burial-place at Palermo is alſo remarkable. It forms a ſpecies of calendar; and every day in the year has its particular grave, where thoſe who die on it are buried. The ſpace allotted to each body is of an equal ſize. They form regular rows each month; and the burier may reckon the days by the number of the graves." *P.* 124.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASTRONOMY, ARTS, &c.

AN Inquiry into the Origin of the Conſtellations that compoſe the Zodiac, and the Uſes they were intended to promote. By the Rev. JOHN BARRETT, D. D. and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. 6s. *Vernor and Hood.*

The Sportſman's Dictionary; or, the Gentleman's Companion for Town and Country, &c. By EXPERIENCED GENTLEMEN. Fourth Edition, improved and enlarged, 4to, [illegible] *Robinſons.*

An Eſſay on the Means hitherto employed for lighting Streets, and the Interior of Houſes, and on thoſe which may be ſubſtituted with Advantage in their ſtead: intended as an Attempt towards the Improvement of this Branch of domeſtic Economy, by increaſing the Effects of Light, and diminiſhing its Expenſe; with explanatory Figures. By J. G. J. B. COUNT THIVILLE. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Richardſon, Debrett.*

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Exploits of Manſong, commonly called Three-fingered Jack,

Jack, the Terror of Jamaica. With a particular Account of the Obi: being the only true one of that celebrated and faſcinating Miſchief ſo prevalent in the Weſt Indies; on which is founded the popular pantomimical Drama of Obi, or Three-fingered Jack, performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, an accurate Deſcription of which is alſo added. With a Frontiſpiece. 12mo, 1s. *Neil, Hurſt.*

HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES.

A Picture of Palermo, the preſent Reſidence of the Court of Naples. By JOSEPH HAGER, D. D. Author of the Account of the Arabic Forgeries of the Abbaté Vella; of the Tour from Madrid to Vienna; of Letters to the Hungarians, &c. Tranſlated into Engliſh by Mrs. M. ROBINSON. Small 8vo. with Plates. 4s. (See p. 392.) *Phillips.*

The Tablet of Memory. By PHILIP LUCKOMBE. Tenth Edition. 18mo. Bound 4s. *Robinſons.*

Indian Antiquities, Vol. VII. and final. Containing diſtinct Diſſertations on the ancient Arts, Sciences, and Juriſprudence of India. 8vo. 9s. *White.*

Engliſh Nights Entertainments; conſiſting of a Selection of Lives, Hiſtories, &c. by the moſt celebrated Authors. With ſix Plates. 3s. Fine Paper 4s. 6d. *Lemoine, Hurſt.*

LAW.

Memoranda Legalia; or, an alphabetical Digeſt of the Laws of England; adapted to the Uſe of the Lawyer, the Merchant, and the Trader. By GEORGE CLARK, Attorney at Law. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Brooke and Rider.*

The modern Practice of levying Fines and ſuffering Recoveries in the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter; with an Appendix of ſelect Precedents. By W. HANDS, Gent. one of the Attornies of the Court. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Butterworth.*

Ayeen Akbery; or, the Inſtitutes of the Emperor Akber. Tranſlated from the original Perſian by F. GLADWIN, Eſq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. and 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Sewell, Otridge.*

MISCELLANIES.

The Works of Madam Roland, Wife of the Ex-Miniſter of the Interior: containing her philoſophical and literary Eſſays, written previous to her Marriage; her Correſpondence and her Travels; to which are annexed, the juſtificative Documents relative to her Impriſonment and Condemnation: the whole preceded by a preliminary Diſcourſe, interſperſed with Notes illuſtrative and explanatory. By L. A. CHAMPAGNEUX. Tranſlated from the French. 8vo. 7s. With a Portrait. *Johnſon.*

Alphonſo di Borgo; or, a ſentimental Correſpondence of the ſixteenth Century. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Carpenter and Co.*

Letters on India, political, commercial, and military, relative to Subjects important to the Britiſh Intereſts in the Eaſt. Addreſſed to a Proprietor of India Stock. By Lieutenant-colonel TAYLOR, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, &c. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Carpenter and Co. Vernor and Hood.*

Selections from the Correſpondence of General Waſhington and James Anderſon, L. L. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. E. &c. &c. in which the Cauſes of the preſent Scarcity are fully inveſtigated. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Cumming.*

A Letter reſpectfully addreſſed to the Right Rev. Father in God, Henry Reginald Lord Biſhop of Exeter; containing a Vindication of Truth, an Expoſure of Detraction, and an earneſt Appeal to his Lordſhip, as a conſtituted Guardian of the Church, for the Preſervation of her Peace, Dignity, and Proſperity. 8vo. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

Eſſays concerning kingly Government, arbitrary Government, Servants, Grief, immoderate Deſires, Cultivation of Letters, Retirement, Happineſs, Virtue, Slavery and Liberty, War and Peace, and other Subjects. By GILBERT WAKEFIELD, A. B. Tranſlated from the Greek of Dio Chryſoſtom; with Notes critical and illuſtrative. 8vo. 6s. *Phillips, Hurſt.*

A conciſe View, from Hiſtory and Prophecy, of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings that have been fulfilled; alſo of thoſe that are now fulfilling, and that remain to be accompliſhed. By FRANCIS DOBBS, Eſq.

Esq. Member for the Borough of Charlemont, in Ireland. 8vo. 6s. *Sael and Co.*

A Word of Advice to Labourers, Mechanics, &c. with Remarks on the late Conduct of Magistrates, Monopolizers, and Volunteer Corps, &c. &c. &c. By a TRADESMAN. 12mo. 1½d. or 1s. 6d. per dozen. *Hatchard.*

The Contemplative Philosopher; or, short Essays on the various Objects of Nature throughout the Year; with poetical Illustrations and moral Reflections on each Subject. 2 vols. 12mo. With Frontispieces. 8s. *Robinson, Marsman.*

L'Homme à Trois Faces; or, the Treble-headed Ass: exhibiting, in a Series of Facts, the ruinous Effects of a System of Protection and Delusion. Dedicated to Monsieur D****, Count de la Casserolle. Including a History (with Anecdotes) of many of those Persons employed by the French Princes to assist in restoring the Family of Bourbon; showing the many Disasters they have brought on by their Weakness, Mismanagement, and Rapacity. No. I. with a Caricature Frontispiece. 8vo. 2s. To be continued Monthly. *Phillips*, Orange Street.

NOVELS.

Nocturnal Visit. By MARIA ROCHE, Author of the "Children of the Abbey," &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. *Lane.*

The Mistake; or, something beyond a Joke; a Novel. By the AUTHOR of "Henry and the Cipher." 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. *Hurst, Kerby.*

Julia, and the Illuminated Baron; a Novel, founded on recent Facts which have transpired in the Course of the late Revolution of moral Principles in France. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. *Row.*

The Sorrows of Werter. By BARON GOETHE. Translated from the last German Edition by WILLIAM RENDER, D. D. With a Frontispiece. Small 8vo. 4s. Large Paper 7s. 6d. *Phillips.*

The Baron of Lauderbrooke; a Tale. By W. HOLLOWAY. With two Plates. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Lemoine, Hurst.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

New Inventions and new Directions, productive of Happiness to the Ruptured; with some military and parochial Considerations on Ruptures. By a PRIVATE GENTLEMAN. 8vo. 1s. With a Plate. *Low, Hurst.*

A comparative Statement of Facts and Observations relating to the Cow-pox, published by Drs. Jenner and Woodville. With a coloured Plate. 4to. 5s. *Low, Hurst.*

Cow-pox: a conscious View of Circumstances and Proceedings respecting Vaccine Inoculation, &c. 8vo. 2s. *Cruttwell*, Bath; *Hurst*, London.

A Treatise on the Bath Waters. By GEORGE SMITH GIBBES, M. D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Fellow of the Royal Society; one of the Physicians of the Bath City Dispensary, &c. 8vo. 3s. *Meyler*, Bath; *Robinsons*, London.

The Medical Pupil's Guide through London: in a Series of Letters from a Pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital to his Friend in the Country. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *West and Hughes, Callow.*

London Medical Review and Magazine. By a SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Vols. I. II. III. and IV. 8vo. 1l. 14s—*Symonds.*

An Essay on Phlegmatia Dolens, or the painful Swelling of the lower Extremities, incident to lying-in Women; in which a literary History of this Disease is given, comprehending a Review of the different Theories that have been formed concerning it, from the earliest Records of Medicine to the present Time; and its Connexion and Analogy with puerperal, or Childbed Fever, is pointed out and elucidated by a Comparison of their Symptoms, Causes, and Cure, &c. &c. By JOHN HULL, M. D. 8vo. 6s. 6d. in boards. *R. Bickerstaff.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Original Poems. By THOMAS SANDERSON. 12mo. 3s. 6d. (See p. 388.) *Jollie*, Carlisle; *Clarke*, New Bond Street, London.

Poems, moral and descriptive. By THOMAS DERMODY. Small 8vo. With two Plates. 3s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

Bardo-

Bardomachia, Poema Macaronico-Latinum. 4to. 1s. *Johnſon.*

Tintern Abbey, with other original Poems. By CLERICUS. 12mo. 2s. *W. Phillips.*

Ramah Droog: a comic Opera, in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By JAMES COBB, Eſq. 8vo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Jew and the Doctor: a Farce, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By THOMAS DIBDIN. 8vo. 1s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Indian: a Farce, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By JOHN FENWICK. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Crime from Ambition: a Play, in five Acts. Tranſlated from the German of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS IFFLAND, by MARIA GEISWEILER. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Geiſweiler, Symonds.*

Strenſhall Abbey; or, the Daniſh Invaſion: a Play of five Acts, as firſt performed at the Theatre, Whitby, December 1, 1799. Written by FRANCIS GIBSON, Eſq. 8vo. 3s. Whitby printed; *Robinſons*, London.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Fox's Speech at the Shakeſpeare Tavern, on Friday, the 10th of October 1800; being the Anniverſary of his firſt Election to repreſent the City of Weſtminſter in Parliament. 8vo. 1s. *Jordan, Smith.*

The Debate at the India Houſe, on Wedneſday, Sept. 24, 1800, when Papers eſtabliſhing the important Fact, that great and growing Advantages had accrued to the Company from the new Syſtem of taking up Shipping by a fair and open Competition, were referred to; and a Motion was afterwards introduced on the Subject of the rumoured Abuſe of the Company's Patronage. Reported by WILLIAM WOODFALL. 4to. 2s. *Debrett, Murray and Highley.*

Anti-revolutionary Thoughts of a revolutionary Writer. From the Secret Hiſtory of the Revolution of France. By Monſieur FRANÇOIS PAGES. 8vo. 3s. *Eaſton*, Saliſbury; *Wright*, London.

The Cauſe of the preſent threatened Famine, traced to its real Source, viz. an actual Depreciation on our circulating Medium, occaſioned by the Paper Currency, with which the War, the Shock received by public Credit in 1794, the Stoppage of the Bank in 1797, inundated the Country to accommodate Government, and to enable the Merchants to keep up the Price of their Merchandiſe: ſhowing, by arithmetical Calculation, founded upon Facts, the Extent, nay, the very Mode of the Progreſs which the Paper Syſtem has made in reducing the People to Paupers. By COMMON SENSE. 8vo. Part I. 1s. *Scott.*

An Addreſs to the good Senſe and Candour of the People, in behalf of the Dealers in Corn: with ſome few Obſervations on a late Trial for Regrating. By a COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Egerton, Debrett.*

The Caſe of the Farmers at the preſent important Criſis. Stated by a HERTFORDSHIRE FARMER. 8vo. 6d. *Law.*

Obſervations on the pernicious Conſequences of Foreſtalling, Regrating, and Engroſſing; with a Liſt of the Statutes, &c. which have been adopted for the Puniſhment of thoſe Offences; and Propoſals for new Laws to aboliſh the Syſtem of Monopoly; Remarks on the Impolicy of the Conſolidation of ſmall Farms; Thoughts on, and Acts relative to the Coal Trade; as alſo on the Sale of Cattle at Smithfield, Contractors, Carcaſe and Cutting Butchers, Fiſh and Cheeſe Mongers, Poulterers, &c.: with an Account of ſome Convictions of Regrators; and Reflections on the Act lately paſſed, for incorporating the London Flour, Meal, and Bread Company, with various Notes, Hints, &c. By J. S. GIRDLER, Eſq. 8vo. 6s. *Seeley, Wright.*

A few Words on Corn and Quakers. By ROBERT HOWARD. 12mo. 3d. or 2s. 6d per Dozen. *Phillips, Wright.*

Dearneſs not Scarcity: its Cauſe and Remedy. By a COMMERCIAL MAN. Humbly offered to the Conſideration of his Majeſty's Miniſters. 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*

Advice to the Poor and Hints to the Rich, on the preſent high Price of the Neceſſaries of Life. By a LAYMAN, of the middling Rank. 8vo. 1s. *Symonds.*

The

The Miſchief of Foreſtalling, Engroſſing, and Regrating. By the Rev. J. MALHAM. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Wallis.*

SERMONS.

Sermons, preached to a country Congregation: to which are added, a few Hints for Sermons; intended chiefly for the Uſe of the younger Clergy. By WILLIAM GILPIN, Prebendary of Saliſbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Foreſt. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. (See M. Epitome, Vol. III. p. 235.) Lymington printed; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Sermons. By JOHN MACKENSIE, D.D. Miniſter of Portpatrick. 8vo. 6s. *Bell and Bradfute*, Edinburgh; *Robinſons*, London.

Sermons on various Subjects. By EDWARD PYE WATERS. 8vo. 6s. *White, Seeley.*

A farewell Sermon, preached at Market-Deeping, on Sunday, April 6, 1800. By the Rev. ROBERT LASCELLES CARR, late Curate of that Pariſh, and now of the Pariſh of All Saints, Stamford. 8vo. 1s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

A Diſcourſe on the Death of General Waſhington, Preſident of the United States; delivered on the 22d of February 1800, in the Church of Williamſburg. By JAMES MADDISON, D. D. Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Virginia, and Preſident of William and Mary College. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Hatchard.*

The Diffuſion of Divine Truth: a Sermon, preached before the Religious Tract Society. By the Rev. D. BOGUE, of Goſport. 12mo. 6d. *T. Williams.*

THEOLOGY.

The Harmony of Scripture Prophecies, and Hiſtory of their Fulfilment. By the late Rev. JOHN BROWN, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Haddington. 12mo. 3s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Obſervations on Mr. Bicheno's Book, entitled, "The Reſtoration of the Jews the Criſis of all Nations." 8vo. 7s. *Richardſon, Cadell and Davies.*

Letters from the Rev. Mr. Job Orton and the Rev. Sir James Stonehouſe, M. D. to the Rev. Thomas Stedman, M. A. 2 vols. Small 8vo. 9s. *Longman and Rees, Hatchard.*

The Britiſh Tourift; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion through England, Scotland, and Ireland. By WM. MAVOR, L.L.D. Vol. VI. 18mo. With a Plan of London. 3s. Fine Paper 4s. (See M. Epitome, Vol. II. p. 395.) *Newbery, Vernor and Hood.*

PRINTS.

Portrait of George Steevens, Eſq. F. R. A. S. born May 10, O. S. 1736, died Jan. 22, 1800. ZOFFANII p. EVANS ſc. 6s. Proofs 12s. *S. Harding.*

Portrait of the late Major-general Thomas Dundas. ROMNEY p. NUTTER ſc. 7s. 6d. Proofs 15s. in Colours 12s. *Cribb.*

A Portrait of Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic. Engraved by BIRRELL, from a Likeneſs taken at Paris ſince his Return from the Battle of Marengo. 5s. *Richardſon, S. Harding.*

The Surrender of Admiral de Winter to Lord Duncan, on the 11th of October 1797. COPLEY p. WARD ſc. Mez. Size 30 by 22 in. 3l. 13s. 6d. *Copley.*

The Cutting of the Spaniſh (late his Majeſty's) Frigate, the Hermione, out of Porto Cavallo. WHITCOMB p. EDY ſc. Aquatinta. Two Prints. 2l. 1s. Coloured 2l. 12s. 6d. *Harris.*

NEW FRENCH BOOKS IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Cours d'Arithmétique à l'Uſage des Ecoles Centrales et du Commerce. Par THEVENAU. Paris, An ix. 5s.

Lois de la Nature dévoilées. Par HUET. Lond. 1800. 8vo. Fig. 10s. 6d.

Traité de la Gonorrhée. Par TEYTAUD. Paris, An vi. 8vo. 7s.

Buffon, Oeuvres de, augmentées.—Par JONINI. Les 30 prem. vol. 8vo. 10l. 10s.

Do. Pap. Vélin. Fig. color. 31l. 10s.

Fabricius, Illuſtratio iconographica Inſectorum quæ in Muſæi Pariſienſis obſervavit et in Lucem edidit, vivis Color. 4to. Decas prima. 1l. 4s.

Mémoires de la Société Médicale d'Emulation de Paris. 8vo. An vi. Première Année. 7s.

Ditto, Seconde Année. 7s. 6d.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For NOVEMBER 1800.

LXXX. *The British Cabinet;* containing Portraits of illuſtrious Perſonages, engraved from original Pictures: with biographical Memoirs. By JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. S. A. Vol. II. Imperial 4to. pp. 48. 2l. 2s. *E. Harding*, Pall Mall. (See an Account of Vol. I. M. Epitome, Vol. III. p. 259.)

LIST OF PORTRAITS,
Engraved by Harding, &c.

26. HENRY *Hyde, Earl of Clarendon* (1709), *at Badminton.*
27. *Jane Temple, Counteſs of Portland* (1736), *at Petworth.*
28. *George Griffith, Biſhop of St. Aſaph* (1666), *from the Picture Gallery at Oxford.*
29. *Henry Lord Percy, of Alnwick* (1652), *at Petworth.*
30. *Sir Edward Seymour* (1708), *from his Monument at Maiden Bradley.*
31. *Lord Paiſley* (1621), *Marquis of Abercorn's.*
32. *The Honourable Henry Coventry* (1686), *at Long Leat.*
33. *Henry Cromwell* (1674), *from a Drawing at D. of Devonſhire's.*
34. *Lady Rachel Ruſſel* (1723), *at Miſs Pelham's.*
35. *Sir John Coventry, at Long Leat.*
36. *Philip Earl of Hardwicke* (1790), *at Wimple.*
37. *Rachel Ruſſel, Dutcheſs of Devonſhire* (1725), *at Petworth.*
38. *Sir Adrian Scrope, at Mr. Tighe's.*
39. *Hugh Viſcount Falmouth* (1734), *at Badminton.*
40. *Sir John Hotham* (1643), *from a rare Print.*
41. *Lady Ann Cobley, Counteſs of Carliſle* (1752), *at Petworth.*
42. *Frances Lady Seymour, of Trowbridge, at Petworth.*
43. *Philip Yorke, firſt Earl of Hardwicke* (1764), *at Wimple.*
44. *Margaret Sawyer, Counteſs of Pembroke* (1706), *at Petworth.*
45. *Sir William Portman, Bart. K.B. from a rare Print.*
46. *Sir John Hoſkins, from ditto.*
47. *Sir Thomas Somerſet, Viſcount Somerſet, at Badminton.*
48. *William Shippen* (1720), *at ditto.*
49. *Sir William Coventry* (1686), *at Long Leat.*
50. *Earl of Abercorn* (1734), *at Marquis of Abercorn's.*

EXTRACTS.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR.

"SIR Edward Seymour, the fifth of that name in lineal ſucceſſion, was born in 1633.

"In the reigns of Charles II. James II. William and Mary, he was very conſpicuous in all political tranſactions, and particularly in the Houſe of Commons. He conſtantly ſerved in Parliament for the city of Exeter, except once for Hindon, and once for Totneſs.

"In 1667 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in

impeachment of the Lord Earl of Clarendon. ... Commons he made a ... speech against him, ... the ſuppoſed crimes ... his adminiſtration, and ... of arraigning him for ..., and he attended a few ... after at the bar of the Houſe of Lords with the acculation of the Low... Houſe, and their requeſt that the Lord Chancellor might be ſequeſtered from that Houſe, and his perſon ſecured.

"In the ſame year Seymour obtained a grant for life of the office of Clerk of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery.

"On the reſignation of Sir Job Charlton, 15th February 1672-3, he was unanimouſly choſen ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, and on the 9th of April following, made treaſurer of the Navy.

"On the 6th of March 1678, he was again choſen ſpeaker, but the king having occaſion for his ſervices, in a manner which he conſidered incompatible with that appointment, refuſed to confirm the election. The Commons made three repreſentations in Seymour's favour, but at length having been prorogued, and fearing diſſolution, they elected Sergeant Gregory.

"Seymour gave ſo much offence to the Houſe by his attachment to the conſtitution, and his oppoſition to their extravagant views, that on the 20th of November 1680 they voted his impeachment, and a motion was made for addreſſing the king to diſmiſs him from his preſence and councils for ever; but the motion was abandoned, and no articles of impeachment exhibited: he oppoſed the bill of excluſion, and was a great promoter of the Habeas Corpus act.

"After the acceſſion of James II. Seymour was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the Duke of Monmouth and his rebellious adherents in 1685. Afterwards conſidering the church of England in danger from the united efforts of the Catholics and Preſbyterians, he joined in inviting the Prince of Orange, though he expected that he would only interpoſe as a generous mediator, and not attempt to ſeize the throne or change the ſucceſſion.

"When William landed in 1688, ſuch was the terror of the people, and their tardineſs in joining him, that he would probably have been compelled to return, but Seymour waited on him at Exeter, and propoſed forming an aſſociation to adhere to him till the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom were ſecured by a free parliament. This candid declaration ſoon procured the Prince of Orange a great number of adherents.

"Seymour diſliking the ſubſequent proceedings, particularly the dethroning of King James, and diſinheriting of his ſon, oppoſed thoſe meaſures, and reſiſted the bill for forming the convention into a parliament. His efforts being overruled, he ſubmitted and took the oaths of government.

"In December 1688 Seymour's father died, and he ſucceeded to his title and eſtate.

"In March 1691-2 he was made a privy counſellor, and commiſſioner of the treaſury, but in little more than two years he again joined the oppoſition, and in a debate on the king's intended partition of Spain, treated the project as a highway robbery.

"On the acceſſion of Queen Anne, Sir Edward was, in April 1702, appointed comptroller of the houſehold, and again took his ſeat at the council board, but he was deprived of his place in 1703-4.

"He was again ſupporter of the bill to prevent occaſional conformity, and moved for one to reſume all King William's grants.

"After he was deprived of his place he continued his parliamentary exertions till the period of his death, which happened the 17th of February 1707-8 at Maiden Bradley, where he was interred, and a beautiful monument erected to his memory.

"Sir Edward Seymour was endowed with great abilities and eloquence, and diſtinguiſhed by a conſiderable ſhare of haughtineſs, which perhaps raiſed him many enemies. He gave a ſpecimen of his pride when he went to meet the Prince of Orange. William ſaid to him, 'I think, Sir Edward, you are 'of the Duke of Somerſet's family.' Seymour anſwered, 'No, he is of 'mine'."

WILLIAM SHIPPEN.

"THE following account of William Shippen is taken entirely from 'Memoirs of the Life and Adminiſtra-'tion of Sir Robert Walpole, by the 'Rev.

'Rev. Mr. Coxe.' The narrative of that author is derived from such excellent sources, and so ably detailed, that no improvement can be expected, and an abridgment would afford grounds of reasonable complaint and regret.

"If uniformity of principles, and consistency of conduct, be admitted as a merit, William Shippen certainly deserves that eulogium as much or more than any member of the House of Commons. Yet in considering the persons who formed the minority, we ought to be on our guard, lest we mistake the heat of party for true patriotism; and we should also be wary in trusting to expressions which are become almost cant words, and have been handed from one writer to another, until they have been adopted as unquestionable truths. Thus he is called by various writers, '*the English* 'Cato,' '*Inflexible Patriot*;' and Pope has said of him,

'I love to pour out all myself as plain,
'As *honest Shippen*, or downright
Montaigne:'

"But though we may allow him to be honest and incorruptible, yet the appellation of true patriot can by no means be justly conferred on him; unless we should style that man a patriot, who was notoriously disaffected to the Protestant succession, and publicly known to be in the interests of the Pretender; who did not affect even to conceal his sentiments; who in the heterogeneous meetings of the opposition, frequently disgusted the old Whigs with declarations on the necessity of restoring the Stuarts*; and who, in company with his intimate friends, was often heard to declare, that he waited for orders from Rome, before he would give his vote in the House of Commons.

"The family of Shippen was settled in Cheshire. His father, who was rector of Stockport, had four sons, one of whom was president of Brazennose College, Oxford; a man of distinguished abilities, and of the same principles with his brother: and one daughter, who married Mr. Leyborne, a gentleman of respectable family in Yorkshire.

"William Shippen was born about the year 1672, and received his education at Stockport school, which was conducted with great credit by a master whose name was Dale.

"He first came into Parliament in 1707, for Bramber in Sussex, in the place of John Aspill, who was expelled for blasphemy, by the interest of Lord Plymouth, whose son Dixy Windsor was his brother-in-law. He again represented that borough in 1710. In 1713 he was chosen for Saltash in Cornwall, probably by government interest; but waved his seat in 1714, on being elected for Newton in Lancashire, through the interest of Mr. Legh of Lime Park in Cheshire; whose aunt, Lady Clarke, was married to his brother Dr. Shippen; which place he continued to represent until his death. His paternal estate was very small, not exceeding 400*l.* a year, but he obtained a fortune of not less than 70,000*l.* by his wife, who was daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Stote, knight, of the county of Northumberland, by whom he left no children. His way of living was in all respects simple and economical. Before his marriage he never exceeded his income, and even afterwards his expenses were not proportionable to the largeness of his estate.

"For a short period he had apartments in Holland House, from whence he dates several of his letters to Bishop Atterbury, with whom he maintained a constant correspondence during his exile. And William Morrice mentions him in one of his letters, as a person who continued fixed to his principles, or, as he expresses himself, *as honest as ever*. He seems to have had no country residence, except a hired house on Richmond Hill, but made excursions in the summer to his wife's relations in Northumberland. His usual place of abode was London, in the latter period of his life in Norfolk Street, and his house was the rendezvous of persons of rank, learning, and abilities; his manner was pleasing and dignified, and his conversation was replete with vivacity and wit.

"Shippen and Sir Robert Walpole had always a personal regard for each other. He was frequently heard to say, 'Robin and I are two honest men. 'He is for King George, and I am for 'King James. But those men with

* "From the Bishop of Salisbury."

'long cravats (meaning Sandys, Sir 'John Rushout, Gybbon, and others), 'only desire places, either under King 'George or King James.'

"By the accounts of those * who had heard him in the House of Commons, his manner was highly energetic and spirited as to sentiment and expression; but he generally spoke in a low tone of voice, with too great rapidity, and held his glove before his mouth. His speeches usually contained some pointed period, which peculiarly applied to the subject in debate, and which he uttered with great animation.

"Shippen published several pamphlets, the titles of which I cannot ascertain: he may be supposed to have obtained some reputation as a poet, by the mention which Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, makes of him in his poem, 'The Election of a Poet Laureat.'

'To Shippen Apollo was cold with respect,
'But said in a greater assembly he shin'd,
'As places were things he had ever declin'd.'

"Shippen wrote two political poems: Faction Displayed, and Moderation Displayed. In the first he draws the characters of the great Whig lords, under the names of the principal Romans who were engaged in Catiline's conspiracy. This satire is severe and caustic; but the lines are, in general, rough and inharmonious. The concluding passage, which refers to the death of the Duke of Gloucester, is not without merit.

'So by the course of the revolving spheres,
'Whene'er a new-discover'd star appears,
'Astronomers, with pleasure and amaze,
'Upon the infant luminary gaze.
'They find their heavens enlarg'd, and wait from thence
'Some blest, some more than common influence;
'But suddenly, alas! the fleeting light,
'Retiring, leaves their hopes involv'd in endless night.'

"His wife was extremely penurious, and, from a peculiarity of temper, unwilling to mix in society. She was much courted by Queen Caroline, but having imbibed from her husband a great independency of principle, ostentatiously affected to decline all intercourse with the court.

"The fortune which he received with his wife, and the money which he had saved, came to her on his death, in consequence of a compact, that the survivor should inherit the whole. As neither he nor any of his brothers left any sons, his paternal estate passed to his nephew, Dr. Leyborne, principal of Alban Hall, Oxford; and Mr. Leyborne, a merchant of the factory at Lisbon. Shippen's widow lived to a great age: her infirmities being such as to prevent her making a will, her ample fortune devolved on her sister, Mrs. Dixy Windsor.

"Shippen's niece, Miss Leyborne, was married to the Rev. Mr. Taylor. She was mother to Mrs. Willes, widow of the late learned and much-respected judge, to whom I am principally indebted for these anecdotes. A collateral branch of the family of Shippen is settled in Philadelphia: one of them married Laurens, who was president of the Congress; and another, the American General Arnold."

* "From the late Earl of Orford."

LXXXI. *A Tour through Part of North Wales*, in the Year 1798, and at other Times; principally undertaken with a View to botanical Researches in that Alpine Country: interspersed with Observations on the Scenery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Customs, History, and Antiquities. By the Rev. J. Evans, B.A. late of Jesus College, Oxon. 8vo. pp. 416.—8s. *White.*

CONTENTS.

LETTER I. Welch Poole—Canals—Powis Castle—Llanvair—Salmon Fishery—Graves planted with Flowers.—II. A good Landlord—Montgomery—Cucking Stool—Newtown—Welch Flannels—The Severn.—III. Dolferwyn—Mallwyd—Fuel—Bala—River Dee—Barbarous Custom of commuting Crimes.

—IV.

—IV. Dolgellen—Merioneth—Cader Idris—The Otter.—V. Barmouth—A Scene of Penury and Diſtreſs.—VI. Harlech—Peſtilential Vapours—John Richards the Guide—Druidical Remains—Tany Bwlch—Plants.—VII. Pont Aber Glas Lyn—Bedd-Kelert—Monaſteries—Caernarvon—The Caſtle.—VIII. Dolbadern Caſtle—Llanberis—Foulke Jones, the ſtrong Man—Copper Mines—Strata and Plants of Snowden—Botanical Theories—Vortigern—Myrddin Emrys, or Merlin.—IX. Bangor—Port Penhryn—Drinking Horn—Archbiſhop Williams.—X. Aber—Penman Mawr—Conway—The Caſtle—Llandudno—Peregrine Falcon—Dangerous Employ of Egg-taking—The Puffin.—XI. Llanrwſt—The Bridge—Pont Llyn Dyffros—Corwen—A Female Tonſor—Owen Glyndwr.—XII. Vale of Llangollen—Dinas-Bran—Valle Crucis Abbey—Offa's Dyke—Chirk Caſtle—Lords Marchers.—XIII. Peculiarities of the People of North Wales—Their Hoſpitality—Pride of Anceſtry—Irritable Diſpoſitions—Litigious Spirit—Singular Cuſtoms in Courtſhip, Marriage, and at Funerals.—XIV. State of Agriculture.—XV. The Welch Language—The Bards—Religion.

EXTRACTS.

MALLWYD—ANCIENT CUSTOM OF COMMUTING CRIMES.

"THIS diſtrict was famous, longer than any part of Britain, for retaining the barbarous cuſtom, prevalent during the dark ages through all the northern nations of Europe, of commuting crimes, however flagitious, by a fine; called by the Saxons were-geld, and by the Welch *gwerth*. Nor was the inſult upon humanity, of putting the life of man in competition with property, removed, till the 27th of King Henry the VIII. In this country the reſtitution was generally made in cattle. The fine for a Welchman's life, unleſs he was taxed as a vaſſal of the crown, was very low; ſeventy thrymſes (about ten pounds ſterling); the loſs of a noſe, or other principal member, ſix oxen and one hundred and twenty pence; of a finger, one cow and twenty pence; and other injuries in proportion. (*Vide Leges Wal.* 278.)

"The commutation called *Gobr Merch* demonſtrates, that the violation of chaſtity was conſidered as a very venial crime; and the recompenſe to a virgin that had been ſeduced, was barbarouſly ſingular.

"On complaint being made, that a damſel's lover had deſerted her, the court adjudged her the opportunity of obtaining the *gobr merch*. A young three-year-old bull was to have his tail ſhaved and well greaſed; and this was to be introduced through a wicker door: if the injured female had ſufficient ſtrength to retain the bull by the tail, while two men were goading it, the beaſt was adjudged to her; if not, ſhe was diſmiſſed without further ſatisfaction!!!" *P.* 78.

HARLECH—PESTILENTIAL VAPOURS.

"WE inquired into a very extraordinary phenomenon related by Camden, ſaid to have happened here, A. D. 1624. It is ſtill ſtrong in the traditional recollection of the people. It was a mephitic vapour that roſe from the ſea, commencing from the ſhore of Morfa Vychan, near Criceith. It extended itſelf in every direction for ſeveral miles, carrying devaſtation and diſmay wherever it came. It ſet fire to numerous hay-ricks, appeared like a blue lambent flame, but did not injure perſons expoſed to it. It ſo infected the herbage in many places, that numbers of the cattle died, and the miſchief attendant upon it conſtantly happened in the night: it continued its depredations for eight months. It was obſerved in ſtormy, as well as calm nights; in all weathers; and any great noiſe, as the ſounding of horns, or the firing of guns, would diſperſe and extinguiſh the flame. (*Vid. Philoſoph. Tranſactions.*)

"It has been ſeriouſly thought, that eclipſes of the ſun in Aries have been fatal to this neighbourhood (for in the years 1542 and 1567 it ſuffered exceedingly by fire, and, after the latter eclipſe, the fire ſpread ſo far, that two hundred houſes of the ſuburbs of Caernarvon were alſo conſumed). To thoſe who believe that the motions and conjunctions of the planets are intimately connected with human affairs, and

and the efficient cauſes of human events, this information muſt prove a valuable *morceau*. But the philoſopher will look for the cauſe of ſuch a wonderful phenomenon as the vapour already mentioned, in ſome ſource more upon a level with common underſtandings.

"It was conjectured, at the time, that it might be occaſioned by a quantity of locuſts, drowned in the ſea, and caſt on the ſhore; and inſtances of their appearance and death, cauſing peſtilential vapours in many places, have been adduced, particularly on the coaſt of France 1374, attended with a dreadful mortality of men and cattle *.

"Without calling in queſtion this account, or doubting the property of creatures, while living, mentioned by Pliny, l. xi. c. 29, '*Multa contactu aduruntur*;' from the infrequency of theſe viſitants it is more probable, that it proceeded from large ſhoals of herrings, driven by whales on the ſtrand, and there permitted to putrefy. An event of this kind often puts on a ſerious aſpect on the coaſts of the Iſle of Man and Scotland, and is not unfrequently followed by deleterious effects.

"Animal bodies, in a ſtate of decompoſition, emit large quantities of hydrogenous gas; this is pernicious to animal life, and mixed with a ſmall quantity of oxygen, becomes highly inflammable: and when it meets with electric matter, with which the atmoſphere abounds, will inſtantly explode. A continuance of the cauſe would for the time produce a continuance of the effect. The period of the duration was probably much ſhorter than ſtated by the people. It is in the nature of fear, for conſternation to remain long after the objects of it are removed." *P.* 125.

BOTANICAL THEORIES.

"THE vicinity of the Glyder, between Llyn y Cwn and Llyn Idwal, abounds with a variety of rare and curious plants; and is ſtyled the Botanical Garden of Snowdon. Amidſt a numerous aſſemblage are the following, growing upon Hyſva Bengam and Trygyvylchi rocks:—*Geum rivale, Juniperus communis (var. β.) Solidago cambrica, Thalictrum minus, Th. alpinum, Arenaria juniperina, Rhodiola roſea*, in great plenty. *Aſplenium ſeloſpendrium, Statice armeria, Sedum rupeſtre, Sphagnum alpinum, Lichen craſſus, Swertiana perennis, Thlaſpi latum, Myrica gale, Anthericum ſerotinum, Ceraſtium alpinum, Draba incana* †, and *Veronica hybrida*.

"The immortal Linnæus laid it down as one of his eſſential data, that a certain number of ſpecies of plants were created at firſt, capable of producing the like; and that theſe will remain to the end of time. Numbers of his ſcholars have tried to ſap this important doctrine, by diſcovering a variety of *mules* in the vegetable kingdom; *(i. e.)* plants produced by the farina of one ſpecies fecundating the piſtilla of others, and producing hybrid plants. Thus the *Urtica alienata* is ſuppoſed to be between the *Urtica* and *Parietaria*; and the *Veronica hybrida* is ſaid to be a mule from the *Veronica officinalis & V. Spicata*.

"Much has been ſaid in the *Amæn. Acad.* ‡ and other works, and the parallel has been ſo far run with the animal kingdom by ſome, as to aſſert, that the *fructification* in mules reſembles the female, and the *external habit* the male plant. Others, taking advantage of this conceſſion of the Linnæan ſchool, have aſſerted, that vegetable mules are *capable of increaſe*; and hence new ſpecies and endleſs varieties adorn,

* "Mouffet gives an account of a plague in Lombardy, about the year 591, which aroſe from the fall of a cloud of locuſts, that corrupted the air to ſuch a degree, that upwards of 80,000 men and cattle died; and Otho Friſingenſis mentions a peſtilence in France, A. D. 1374, occaſioned by locuſts drowned in the channel, and caſt upon the coaſts. *Vid. Theatre des Inſectes.*

"I have known great quantities of common cock-chafers thrown upon the coaſt of Somerſetſhire, near Burnham, emitting ſuch putrid effluvia, as to render it very diſagreeable to walk upon the beach for ſeveral days together."

† "It is peculiarly worthy of note in this diminutive plant, that to its beautiful head of white bloſſoms ſucceed pods on ſhort hairy peduncles, twiſted in a ſpiral direction, and contrary to the diurnal motion of the ſun."

‡ "Though Linnæus himſelf may be ſaid to have countenanced the doctrine, yet what he did was with a view to expoſe its fallacy, and eſtabliſh the data of his own ſyſtem."

and

and will continue to adorn, the theatre of vegetation. Thus are we hurried, without knowing it, to continual generation and reproduction: the floodgates of doubtful definition are let open; and confusion again spreads darkness over the regions of botany. It is laughable to see to what lengths a spirit of conjecture, when trammeled by no restraints of truth, will carry the bold fabricators of theory.

"M. Bonnet observes, that the antheræ of aquatic plants do not emit farina like other plants; but a *fecundating liquor*, which, at the time, may be seen like a little cloud in the water: and then asks, 'Who knows but the 'powder of the stamina of certain 'plants may not make some impression 'on certain germs of the animal king-'dom?' *Lett. à Spallanz.* 43.

"*Risum teneatis, amici?* The ingenious Frenchman did not recollect the *vegeto-animal*, *Polypodium barometz*, vulgarly called the Tartarian Lamb, from its supposed resemblance to it; or his triumph would have been complete.

"It should be remembered that Bonnet tried to do in the vegetable kingdom what his master, Buffon, tried long in vain to accomplish in the animal: after a whole life spent in torturing the Royal Ménagerie at Paris, he was not able to produce a single new species!

"I would ask, has any person witnessed the increase of these mules? No, it is *conjectured so!* Have they been known to produce a similar offspring? It is *probable* they have.

"'Why,' says Ray, 'if plants may 'thus combine and interchange their 'properties, and form a *tertium quid*, '&c. may they not, *ad libitum*, or by 'accident, change their *magnitude?* 'Why do not trees grow up to the 'skies, or extend their branches hori-'zontally miles over the earth? Be-'cause there is a *maximum quod sic*,' says this learned botanist, 'appointed 'by *Him*, who at the creation issued 'the fiat: "Let there be every herb 'and tree yielding seed after its kind".'

"Every part of nature, if we reason from fact or analogy, has its respective bounds, which mark the hand of order; but, in many instances, the transitions are so minute, as to demonstrate *that hand to be divine.* The advocates for the doctrine, perhaps, are not aware they are inadvertently strengthening the hands of infidelity.

"From the most minute investigation of the *Veronica* in question, it appears to be the *V. spicata*, with no greater alteration than what commonly occurs in plants growing in a rocky and exposed situation: however, if botanists will have mules, let them rank in their proper places as *varieties*, not as *species*." *P.* 193.

PENHRYN DRINKING HORN.

"AN old drinking horn is preserved as a relic of the former hospitality of Penhryn; it is considered as very ancient, but the initials P. G. &c. tend to a conjecture, that it is not older than the time of Elizabeth. It is a large ox's horn, enriched with silver, and suspended by a chain of the same metal. Among the ancient Welch, according to the *Leges Walliæ*, the following distinctions prevailed: 1st, *Y Corn ydd y fo y Brenin*, or the prince's horn;—2d, *Corn y Cywelthas*, or that by which the domestics of the palace were assembled;—and 3d, the *Corn y pencynydd*, the chief huntsman's *(vid.* 311). On festive days, it was a favour granted to the chief officers to drink out of the prince's horn, and to the inferior domestics out of those belonging to the superiors. The etiquette of the ceremony was, that its contents (strong metheglin) must be quaffed *at one tip*; and the horn blown by the person who drank last, to show there was no flinching. Such horns were in use among the Saxons, Danes, and Scotch, and most northern nations. Johnson mentions one preserved at Dunvegan, the seat of Macleod; 'An ox's horn hol-'low, so as to hold two quarts, which 'the heir of Macleod was expected to 'swallow at one draught, as a test of 'his manhood, before he was per-'mitted to bear arms, or could claim 'a seat among the men.' *Vide Journ. to the Heb.*" *P.* 235.

DANGEROUS EMPLOY OF EGG-TAKING.

"FROM Llandudno to the Ormes-head is an elevated down, covered with sheep, extending for four miles, but not more than one in breadth; the promontory consists of high cliffs of various heights, abounding with large caverns,

caverns, which afford ſhelter for innumerable birds, ſuch as pigeons, gulls, razor-bills, ravens, guillemots, corvorants, and herons. On the loftieſt crags lurks the peregrine falcon, the bird ſo high in repute while falconry continued a faſhionable amuſement. The eggs of many of theſe birds are ſought after as delicious food, and conſidered as a great treat to the epicurean; the price procured for them is a ſufficient inducement for the poor to follow the adventurous trade of egg-taking: but, in this as in the pearl-fiſhery on the coaſts of Perſia, the gains bear no tolerable proportion to the danger incurred. The adventurers having furniſhed themſelves with every neceſſary implement for the buſineſs, while the ſun affords aſſiſtance by his beams, enter on the terrific undertaking: two, for this is a trade in which copartnerſhip is abſolutely neceſſary, take a ſtation; he, whoſe turn it happens to be, or whoſe ſuperior agility renders it eligible, prepares for the ruperſtrian expedition: a ſtrong ſtake is driven into the ground at ſome diſtance from the edge of the cliff, to which a rope of ſufficient length to reach the loweſt haunts of theſe birds is affixed: faſtening the other end round his middle, and taking the coil on his arm, and laying hold with both his hands, he throws himſelf over the brow of the cliff; placing his feet againſt its ſides, and carefully ſhifting his hands, he gradually deſcends till he comes to the abode of the birds; then, putting his left hand into the hole while he ſuſpends himſelf with the other, he takes poſſeſſion of its contents, carefully placing the eggs in a baſket ſlung at his back for the purpoſe; having deſpoiled all the neſts within his extent of rope, he aſcends by the ſame means to the edge of the cliff, where his partner, whoſe duty hitherto was to guard the ſtake, crawling on hands and knees, affords him aſſiſtance in doubling the cliff, which otherwiſe he would be unable to do. Dangerous employ! a ſlip of the foot or the hand would in an inſtant be fatal to both: inſtances have occurred, where the weight of the one overcoming the ſtrength of the other, both have been precipitated down the craggy ſteep, and their mangled carcaſſes been buried in the ocean: but theſe are rare. To a ſtranger and by-ſtander this occupation appears more dangerous than it really is: in perſons habituated to bodily difficulty the nervous ſyſtem becomes gradually braced, and the ſolids attain that ſtate of rigidity which baniſhes irritability; while the mind, accuſtomed to ſcenes of danger, loſes that timidity which frequently leads to the dreaded diſaſter. To the perſon whoſe heart palpitates in the near approach to ſuch heights, it muſt appear a preſumptuous employ, and daily inſtances of its fatality might be expected: but fact demonſtrates the contrary, and ſerves o prove how much we are the creatures of habit, and to what an extent difficulty and danger may be made ſubordinate to art and perſeverance." *P.* 265.

STATE OF HUSBANDRY.

"IN conſequence of the poverty of the ſoil and ſtate of huſbandry, the harveſt is very late; and frequently, from the uncertain ſtate of the weather, a difficulty occurs of procuring the ſcanty crops upon which their exiſtence depends. It often happens, that the ſtrength of hands is not adequate to the labour, and a poor farmer is in danger of being ruined. But there is a natural ſympathy amongſt the Welch that provides for this adverſe circumſtance. Senſible of the evil ariſing from a ſcanty crop badly houſed, they form ſocieties of aſſiſtance, called *cymorthean cynhauaf*. As ſoon as one or two farmers have finiſhed their own, or what portion is ready, they immediately repair, with their ſervants and horſes, to aſſiſt their backward neighbour. This they do without any other fee or reward than their maintenance, and the conſciouſneſs that ariſes from the performance of an act of brotherly kindneſs. We have ſeen numbers engaged in this amiable occupation, and the pleaſure they felt might be deduced from their clamorous exultation. If the ſky lowers, and gathering clouds forebode a ſtorm likely to mar their friendly intentions, the noiſe increaſes, exertion is redoubled, and they ſeem more anxious to ſecure their neighbour's produce than their own. The deſirable end accompliſhed, they return with ſhouting to the houſe, where, congratulating the farmer's good fortune, they expreſs their mutual happineſs in acts of cheering feſtivity." *P.* 350.

PRIDE

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

"NATIONAL importance and family distinction too frequently descend into a petty pride, that induces the Cambrian to think more highly of himself than he ought to think. Pride of ancestry was a principal point amongst the ancient Britons; of course they were more desirous of noble, than of rich marriages. So deeply rooted was that principle, that even the very lowest of the people carefully preserved the genealogy of their families; and were able, from memory, not only to recite their immediate ancestors, but to trace them back through numerous generations.

"An instance is quoted by Mr. Pennant of the pedigree of the clergyman, Mr. Evan Lloyd, who accompanied him; and as it is a genuine copy of the form of a British pedigree, I shall give it you. 'Evan ap Edward, ap 'Richard, ap Edward, ap Humphrey, 'ap Edward, ap Dafydd, ap Robert, 'ap Howel, ap Dafydd, ap Meirig, 'Llwyd o Nannan, ap Meirig Vychan, 'ap Ynyr Vychan, ap Ynyr, ap Meu'ric, ap Madog, ap Cadwgan, ap 'Bleddyn, ap Cynvyn *Prince of North* '*Wales.*'

"This, which arises from their mountainous situation, and living long in the same district, may be placed amongst their hereditary prejudices; and might be considered as a venial defect in the national character, as only the excess of laudable affection: since it may be observed, that he who is attached to high rank must feel some respect for the virtues of him who procured it; were it not for the spirit of contention which it inspires, and the condescension to useful imitation which it prevents.

"A too quick sensibility renders the Welch highly tenacious, and their spirit is prompt to rise on the appearance, or even on the slightest *apprehension of insult.* This frequently proceeds from intemperate animation to the most violent paroxysms of passion, productive of hasty expressions and rude acts of violence. This spirit, when unrestrained by wholesome laws, was a constant source of massacre and slaughter, as it is now become of assaults and litigations. I wish I could thoroughly refute the appellation of *quarrelsome*, that has been frequently given to the temper of the Welch."

AGRICULTURE.

"THE state of agriculture is at a very low ebb; it appears to have experienced little improvement for centuries; and the Welch farmer has the very first principles of good husbandry to learn. Attached to old customs, and deprived, by his isolated situation, of the stimulus arising from better examples, and still more so by the shackles of penury, cultivation makes no progression, and vegetation dwindles under the hand of industry. The distinction of three, four, and five-field husbandry, does not obtain. The farmer possesses no systematic knowledge; he follows no determinate plan, considering only the circumstances of the day; he ploughs his land as it appears convenient, and throws in his seed as the weather furnishes opportunity; the quantity of acres for wheat and barley is more determined by the preceding circumstances than by any other cause. So that from the observations of Gyraldus, it appears that agriculture, if it has not for centuries made a retrograde motion, has observed a stationary point.

"Their usual custom was, for oats, to plough the land once in March or April; for wheat and rye, they turned it up twice in the summer, and a third time in winter, about the season of threshing. From which it appears, that they fallowed for wheat and rye, and found that fresh turned land, and a stiffer soil, suited better the mountain oats.

"This ignorance in the most important concern to the welfare of a country, may be referred to the following causes:—Want of fallowing—paring and burning—neglect of sheep-folding—want of enclosures—scarcity of manures, and improper application of those they possess—and want of water-meadows.

"Fallowing may be justly considered, though part of the modern system, as a proof that husbandry is not far advanced towards perfection; and the time will come when this will be as much despised and rejected as it has been extolled and practised. The eastern farmer would smile at the idea of land standing in need of rest; and ask if it was considered as endued with animation? Through the populous and extensive empire of China no such thing is heard of.

"It certainly is a serious drawback upon

upon the profits of a farm, that one year's rent ſhould be ſunk every three or four; and may juſtly be viewed as a ſtanding proof, that a knowledge of vegetation and the pabula of plants has not yet exceeded a ſtate of mediocrity. Still *neceſſitas non habet leges:* we muſt apply to practice what knowledge we have; and none will be diſpoſed to deny, that three good crops are preferable to four bad ones: but few of the Welch farmers have any idea of fallowing. After breaking up a portion of graſs land, they follow up the firſt by ſucceeding crops, till the land, deprived of heart (as they term it), refuſes to give her wonted aſſiſtance, being drained of every principle favourable to a profitable crop.

"In many places this ruinous ſcheme is purſued till the weeds become predominant, and the land naturally lays itſelf down to graſs; and a crop of couch and other unfriendly weeds turns the arable into miſerable paſture. When they have thus tired out all their land, recourſe is then had to the injurious cuſtom of burn-breaking, or paring the ſward off the land, with a broad iron inſtrument, in thin turves or clods, which they burn in piles, and ſcatter the aſhes upon the lands.

"This is no modern invention of agriculture, it was the practice of the Romans; and if antiquity would ſanction a practice, this would have a fair claim to excellence. See it accurately deſcribed by Virg. Georg. l. i.

"But it is the opinion of practical men (vid. Bath Papers, vol. i.), that this cuſtom is more detrimental than advantageous. It may deſtroy noiſome weeds, but it injures the under-ſurface, and leaves a portion of effete aſhes, which, without ſome corrective, are but very ill calculated for the purpoſes of vegetation. That it may with ſkill and caution be uſed on deep clay ſoils, and on four moors, I do not deny; but the idea of obtaining ſaline ſubſtances of a highly fructifying nature is erroneous; little or any ſalts being diſcoverable in the aſhes of peat and turf; for nineteen out of twenty parts of the vegetable matter, the only ſubſtance ſeparable by fire, are diſſipated in air. It is only from freſh vegetables that alkaline ſalts are to be obtained; and the quantity in the common mode of procuring them is ſo ſmall, that it would be more economical to purchaſe them in the market. If making the ground leſs tenacious be the object, it would be better to burn a portion of it in a kiln, and carry it upon the land. But after all, this object is better obtained by lime, without any of the diſagreeable conſequences that often follow burn-breaking.

"This cuſtom has received the decided diſapprobation of the Iriſh legiſlature, which has prohibited its being practiſed under a penalty of ten pounds per acre." *P.* 367.

"A knowledge of a few common principles of chymiſtry, and the application of them to practice, would do wonders for Wales; but theſe are not known, and if they were, would probably be diſregarded. Lime is the general ſubſtitute in the inland parts, and ſea-wreck and ſea-ſand in the parts bordering on the coaſt. The great error of thoſe who diſclaim the uſe of lime, has been that of uſing it on all kinds of land, without diſtinction; vainly expecting equal advantages from the moſt oppoſite effects. While it has proved a uſeful dreſſing to ſome ſoils, it has rendered others leſs fertile. To clay lands and cold wet bogs, this ſubſtance may be uſeful in a mechanical and chymical view. It may break and divide the argillaceous particles, and render it leſs tenacious by abſorbing the ſuperfluous moiſture, and thus be beneficial as an alterative. It may, by combining with the ſuperabundant acids with which theſe ſoils abound, decompoſe the vegetable and animal matter; and, by aſſiſting putrefaction, develope other principles favourable to the growth of vegetables. In ſuch ſoils by increaſing the degree and tenacity, enabling it to hold water longer, the principal food of plants. lime alſo may be highly beneficial. But the Welch farmer, from having heard of the great crops obtained by liming, or rather from the ſtrength of prevailing cuſtom, and the facility with which he can obtain this ſubſtance, is fatally bountiful in its application, and from ſuperſaturation it produces an action on the ſoil more violent than is compatible with a ſtate of fertility. Sometimes it is put upon the ground in its full cauſtic ſtate, and immediately ploughed in. This, from the quantity of vegetable matter lime will thus diſſipate by its diſengaged heat, a ſtate of gas, that otherwiſe would

have helped to fertilize the ſoil, muſt be highly injurious. In other caſes, from the diſtance it is fetched, and the time it is ſuffered to lie upon the ground, it is ſlaked by the dews and rains; and being long ſubject to the action of the atmoſphere, becomes in a great meaſure inert, returns to a ſtate of carbonate of lime or chalk, and, without other aſſiſtance, only ſerves to increaſe the barrenneſs of the ſoil. Yet ſtill, without reaſon, the Welch farmer goes on, ſubjecting himſelf to increaſing loſs by increaſing experiments; and wondering and complaining at the ſterility of the ſoil. He loads his graſs lands with the ſame inattention to cauſes and conſequences. A firſt or ſecond dreſſing, by its meeting with other ſubſtances that enter into new combinations with it, will afford matters friendly to the growth of the ſeveral uſeful graſſes; but when overſaturated, by its ſpecific gravity it falls below the roots of the ſward, and forms a new ſoil, conſiſting of calcareous matter, ſeveral inches thick; and thoſe who have witneſſed the ſtate of herbage upon unaſſiſted chalk lands, need not be told how he is ſoon diſappointed of his uſual crops of graſs and hay.

"Sea-weed, wreck, or ware, is by ſome ſucceſsfully applied; and when taken freſh from the ſea, and immediately ploughed in, the effects are diſtinctly marked by early and luxuriant crops. In barley grounds the produce has been beyond all reaſonable expectation; and there have been inſtances where the value of the land has increaſed in a ſixfold proportion in conſequence of the judicious application of this manure. But the generality of occupiers of land on the coaſt take a convenient opportunity for collecting it; lay it up in heaps to ferment; whereby they loſe the great advantages that might be derived from it. In this reſpect ſea-ware and moſt other marine plants differ from other vegetable and animal manures.

"To render the latter completely uſeful, fermentation is indiſpenſably neceſſary; the former, on the contrary, exhibiting the moſt beneficial effects in a recent ſtate. It may be urged in defence of this conduct, that the greateſt quantity is thrown up from November to February. But every month produces ſome; and reſervoirs might eaſily be conſtructed on the ſea-ſhore, or it might be mixed in the ſeaſon of plenty with a proportion of earth and lime into a compoſt; by which means its valuable properties might be preſerved—a point of the higheſt importance to the maritime farmer.

"Sea-ſand and ſea-ſludge I ſhall claſs together, though eſſentially different; becauſe they are both uſed in an improper manner in North Wales. Theſe ſhould be uſed as top dreſſings, and in a freſh ſtate: but the reverſe is the caſe. Immenſe quantities are thrown up daily by the tide; the unſkilful huſbandmen of theſe parts collect it at their leiſure, and, drawing it out of the tide's way, lay it in heaps for months together, till ſucceſſive rains have deprived it of the whole of the ſalts, the very principle for which it muſt be conſidered valuable as a manure.

"All the reaſoning in the world will not induce theſe obſtinate farmers to change their courſe. Indeed it would be abſurd to reaſon with people unaccuſtomed to reaſon. In this caſe, and on ſuch ſubjects, example is the only powerful and proper ſtimulus. An introduction of rational Engliſh farmers, poſſeſſed of capital, would be the beſt and moſt obvious mode for the landed gentlemen to adopt, for the improvement of their eſtate and the melioration of the country.

"I have witneſſed two or three inſtances in the courſe of my peregrinations, where ſenſible men, perceiving the errors of their brother farmers, wait till their land is ready for the marine manure. At ebb tide they engage all the hands and ſtrength they can, and draw the mud or ſand immediately upon their arable land, plough it in, and throw in the ſeed. By this ſimple and judicious plan, the reſt have the mortification of ſeeing theſe men procure decent crops from land they have given up in deſpair; without ever inquiring into the cauſe, or adverting to the method which produced it." *P.* 372.

LXXXII. *Dr. Currie's Edition of Burns's Works.* (Continued from p. 388.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF BURNS.
(Concluded.)

"THOUGH by nature of an athletic form, Burns had in his conſtitution the peculiarities and the delicacies that belong to the temperament of genius. He was liable, from a very early period of life, to that interruption in the proceſs of digeſtion, which ariſes from deep and anxious thought, and which is ſometimes the effect, and ſometimes the cauſe of depreſſion of ſpirits. Connected with this diſorder of the ſtomach, there was a diſpoſition to headach, affecting more eſpecially the temples and eyeballs, and frequently accompanied by violent and irregular movements of the heart. Endowed by nature with great ſenſibility of nerves, Burns was, in his corporeal, as well as in his mental ſyſtem, liable to inordinate impreſſions; to fever of body, as well as of mind. This prediſpoſition to diſeaſe, which ſtrict temperance in diet, regular exerciſe, and ſound ſleep, might have ſubdued, habits of a very different nature ſtrengthened and inflamed. Perpetually ſtimulated by alkohol in one or other of its various forms, the inordinate actions of the circulating ſyſtem became at length habitual; the proceſs of nutrition was unable to ſupply the waſte, and the powers of life began to fail. Upwards of a year before his death, there was an evident decline in our poet's perſonal appearance; and though his appetite continued unimpaired, he was himſelf ſenſible that his conſtitution was ſinking. In his moments of thought he reflected with the deepeſt regret on his fatal progreſs, clearly foreſeeing the goal towards which he was haſtening, without the ſtrength of mind neceſſary to ſtop, or even to ſlacken his courſe. His temper now became more irritable and gloomy; he fled from himſelf into ſociety, often of the loweſt kind. And in ſuch company that part of the convivial ſcene, in which wine increaſes ſenſibility and excites benevolence, was hurried over, to reach the ſucceeding part, over which uncontrolled paſſion generally preſided. He who ſuffers the pollution of inebriation, how ſhall he eſcape other pollution? But let us refrain from the mention of errors over which delicacy and humanity draw the veil.

"In the midſt of all his wanderings, Burns met nothing in his domeſtic circle but gentleneſs and forgiveneſs, except in the gnawings of his own remorſe. He acknowledged his tranſgreſſions to the wife of his boſom, promiſed amendment, and again and again received pardon for his offences. But as the ſtrength of his body decayed, his reſolution became feebler, and habit acquired predominating ſtrength.

"From October 1795, to the January following, an accidental complaint confined him to the houſe. A few days after he began to go abroad, he dined at a tavern, and returned home about three o'clock in a very cold morning, benumbed and intoxicated. This was followed by an attack of rheumatiſm, which confined him about a week. His appetite now began to fail; his hand ſhook, and his voice faultered on any exertion or emotion. His pulſe became weaker and more rapid, and pain in the larger joints, and in the hands and feet, deprived him of the enjoyment of refreſhing ſleep. Too much dejected in his ſpirits, and too well aware of his real ſituation to entertain hopes of recovery, he was ever muſing on the approaching deſolation of his family, and his ſpirits ſunk into an uniform gloom.

"It was hoped by ſome of his friends, that if he could live through the months of ſpring, the ſucceeding ſeaſon might reſtore him: but they were diſappointed. The genial beams of the ſun infuſed no vigour into his languid frame; the ſummer wind blew upon him, but produced no refreſhment. About the latter end of June he was adviſed to go into the country, and impatient of medical advice, as well as of every ſpecies of control, he determined for himſelf to try the effects of bathing in the ſea. For this purpoſe he took up his reſidence at Brow, in Annandale, about ten miles eaſt of Dumfries, on the ſhore of the Solway Firth.

"It happened that at that time a lady with whom he had been connected in friendſhip by the ſympathies of kindred genius, was reſiding in the immediate neighbourhood. Being informed of his arrival, ſhe invited him to

dinner, and sent her carriage for him to the cottage where he lodged, as he was unable to walk. 'I was struck,' says this lady (in a confidential letter to a friend written soon after), 'with his appearance on entering the room. The 'stamp of death was impressed on his 'features. He seemed already touching 'the brink of eternity. His first salutation was, "Well, Madam, have you 'any commands for the other world?" 'I replied that it seemed a doubtful case 'which of us should be there soonest, 'and that I hoped he would yet live 'to write my epitaph. (I was then 'in a poor state of health.) He looked 'in my face with an air of great kindness, and expressed his concern at 'seeing me look so ill, with his accustomed sensibility. At table he ate 'little or nothing, and he complained 'of having entirely lost the tone of his 'stomach. We had a long and serious 'conversation about his present situation, and the approaching termination of all his earthly prospects. He 'spoke of his death without any of 'the ostentation of philosophy, but 'with firmness as well as feeling, as 'an event likely to happen very soon, 'and which gave him concern chiefly 'from leaving his four children so 'young and unprotected, and his wife 'in so interesting a situation, in hourly 'expectation of lying in of a fifth. He 'mentioned, with seeming pride and 'satisfaction, the promising genius of 'his eldest son, and the flattering marks 'of approbation he had received from 'his teachers, and dwelt particularly 'on his hopes of that boy's future conduct and merit. His anxiety for his 'family seemed to hang heavy upon 'him, and the more perhaps from the 'reflection that he had not done them 'all the justice he was so well qualified 'to do. Passing from this subject, he 'showed great concern about the care 'of his literary fame, and particularly 'the publication of his posthumous 'works. He said he was well aware 'that his death would occasion some 'noise, and that every scrap of his 'writing would be revived against him 'to the injury of his future reputation: 'that letters and verses written with 'unguarded and improper freedom, 'and which he earnestly wished to have 'buried in oblivion, would be handed 'about by idle vanity or malevolence, 'when no dread of his resentment 'would restrain them, or prevent the 'censures of shrill-tongued malice, or 'the insidious sarcasms of envy, from 'pouring forth all their venom to blast 'his fame.

" 'He lamented that he had written 'many epigrams on persons against 'whom he entertained no enmity, and 'whose characters he should be sorry 'to wound; and many indifferent poetical pieces, which he feared would 'now, with all their imperfections on 'their head, be thrust upon the world. 'On this account he deeply regretted 'having deferred to put his papers 'into a state of arrangement, as he 'was now quite incapable of the exertion.' The lady goes on to mention many other topics of a private nature on which he spoke. 'The conversation,' she adds, 'was kept up with 'great evenness and animation on his 'side. I had seldom seen his mind 'greater or more collected. There 'was frequently a considerable degree 'of vivacity in his sallies, and they 'would probably have had a greater 'share, had not the concern and dejection I could not disguise, damped 'the spirit of pleasantry he seemed not 'unwilling to indulge.

" 'We parted about sunset on the 'evening of that day (the 5th of July '1796); the next day I saw him again, 'and we parted to meet no more!'

" At first Burns imagined bathing in the sea had been of benefit to him: the pains in his limbs were relieved; but this was immediately followed by a new attack of fever. When brought back to his own house in Dumfries, on the 18th of July, he was no longer able to stand upright. At this time a tremor pervaded his frame; his tongue was parched, and his mind sunk into delirium, when not roused by conversation. On the second and third day the fever increased, and his strength diminished. On the fourth, the sufferings of this great but ill-fated genius were terminated, and a life was closed in which virtue and passion had been at perpetual variance." *Vol.* i. *p.* 219.

" The force of Burns lay in the powers of his understanding and in the sensibility of his heart; and these will be found to infuse the living principle into all the works of genius which seem destined to immortality. His sensibility had an uncommon range: he was alive to every species of emotion. He is one of the few poets that can be mentioned, who have at once excelled

excelled in humour, in tenderneſs, and in ſublimity; a praiſe unknown to the ancients, and which in modern times is only due to Arioſto, to Shakeſpeare, and perhaps to Voltaire. To compare the writings of this Scottiſh peaſant with the works of theſe giants in literature, might appear preſumptuous; yet it may be aſſerted, that he has diſplayed *the foot of Hercules*. How near he might have approached them by proper culture, with lengthened years, and under happier auſpices, it is not for us to calculate. But while we run over the melancholy ſtory of his life, it is impoſſible not to heave a ſigh at the aſperity of his fortune; and as we ſurvey the records of his mind, it is eaſy to ſee, that out of ſuch materials have been reared the faireſt and the moſt durable of the monuments of genius." *Vol.* i. *p.* 335.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Mr. P. Hill.

"My dear Hill,

"I SHALL ſay nothing at all to your mad preſent; you have ſo long and often been of important ſervice to me, and I ſuppoſe you mean to go on conferring obligations until I ſhall not be able to lift up my face before you. In the mean time, as Sir Roger de Coverly, becauſe it happened to be a cold day in which he made his will, ordered his ſervants great coats for mourning, ſo, becauſe I have been this week plagued with an indigeſtion, I have ſent you by the carrier a fine old ewe-milk cheeſe.

"Indigeſtion is the devil: nay 'tis the devil and all. It beſets a man in every one of his ſenſes. I loſe my appetite at the ſight of ſucceſsful knavery; and ſicken to loathing at the noiſe and nonſenſe of ſelf-important folly. When the hollow-hearted wretch takes me by the hand, the feeling ſpoils my dinner; the proud man's wine ſo offends my palate, that it chokes me in the gullet; and the *pulvilis'd*, feathered, pert coxcomb, is ſo diſguſtful in my noſtril, that my ſtomach turns.

"If ever you have any of theſe diſagreeable ſenſations, let me preſcribe for you patience and a bit of my cheeſe. I know that you are no niggard of your good things among your friends, and ſome of them are in much need of a ſlice. There in my eye is our friend, Smellie; a man poſitively of the firſt abilities and greateſt ſtrength of mind, as well as one of the beſt hearts and keeneſt wits that I have ever met with; when you ſee him, as, alas! he too is ſmarting at the pinch of diſtreſſful circumſtances, aggravated by the ſneer of contumelious greatneſs, a bit of my cheeſe alone will not cure him, but if you add a tankard of brown ſtout, and ſuperadd a magnum of right Oporto, you will ſee his ſorrows vaniſh like the morning miſt before the ſummer ſun.

"C——h, the earlieſt friend, except my only brother, that I have on earth, and one of the worthieſt fellows that ever any man called by the name of friend, if a luncheon of my cheeſe would help to rid him of ſome of his ſuperabundant modeſty, you would do well to give it him.

"David * with his *Courant* comes, too, acroſs my recollection, and I beg you will help him largely from the ſaid ewe-milk cheeſe, to enable him to digeſt thoſe —— bedaubing paragraphs with which he is eternally larding the lean characters of certain great men in a certain great town. I grant you the periods are very well turned; ſo, a freſh egg is a very good thing, but when thrown at a man in a pillory it does not at all improve his figure, not to mention the irreparable loſs of the egg.

"My facetious friend, D——r, I would wiſh alſo to be a partaker; not to digeſt his ſpleen, for that he laughs off, but to digeſt his laſt night's wine at the laſt field-day of the Crochallan corps †.

"Among our common friends I muſt not forget one of the deareſt of them, Cunningham. The brutality, inſolence, and ſelfiſhneſs of a world unworthy of having ſuch a fellow as he is in it, I know ſticks in his ſtomach, and if you can help him to any thing that will make him a little eaſier on that ſcore, it will be very obliging.

"As to honeſt J—— S——e, he is ſuch a contented happy man, that I know not what can annoy him, except perhaps he may not have got the better of a parcel of modeſt anecdotes which a certain poet gave him one

* "Printer of the Edinburgh Evening Courant."

† "A club of choice ſpirits."

night;

night at ſupper, the laſt time the ſaid poet was in town.

"Though I have mentioned ſo many men of the law, I ſhall have nothing to do with them profeſſedly: the faculty are beyond my preſcription. As to their *clients*, that is another thing; God knows they have much to digeſt!

"The clergy I paſs by: their profundity of erudition, and their liberality of ſentiment; their total want of pride, and their deteſtation of hypocriſy, are ſo proverbially notorious as to place them far, far above either my praiſe or cenſure.

"I was going to mention a man of worth, whom I have the honour to call friend, the Laird of Craigdarroch; but I have ſpoken to the landlord of the King's-arms Inn here, to have at the next county meeting a large ewe-milk cheeſe on the table, for the benefit of the Dumfrieſſhire whigs, to enable them to digeſt the Duke of Queenſberry's late political conduct.

"I have juſt this moment an opportunity of a private hand to Edinburgh, as, perhaps you would not digeſt double poſtage." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 165.

To a young Lady who had heard he had been making a Ballad on her, enclosing that Ballad.

"Madam, *December* 1788.

"I UNDERSTAND my very worthy neighbour, Mr. Riddel, has informed you that I have made you the ſubject of ſome verſes. There is ſomething ſo provoking in the idea of being the burden of a ballad, that I do not think Job or Moſes, though ſuch patterns of patience and meekneſs, could have reſiſted the curioſity to know what that ballad was: ſo my worthy friend has done me a miſchief, which I dare ſay he never intended; and reduced me to the unfortunate alternative of leaving your curioſity ungratified, or elſe diſguſting you with fooliſh verſes, the unfiniſhed production of a random moment, and never meant to have met your ear. I have heard or read ſomewhere of a gentleman who had ſome genius, much eccentricity, and very conſiderable dexterity with his pencil. In the accidental group of life into which one is thrown, wherever this gentleman met with a character in a more than ordinary degree congenial to his heart, he uſed to ſteal a ſketch of the face, merely, he ſaid, as a *nota bene* to point out the agreeable recollection to his memory. What this gentleman's pencil was to him, is my muſe to me; and the verſes I do myſelf the honour to ſend you are a *memento* exactly of the ſame kind that he indulged in.

"It may be more owing to the faſtidiouſneſs of my caprice, than the delicacy of my taſte, but I am ſo often tired, diſguſted, and hurt with the inſipidity, affectation, and pride of mankind, that when I meet with a perſon 'after my own heart,' I poſitively feel what an orthodox Proteſtant would call a ſpecies of idolatry, which acts on my fancy like inſpiration; and I can no more deſiſt rhyming on the impulſe, than an Eolian harp can refuſe its tones to the ſtreaming air. A diſtich or two would be the conſequence, though the object which hit my fancy were gray-bearded age; but where my theme is youth and beauty, a young lady whoſe perſonal charms, wit, and ſentiment, are equally ſtriking and unaffected, by heavens! though I had lived three-ſcore years a married man, and three-ſcore years before I was a married man, my imagination would hallow the very idea; and I am truly ſorry that the encloſed ſtanzas have done ſuch poor juſtice to ſuch a ſubject." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 201.

(To be continued.)

LXXXIII. *Colquhoun's Treatiſe on the Commerce, &c. of the River Thames.* (Concluded from p. 384.)

RECEIVERS OF PLUNDERED PROPERTY.

"THE diſcoveries which have been made, not only of the ſyſtematic trade of receiving and purchaſing, at very reduced prices, commercial articles of great value, but alſo of planning and aſſiſting in the execution of deſigns, which have robbery and plunder for their object, convey to the mind a very melancholy picture of human nature. But when to this are added deliberate attempts to ſeduce men, having the truſt of a valuable property, from the paths of honeſty, by perſuading them to commit felonies, and by holding out, not only thoſe facilities which may aſſiſt them in eluding

6th.	Coopers - -	400	300
7th.	Watermen -	900	500
8th.	Lightermen -	1,500	500
9th.	Night watchmen	1,000	300
10th.	Scuffle-hunters -	500	500
11th.	Labourers in ware-houſes - -	1,000	500
		36,344	9,600
12th.	River pirates - -		100
13th.	Night plunderers -		200
14th.	Light-horſemen -		200
15th.	Receivers, including 12 claſſes - - -		550
16th.	Mudlarks and rat-catchers - - -		200
	Total -		10,850

P. 191.

ABRIDGED DIGEST OF THE LAWS RESPECTING THE SALE OF FISH.

"IT has been repeatedly remarked by ſucceſſive writers, that there is not perhaps a country in the world better ſituated to be plentifully and conſtantly ſupplied with fiſh than Britain; yet it is well known, that in London fiſh is ſeldom ſeen but at the tables of the rich; and, excepting ſprats and herrings, which are caught only during a ſhort ſeaſon, none are taſted by the poor, though freſh fiſh of ſome kind or other, might be ſold all the year, much cheaper than butcher's meat, if no ſiniſter arts were uſed to prevent it. Theſe arts, however, have been known chiefly in their effects; and it has, therefore, been always difficult to frame laws, by which the practice of them would be prevented. By the detection of various artifices from time to time, it was found that it had been uſual for the fiſhmongers to contract with the fiſhermen for their whole cargoes, and oblige them to ſtop at Graveſend, inſtead of coming up to Billingſgate; then they cauſed the fiſh to be brought up to market only by boat-loads at a time, the remainder of the cargo being ſhifted into a well-boat, under the care of ſome ſervant, who ſent it up by degrees, as the fiſhmonger directed. Thus the beſt fiſh was dealt out in ſmall quantities, and great part remained behind *a month, and ſometimes ſix weeks*, before it was ordered up; and having then been ſo waſted as to be unwholeſome, it was deſtroyed to make way for freſh: ſo that perhaps not a twentieth part of the fiſh that had been caught was ſold, while the poor were diſtreſſed for food. To ſecure a continuance of this fraud, they became owners of fiſhing-veſſels themſelves, hired fiſhermen to go maſters, and obliged the fiſhermen's apprentices to be bound not to the fiſhermen, but to them, as fiſhmongers, though the fiſhermen are a diſtinct company.

"As to the fiſh brought to market by the fiſhermen, the fiſhmongers in conjunction employed perſons as their buyers at the market, to take up all the beſt fiſh, and then divided it among themſelves by ſuch lots or parcels as they thought proper; ſo that when it came into their ſhops, they enhanced the price at pleaſure, and were ſure not to be underſold.

"When a new fiſh market was, in the year 1749, attempted to be eſtabliſhed at Weſtminſter (by ſtatute 22 Geo. II. cap. 49.), the truſtees and the inhabitants raiſed a large ſum of money by ſubſcription, and purchaſed fiſhing-veſſels, to be employed ſolely in ſupplying this new market. Yet ſuch was the influence of the fiſhmongers, and the fiſhermen in their intereſt, over thoſe employed in their fiſhing-veſſels, that though they were bound under covenants, with large penalties, they broke through them all, ſo that the market was deſerted for want of a ſupply, and the ſubſcribers ultimately loſt their money.

"Manifold have been the attempts to put a ſtop to theſe frauds and monopolies: the ſtatutes 29 Geo. II. cap. 39. and 30 Geo. II. cap. 21. were paſſed, containing ſuch regulations, as it was hoped would prove effectual. And juriſdiction was given to the juſtices in Kent and Eſſex, as well as to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen (being juſtices) of the corporation of Queenborough and Graveſend, to enforce the penalties.

"The fiſhmongers, however, ſtill continued to keep the fiſh waſting in their well-boats at Graveſend, beyond the time limited by law, by cauſing the holds of theſe well-boats to be divided into ſeveral cells, with partitions between them. When a fiſhing-veſſel came in, as part of the fiſh only was forwarded to the market directly, the remainder was put into one of theſe cells or receivers: another veſſel, two or three days after, left part of her

cargo

cargo in another receiver of the ſame boat, and ſo on till all the receivers were full; where it was kept as long as the fiſherman pleaſed. When the inſpector (appointed by virtue of the acts laſt mentioned) came to ſee whether the fiſh had been forwarded to market as it ought, and found it remained beyond the time, he was told, that what he ſaw came by after-veſſels, and that the time for ſending it forward was not expired; which he not being able to diſprove, the fraud paſſed unpuniſhed. It had been provided by theſe acts, that an entry ſhould be made of the fiſhing-veſſels, as they came in, under a very conſiderable penalty; but this was frequently eluded by prevailing upon thoſe who had the charge of making the entry, to leave the entry to be made by ſome waterman, who took the entering-money, and made the entry upon pieces of paper, which remained with him, before they were poſted in the entering-book, perhaps twenty days. If the inſpector, upon finding no entry made, gave himſelf no trouble, the end was anſwered; if he did and proſecuted, the defendant produced the waterman's paper, which brought the entry within time; and though this paper might be forged, as the proof of the forgery was ſcarcely poſſible; the end of the fiſherman was ſtill anſwered, and he cheated the public with impunity.

"To remedy theſe evils and ſome others, the laſt act of parliament paſſed, and now in force, material to be conſidered, as reſpects the port of London, is the ſtatute 33 Geo. II. cap. 27. of which the following is the ſubſtance.

"The maſter of every fiſhing-veſſel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with fiſh, ſhall report the time of his arrival to the deputed clerk, in the coaſt-office, at the cuſtom-houſe in London, under 50*l.* penalty, and the clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpoſe. The maſter is alſo to leave a true account of all freſh fiſh which have been brought alive to the Nore in his veſſel, upon pain that the owners of ſuch veſſel ſhall forfeit 20*l.* If any perſon on board ſuch veſſel after her arrival, ſhall deſtroy, or cauſe to be deſtroyed, any fiſh which ſhall have been brought from ſea, that is not unmarketable, ſuch offender ſhall be committed to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month. The clerk at the coaſt-office is on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, in every week, to return to the mayor of London, and to ſuch perſons as the truſtees of the fiſh-market at Weſtminſter ſhall appoint, in the city of Weſtminſter, and to the inſpector of the fiſhing-veſſels, at ſuch place as the ſaid truſtees ſhall appoint, a true account of the time when every ſuch veſſel ſhall have been entered as arrived at the Nore, and alſo of the fiſh, &c. which ſhall have been entered; under the penalty of 5*l.*

"None of the fiſh mentioned in the act (viz. ſalmon, ſalmon trouts, turbots, and ling, freſh cod, and half-freſh cod, haddock, ſkate, freſh ling, lobſters, ſoles, and whitings) ſhall, at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into a well-boat, or ſtore-boat, under the penalty of 20*l.* nor be delivered out of any fiſhing-veſſel (unleſs when ſold by retail) but into the veſſel employed to carry it directly to Billingſgate or Weſtminſter; and no veſſel is to remain above one tide with the fiſh, accidents of wind and weather excepted. If any one offends in the premiſes, he is to be committed to the houſe of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month: and the inſpector of the fiſhing-veſſels is duly to execute his office under the penalty of 20*l.*

"By the ſtatute 2 Geo. III. cap. 15. made to encourage the ſupply of the metropolis with fiſh, by land-carriage, but which did not ſucceed to any beneficial extent; no perſon who ſhall ſell or be concerned in the ſale of any freſh fiſh by commiſſion, is to buy or be concerned in the buying of any freſh fiſh to ſell again, on his own account, or for the joint account of him and any other perſon, under the forfeiture of 50*l.* No perſon is to ſell at any fiſh-market within the bills of mortality, or within one hundred and fifty yards of ſuch fiſh-market, and during the market-hours, any of the fiſh ſpecified in the act, before he ſhall have firſt placed up a true account of all the fiſh which he ſhall then have to ſell, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral ſorts of ſuch fiſh, and the quantity of every ſort reſpectively, under 10*l.* penalty; and no perſon is to have in his poſſeſſion, or expoſe to ſale, any ſpawn of fiſh, or any fiſh unſizeable or out of ſeaſon, or

any ſmelt, which ſhall not be five inches from the noſe to the utmoſt extent of the tail.

"By the two laſt ſtated acts, a general juriſdiction over offences created by them, is given to all juſtices of the peace, within their reſpective juriſdictions." *P.* 436.

LXXXIV. *Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburg;* particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. Forming a Deſcription of the Manners of Peterſburg at the Cloſe of the eighteenth Century; and containing various Anecdotes, collected during a Reſidence of ten Years in that Capital. Together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 576. 10s. *Longman and Rees.*

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

CHAPTER I. *The King of Sweden's Viſit to Peterſburg.*—Anecdotes reſpecting the Marriage projected between him and the Grand Dutcheſs Alexandra—Portrait of the King, and of the young Princeſs—Remarks on the Failure of this Match—German Princeſſes ſent for to Ruſſia—Marriage of the Grand Dukes, Account of their Brides, and Pomp of the Court at that Period.—II. *Catharine II.*—Particulars of the Sickneſs and Death of Catharine—Her Portrait—Her Character—Obſervations on her Court, Courtiers, and Miniſters—Influence of the French Revolution on her Mind—Queſtion examined, how far ſhe was the Patron of Letters—Her literary Works—Manners and Monuments of her Reign.—III. *Of the Favourites.*—Their Office made a diſtinct Place at Court—The Empreſs's Generoſity in this Point—Inſtallation of Zubof—Liſt of the twelve who enjoyed in Succeſſion the Title of Favourite—Little Hermitage—Little Society.—IV. *Acceſſion of Paul.*—Conduct and Projects of Catharine with regard to her Son—He is proclaimed—His firſt Steps as Emperor—Funeral Honours paid to his Father and Mother—Rigorous Proceedings towards the Guards—The Wacht-parade—Favours and Diſgraces—His Occupations—Proſcription of round Hats and Ruſſian Harneſs—Re-eſtabliſhment of Etiquette—Its ridiculous or cruel Conſequences—Change in the Army, and in civil Affairs—Peaſants—Soldato-mania—Office of Puniſhment—Finances.—V. *Has Paul Reaſon to fear the Fate of Peter III.?*—Parallel between Paul and his Father—Portrait of the reigning Empreſs—The Grand Duke Alexander—The Grand Duke Conſtantine—Zubof—N. Soltikof—Markof—Arkatof—Repnin—Suvarof—Valerian Zubof—Traits of the Character of Paul, and his principal Courtiers or Miniſters—His Portrait—Anecdotes of his Conduct when Grand Duke.

VOL. II.

CHAP. VI. *What Revolutions may be expected to take place in Ruſſia.*—Attitude and Strength of the ſovereign Power in that Country—Two Ukaſes of Paul favourable to Revolution—Debaſement of the People—Other local Obſtacles—The ſovereign Power becomes more abſolute—The Nobility offended—Theſe alone can change the Government—How, and why—Probability of a Diſmemberment of the vaſt Territory, and of a Change in the Manners of the People and Form of Government.—VII. *National Character.*—Of the Noble, the Courtier, the Peaſant, the Artificer, and the Soldier of Ruſſia.—VIII. *Religion.*—The Greek Church—Prieſts—Feſtivals—Faſts—Images.—IX. *On female Government.*—Its Influence on the Women of Ruſſia—Their Character—Immodeſty—Manners—Baths—Talents—Charms—The Princeſs Daſhkof.—X. *Education.*—Anecdotes of the Education of the Grand Dukes—Their Governors and

Preceptors—Education of the Ruſſians in general—Of the Outſhiteli, or Tutors, their Influence—Of the young Ruſſians—Proceedings of the preſent Emperor unfriendly to Civilization—The Gazettes—Radiſchef—Fable of the Owl and Glow-worm.—XI. *Supplement.*—French and Swiſs in Ruſſia—Their Proſcription—Oath required of them—Billet of Abſolution—Additional Traits of the preſent Emperor—Reflections.—*Deſcription of the Tauric Palace*, and of the Feaſt which Prince Potemkin gave there to Catharine II.

EXTRACTS.

JOURNEY OF THE KING OF SWEDEN TO PETERSBURG — PROPOSED MATCH BETWEEN HIM AND THE GRAND DUTCHESS ALEXANDRA.

"IT was difficult to find, I will not ſay a king, but a young man, more intereſting, better educated, and of ſo great promiſe as the King of Sweden. He was ſeventeen years of age, tall and finely ſhaped, with an air of nobleneſs, intelligence, and mildneſs: yet there was ſomething of grandeur and ſtatelineſs about him, notwithſtanding his age; and he had all the graces of youth, without the awkwardneſs that uſually attends it. His manners were ſimple, though courteous and polite. Whatever he ſaid was ſpoken with reflection. To ſerious things he paid an attention not expected from youth: he diſplayed knowledge, that announced a very careful education; and a certain gravity, that beſpoke his rank, never forſook him. All the pomp of the Ruſſian empire, which was ſeduloufly exhibited to his view, ſeemed in nowiſe to dazzle him. In that brilliant and numerous court, he ſoon appeared more at eaſe than the grand dukes themſelves, who knew not how to converſe with any perſon; ſo that both court and city ſoon drew compariſons between them very flattering to the young ſtranger. The empreſs herſelf could not conceal the pain ſhe felt at the diſparity between him and the ſecond of her grandchildren, whoſe brutal and rude boyiſh tricks offended her to ſuch a degree, that ſhe put him under arreſt once or twice during the ſtay of the King of Sweden *.

"All the great men of the empire were eager to participate in the joy of Catharine, who ſelected ſuch as ſhould give entertainments to her young gueſt, and fixed the days. Counts Stroganof, Oſtermann, Beſborodko, and Samolloff, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the ſums they expended, and the magnificence they diſplayed. The courtiers ſought to ſurpaſs each other in the richneſs of their dreſs, and the generals in the military ſpectacles which they exerted themſelves in exhibiting to the king. The old General Meliſſino particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the manœuvres and artificial fireworks executed and played off under his direction. Guſtavus was in a ſtate of continual enchantment; yet he wiſely employed his mornings in traverſing the city on foot with the regent, and ſeeing every thing that could be intereſting or inſtructive. Every where he put ſuch queſtions, or gave ſuch anſwers, as ſhowed the underſtanding he poſſeſſed, and the education he had received.

"The regent, who appeared to enjoy the honour of his labour in the approbation beſtowed on his pupil, is a very little man. His manners are eaſy and poliſhed; he has an air of acuteneſs and obſervation; his eyes are ſparkling and full of fire; every thing he ſays diſplays the man of underſtanding, and excites reflection in thoſe who hear him.

"It may readily be ſuppoſed, that during this ſucceſſion of entertain-

* "On ſeveral occaſions, when the king appeared in public with the grand dukes, foreigners were ſhocked, and the honeſt Ruſſians humbled, at the courtly demeanour of the former, contraſted with the ruſtic behaviour of the latter. At a review of the corps of cadets of the artillery, where the young Guſtavus appeared attentive to every thing moſt worthy of notice, converſing with the generals around him, and with the Grand Duke Alexander, who was appointed to do the honours of the empire, the Grand Duke Conſtantine was running and bawling behind the ſoldiers, imitating them in a burleſque manner, threatening them, and even beating them. It is certain, that the King of Sweden left Peterſburg as well acquainted with the city, as thoſe who were one day to reign there."

ments,

ments, the two lovers had frequent opportunities of ſeeing each other, converſing and dancing together: they became familiar, and appeared mutually enchanted. The aged Catharine aſſumed an appearance of youth, and again indulged in thoſe ſcenes of joy and pleaſure which ſhe had long ſince renounced. The approaching marriage was no longer a ſecret; it was the common topic of converſation. The empreſs already ſpoke to the young king and her grand-daughter as betrothed lovers, and encouraged them to mutual affection. One day ſhe made them give the *firſt kiſs of love* in her preſence: the firſt, no doubt, that the virgin lips of the young princeſs ever received; and which may have left a pleaſing and cheriſhed impreſſion, that will long render her unhappy.

"In the mean time ſteps were taking to bring this deſired match to a concluſion. The only difficulty which preſented itſelf, was that of religion. Catharine had felt the pulſe of her court on the ſubject; and even conſulted the archbiſhop, to know whether her grand-daughter might abjure the orthodox faith. Inſtead of anſwering in the way in which ſhe flattered herſelf he would have done, he merely replied: 'Your majeſty is all-powerful.' The chief patriarch of Ruſſia, not finding himſelf ſupported by the opinions of his clergy, whom he expected would have been more tractable, was then deſirous of appearing more Ruſſian than the Ruſſians themſelves; and, to flatter the national pride, rather than from reſpect to the Greek church, reſolved to make a queen of Sweden of the Greek religion. In proportion as this appeared new and humiliating to the Swediſh nation in the eyes of the patriarch, the more flattering was it to his vanity, and that of his miniſters: beſides, the popes, chaplains, and others, whom it would place about the young queen, would be truſty perſons, and well calculated to keep the princeſs in the intereſts of Ruſſia. The king was enamoured, dazzled: the regent appeared to be completely gained: could it then be ſuppoſed that they would reject this arrangement, after ſuch deciſive ſteps had been taken? In the private converſations that had paſſed, this delicate ſubject had been but ſlightly touched upon: it was ſcarcely expected that Catharine would have any ſcruples; and the king had hinted, that, from reſpect to the Ruſſian nation and the prejudices of the people, the princeſs ſhould not be obliged to abjure the Greek religion in form. The empreſs, perſuaded that there was no room for retreat, left to her favourite miniſters Zubof and Markof the care of drawing up the contract conformably to her views. On the other hand, the Swediſh ambaſſador demanded the princeſs in marriage, at an audience which was given him for the purpoſe of making the demand in form; and the day and hour on which the parties were to be publicly betrothed, were fixed.

"This day, which was the 21ſt of September, expoſed the happy and imperious Catharine to the greateſt chagrin and humiliation ſhe had ever experienced. The whole court received orders to aſſemble in full dreſs in the apartment of the throne. The young princeſs, habited as a bride, and attended by her ſiſters, the grand dukes and their wives, and all the ladies and gentlemen, with the grand duke, father to the princeſs, and the grand dutcheſs, who came from Gatſhina to be preſent at the ceremony of betrothing their daughter, were aſſembled by ſeven o'clock in the evening. The empreſs herſelf arrived in all imaginable pomp. No one was wanting but the young bridegroom, whoſe tardineſs at firſt excited aſtoniſhment. The repeated going out and coming in of Prince Zubof, and the impatience which the empreſs exhibited, ſoon excited the curioſity and whiſperings of the ladies. 'What is 'the matter? Is the king taken ill? 'He is not very gallant, however. 'How could he dare thus to make the 'ſovereign wait, in the apartment of 'her very throne, and with all her 'court aſſembled?' The king, however, expected like the ſpouſe of the eleven thouſand virgins, did not appear.

"The following was the occaſion of this ſtrange delay: The king was to have been at court at ſeven in the evening. At ſix, the miniſter Markof brought him the contract and the articles of alliance, which he had juſt drawn up with Zubof. Guſtavus having read them over, appeared greatly aſtoniſhed on finding they contained articles on which he had not agreed with the empreſs; and aſked whether it

it were from her that they were brought to him to ſign*?

"Markof anſwering in the affirmative, the king replied, that he could not poſſibly comply. He obſerved, that he would lay no reſtraint on the conſcience of the princeſs; that ſhe might profeſs her own religion in private, but he could not allow her either a chapel or prieſts in the palace: on the contrary, in public, and in all outward ceremonies, ſhe muſt profeſs the religion of the country. The reader may conceive the ſurpriſe and embarraſſment of Markof: he was obliged to take up his papers, and return to Zubof, to inform him that the king refuſed his ſignature. He ſoon after returned in the greateſt agitation, to ſay, that the empreſs was already in the apartment of the throne, ſurrounded by all her court; that it was no longer poſſible to ſpeak to her; that ſhe waited for the king; and that he flattered himſelf he would not bring the affair to an open rupture, which would be an unheard-of inſult to his ſovereign, and to the whole empire. Beſborodko, and ſeveral others, arrived in ſucceſſion, exhorting, urging, praying the king to yield. All the Swedes who were called in inclined the ſame way. The regent contented himſelf with ſaying, that it depended on the king; drew him aſide, and took a turn round the room with him, appearing himſelf to preſs him, while ſpeaking to him in a low voice. The king anſwered aloud, 'No, 'no; I will not; I cannot; I will 'never ſign them!' He withſtood all the remonſtrances, all the importunities of the Ruſſian miniſters; and at length, vexed at the pertinacity with which they beſet him, he retired to his chamber, and faſtened the door, after giving a clear and peremptory refuſal to ſign any thing inconſiſtent with the laws of his country. The Ruſſian miniſters remained ſtupified at the audacity of a boy, who dared thus reſiſt their ſovereign, and concerted how to break the cataſtrophe to her.

"If the firmneſs which the young Guſtavus diſplayed on this occaſion were his own; if the ſolicitations which his counſellors appeared to make, were not feigned, he has given his nation a proof of the greateſt character, which cannot be too highly admired in a young prince of ſeventeen, whom, it might be expected, love alone would have been ſufficient to ſubdue. It is to be preſumed, however, for the honour of the regent, that the entreaties which he appeared to uſe with his nephew were inſincere; and that he wiſhed only to charge the obſtinacy of the king with a reſiſtance which would probably have drawn upon himſelf the immediate vengeance of Catharine. Moſt of the Swedes who attended Guſtavus were actually bribed or ſeduced: being young courtiers, their expectations were highly raiſed on the wedding gifts, and they were much mortified at the diſappointment. Steding, the ambaſſador, had a difficult part to act: but M. Flemming publicly declared his ſentiments, by ſaying, that he would never adviſe the king to act contrary to the laws of his realm.

"Theſe debates between the miniſters of the empreſs and the king continued till near ten o'clock. Catharine and her court were ſtill waiting: but at laſt it was neceſſary to inform her, that the affair was broken off. She roſe, attempted to ſpeak, but her tongue faltered; was like to faint; and even had a ſlight fit, the precurſor of that which carried her off a few weeks after. The empreſs withdrew, and the court was diſmiſſed, under pretence of a ſudden indiſpoſition of the king. Some were offended at the audacity of a petty King of Sweden; others blamed the imprudence of the wife Catharine, who had ſo lightly expoſed herſelf to ſuch a ſcene: but the preſumption of Zubof and Markof, who had pretended to impoſe on the Swedes by their cunning, and who had thought of procuring a matrimonial contract to be ſigned without being read, was particularly cenſured.

"The moſt intereſting victim was the amiable Alexandra. She had ſcarcely ſtrength to enter her apartment; and there, no longer able to reſtrain her tears, ſhe gave herſelf up, before her governeſſes and maids of honour, to a grief that affected all about her, and rendered her truly ill. The next day but one after this unexpected affair, was the birth-day of

*. "Theſe articles were, that the princeſs ſhould have her private chapel and clergy in the royal palace, beſides certain engagements into which the Swedes were to enter againſt France, which have been kept very ſecret."

the

the Grand Dutcheſs Anne Feodorovna*: the etiquette of the court preſcribed a ball, but no perſon would dance. The king went to it however, and the empreſs alſo made her appearance for a moment, but did not ſpeak to him. Zubof did not even conceal his anger againſt the young monarch. Embarraſſment was viſible on every countenance. Alexandra, being ill, was not preſent. The king danced with the other princeſſes, converſed a moment with the Grand Duke Alexander, and retired early, ſaluting every perſon with ſtill more politeneſs than uſual. This was the laſt time of his appearance at court.

"Theſe public days of pomp and feſtivity were ſuddenly changed into thoſe of retirement and irkſomeneſs. Never were any ſo melancholy and unpleaſant ſpent by a king at a foreign court. Every perſon was ill, or pretended to be ſo. The intereſt that Alexandra had inſpired, and Guſtavus merited, ſoftened every heart in their favour. She was pitied, as the victim of vanity and folly; he, for being obliged to make a ſacrifice that muſt have coſt him ſo dear †. Execrations were openly beſtowed on Zubof and Markof. The conduct of the empreſs, who gave herſelf up to the moſt dreadful chagrin, appeared inexplicable. It is ſaid, that her humbled favourites took the liberty of hinting to her to uſe force with the young prince, who was in her power. She went and ſhut herſelf up a whole day, almoſt alone, in her palace of Tauris, under pretence of celebrating the foundation of her chapel, but in fact to conceal from the eyes of her court the trouble that afflicted her, and to conſult with her clergy and favourites on the embarraſſing ſituation in which ſhe fancied herſelf placed." *Vol.* i. *p.* 20.

MONUMENTS OF THE REIGN OF CATHARINE.

"PREVIOUS to the death of Catharine, the monuments of her reign reſembled already ſo many wrecks and dilapidations: codes, colonies, education, eſtabliſhments, manufactories, edifices, hoſpitals‡, canals, towns, fortreſſes, every thing had been begun, and every thing given up before it was finiſhed. As ſoon as a project entered her head, all preceding ones gave place, and her thoughts were fixed on that alone, till a new idea aroſe to draw off her attention. She abandoned her code, to drive the Turks out of Europe. After the glorious peace of Kaïnardgi, ſhe appeared for a while to attend to the interior adminiſtration of her affairs, but all was preſently forgotten, that ſhe might be Queen of Tauris. Her next project was the re-eſtabliſhment of the throne of Conſtantine; to which ſucceeded that of humbling and puniſhing the King of Sweden. Afterwards the invaſion of Poland became her ruling paſſion; and ſo imperiouſly did it faſcinate her, that a ſecond Pugatſhef might have arrived at the gates of Peterſburg without inducing her to relinquiſh her hold. She died, again meditating the deſtruction of Sweden, the ruin of Pruſſia, and mortified at the ſucceſs of French republicaniſm. Thus was ſhe inceſſantly led away by ſome new paſſion ſtill ſtronger in its influence than the preceding one, and thus neglected her government both in its whole and its parts.

"Medals have been ſtruck in honour of numerous buildings which have never yet been conſtructed; and, among others, the marble church, which, undertaken ſome twenty years ago, is ſtill on the ſtocks. The ſhells of other edifices, which have never been

* "The wife of the Grand Duke Conſtantine, daughter of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg."

† "He has ſince married the young princeſs Frederica of Baden, ſiſter of the Grand Dutcheſs Elizabeth. Notwithſtanding the charms of his young bride, it is ſuppoſed that he is not happy with her; and it is to be feared that Alexandra, who, it is ſaid, is to be married to an arch-duke of Auſtria, will not be more ſo."

‡ "One hoſpital, however, founded by Catharine, deſerves to be mentioned as a characteriſtic eſtabliſhment. It is deſtined for the reception of fifty ladies infected with a certain diſeaſe. No queſtion is aſked, either as to the name or quality of thoſe who preſent themſelves, and they are treated with equal care, reſpect, and diſcretion. This laſt word is even marked on the linen appointed for their uſe."

been finiſhed, appear like ſo many ruins; and Peterſburg is encumbered with the rubbiſh of a variety of large manſions fallen to decay before they have been inhabited. The projectors and architects have pocketed the money; and Catharine, having the plan or medal in her cabinet, concluded the undertaking to be finiſhed, and thought of it no more.

"The Peterſburg almanac gives a liſt of upwards of two hundred and forty towns founded by Catharine, a number inferior, perhaps, to what have been deſtroyed by her armies; but theſe towns are merely ſo many paltry hamlets, that have changed their name and quality by an *immennoi ukaſe* or ſupreme order of her imperial majeſty; ſome of them even are nothing more than poſts driven into the ground, containing their name, and delineating their ſite: yet, without waiting till they ſhall be finiſhed, and particularly till they ſhall be peopled, they figure in the map as if they were the capitals of ſo many provinces *.

"Prince Potemkin has actually built ſome towns, and conſtructed ſome ports in the Crimea. They are fine cages, but they have no birds; and ſuch as might be allured thither would ſhortly die of chagrin, if they had not the power of flying away. The Ruſſian government is ſubjugating and oppreſſive; the Ruſſian character warlike and deſolating. Tauris, ſince it was conquered, has become a deſert†.

"This mania of Catharine, to ſketch every thing and complete nothing, drew from Joſeph II. a very ſhrewd and ſatirical remark. During his travels in Tauris, he was invited by her to place the ſecond ſtone of a town, of which ſhe had herſelf, with great parade, laid the firſt. On his return, he ſaid, 'I have finiſhed in a ſingle day a very important buſineſs with the Empreſs of Ruſſia: ſhe has laid the firſt ſtone of a city, and I have laid the laſt.'

"Of all the monuments erected by her at Peterſburg that will remain as long as they ſhall not be ſwallowed up by the ſwamps, are the ſuperb quay of the Neva, and the equeſtrian ſtatue of Peter I.‡. The laſt, however beautiful, is greatly inferior to the accounts

* "Catharine built, at an enormous expenſe, near Tzarſko-ſelo, the town of Sophaja, the boundaries of which are immenſe; but the houſes are already tumbling down, and have never been inhabited. If ſuch be the lot of a town placed immediately before her eyes, what muſt be the fate of thoſe cities founded by her in the remote deſerts? But the moſt abſurd town that exiſts is unqueſtionably that of Gatſhina, of which Paul has the honour to be founder. Theſe perſonages look upon men as ſtorks, who are caught by placing a wheel on the top of a houſe, or on a belfrey. But all theſe forced erections, from the ſuperb Potſdam to the contemptible Gatſhina, tend to prove that the real founders of cities are cultivation, commerce, and freedom."

† "A friend of mine, a man of learning, was travelling in Tauris under the protection of government, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the country. One day he arrived at the habitation of a Tartar, who led a patriarchal life, and treated him with becoming hoſpitality. My friend, perceiving that his hoſt was dejected, aſked him the cauſe of his ſadneſs: 'Alas! I have great reaſon,' ſaid he. 'May I not be permitted to know it?'—'The Ruſſian ſoldiers who 'are in the neighbourhood, come every day and cut down my fruit-trees, that 'ſerve me both for ſhade and nouriſhment, to burn them; and ſhortly my bald 'head will be expoſed to the burning heat of the ſun.'—'Why do you not 'complain of this treatment to their chief?'—'I have done ſo.'—'Well!'—'He told me that I ſhould be paid two rubles a foot for ſuch as they had already 'cut down, and the ſame for as many as they may cut down hereafter. But I 'do not want their money. Ah! let me at leaſt die in peace under the ſhadow 'of the trees which my fathers have planted! or if this will not be, then muſt 'I follow my unhappy brethren, and flee my country, as they have been compelled to do before me:' and the tears trickled down the beard of this venerable patriarch."

‡ "D'Orbeil addreſſed ſome verſes to Catharine, in which was the following handſome quatrain:

"C'eſt par tes ſoins que le bronze reſpire
Sur ce rocher de Thétis aperçu,
Et que le tzar découvre ſon empire
Plus vaſte encore qu'il ne l'avoit conçu.

which hyperbolical travellers have given of it. The following verſes from Delille may be applied to it:

" Du haut d'un vrai rocher, ſa demeure ſauvage,
La nature ſe rit de ces rocs contrefaits."

" 'On a wild rock nature contemptuous ſits,
'And laughs to ſcorn theſe idle counterfeits'."

" The idea of placing the great tzar upon a ſtupendous and rugged rock, over which he had climbed, was certainly new and ſublime; but it has been badly executed. The rock was brought from Finland to the bank of the Neva with infinite labour; was twenty-one feet in height, forty in length, and covered with moſs ſeveral inches thick, which muſt have long been accumulating. It was deprived of its wild and primitive form to give it a more regular appearance; and, what with hewing and poliſhing, was at laſt reduced in ſize nearly one half; ſo that it is now a little rock under a great horſe; and the tzar, who ought to be ſurveying from it his empire, more vaſt even than he had conceived, is hardly able to look into the firſt floor of the neighbouring houſes. By another abſurdity, Peter appears in the long Ruſſian coat, which he particularly diſliked, and obliged his ſubjects to quit and to ſhorten. If this ſtatue had a pedeſtal proportionate to its ſize, it would be an admirable performance." *Vol.* i. *p.* 118.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LXXXV. *Mercier's New Picture of Paris.* (Concluded from p. 378.)

ADULTERATED WINES.

" PARIS, whoſe ſuperficies contains within its ramparts only three millions ſeventy-three thouſand and ninety ſquare fathom, and whoſe population is at leaſt ſeven hundred thouſand ſouls, conſumes annually four hundred fifty thouſand muids* of wine, not comprehending brandy, beer, and cider.

" Whether, therefore, the vines of Burgundy, of Champaigne, of Languedoc, and Rouſſillon, be beaten or not by the hail, it matters little; the quantity muſt be the ſame: and, according to the principle of the wine-dealers, the ſecret is known how to make enough for every one.

" The moſt villanous of all apprenticeſhips is that which is made at the manufacturer of wines; his cellar is a practical ſchool of knavery and cunning of every kind; it is a laboratory at leaſt as formidable as that of a quack.

" It is there that a libertine apprentice forms himſelf in the art of preparing and diſtilling poiſons; of compoſing with the woods and dye-ſtuffs of the Indies, with beet-root, carrots, turnips, and litharge, a mixture, which his maſter makes him put into ſealed bottles, under the pompous names of *Tonerre*, *Bourgogne*, *Champagne*, *d'Alicant*, *Madeira*, and *Cyprus*.

" The liſt of thoſe fine and foreign wines, true maſter-piece of his compoſition, figures in capital golden letters among the black bunches of the iron vine, which bends in cluſters at the door of his tavern: it is the only vocabulary of the noted ſots of the neighbourhood.

" It has been ſaid, with as much fineſſe as good ſenſe, that *truth lies at the bottom of the bottle*, which contains happily the true juice of the god of joy. There is alſo truth in the adulterated bottles; it is a terrible truth; there is *death in the pot!* yes, death, which, like a gnawing worm, faſtens on its prey, and ſlowly corrodes it.

" Mild and tranquil gaiety does not expand the brow of the laborious mechanic, condemned to the uſe of this traitorous liquor. A deep melancholy, on the contrary, darkens his viſage, whilſt he drinks it without miſtruſt. The poiſon ſoon penetrates into his veins like a fiery ſerpent, and puts him in a rage. The exceſſes which he commits in his delirium, are owing ſolely to the perfidy of the vintner.

" 'T was thou that bid yon rock-built ſtatue's pride
'In breathing bronze o'erlook the diſtant main;
'Surveying hence his realms extended wide,
'The tzar ſtill wonders at his vaſt domain'."

* " A muid contains 300 quarts."

" It

"It is not for his own wine that he thirſts, it is for your gold. He will not bate you a farthing, but holds your money, and paſſes and repaſſes it with his thumb; a cheat and a knave from principle, he takes only money of good alloy; and ſeldom ſells you any thing but wines that are falſe or adulterated.

"Look at him; one hand on the key of the till of his counter, and the other on the inexhauſtible can: his head is as full of motion as that of a fox on the watch. He welcomes, with a knaviſh ſmile, the crowd that enters. 'What price, gentlemen,' accoſting them; 'twenty-five, or thirty 'ſous?' His attentive eye examines and diſtinguiſhes each claſs of tipplers.

"He is more cunning than the pick-pocket, for he knows how to cheat even the thief, by ſcoring on his ſlate a greater number of bottles than he has emptied with his noiſy companions.

"There are three kinds of wine for the three principal parts of the day. The wine of the morning is alterant; this is the deareſt *.

"The adulterating vintner well knows that the morning is the hour of houſe-painters, carpenters, maſter-maſons, and ſmiths. Their meaſure in their hand, they mount the tottering ſtaircaſe of his drinking-room, where the only decoration which meets the eye, are the attributes of the god of Lampſacus, pourtrayed with charcoal.

"The bottles are rapidly emptied, and the laſt which comes is always the ſmalleſt; for the quart is reduced to ſome lines more than a pint in thoſe bottles, which ſeem all choſen to reſolve the problem of the infinite diviſibility of matter.

"The wine of noon is diluted with river water in ſufficient quantity, becauſe that of the morning has parched the throat. That of the evening is ſpirituous, ſharpened by brandy or ſpirits of wine, and ſometimes impregnated with dead cat, to give it body. It is the middle claſs who drink this, to comfort themſelves after the day's exceſſive labour; and as it burns rather than warms the ſtomach, it is every where vaunted; and it is on this error in taſte that more than one vintner builds his reputation.

"How I pity the hard-working man, who, bending under his burden, and his limbs bathed in ſweat, ſtops at the door of this ſacrilegious profaner, to aſk for a poor half-quarter pint! When he puts to his lips this terrible red mixture, I fancy I ſee a man about to ſwallow poiſon †.

"It is not enough to know the ſuperficies of this immenſe city. The cellars belonging to taverns occupy three fourths of its ſubterraneous topography. It is into thoſe labyrinths you muſt penetrate, to ſurpriſe the fabricator in the midſt of his ingredients.

"It is in vain to eſtabliſh duties on the entries of wine; he will ſet at nought the moſt ſubtle ſcrutiny. His wine, like the water of Arcueil, will come into Paris through inviſible channels.

"It is the avidity of gain, more than the inſufficiency of the laws, which makes thoſe of his profeſſion ſo intrepid, and who, being in poſſeſſion of the ſame ſecret, manufacture every where the ſame wine, brave the ſentence of the liquor ſtandard, and the experiment of the chymiſt ‡." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 34.

LOUIS D'OR.

"THE louis d'or has been worth 18,000 livres in aſſignats. We came at length to talk only of millions and milliards. It is impoſſible to calcu-

* "The price of wine is ſcandalous. A workman pays his day's labour for a bottle; too happy, when he is not reduced to drink that which is ſold to hackney-coachmen, to the inhabitants of the alleys, thoſe of the Greve, or the vagabond beggars of the Fauxbourg St. Marceau."

† "The wine-merchants of new date do not yet mix their liquors, becauſe they are not yet initiated in the ſecret of the old."

‡ "The wines alſo in the ports are adulterated. The wine which is of pure growth, is deſtined only for the rich. But let a tradeſman of the lower order, a taylor for inſtance, cheapen a barrel; the wine-merchant, who diſcovers him by his gait, and crooked legs, will ſell him wine of Surenne for wine of Mâcon. One might ſuppoſe that he regulates the pleaſure of his mouth, according to the ſtate or condition of the individual; he judges that it is not nectar, but verjuice, that ſuits the plebeian cockney, ſuch as will ſting his palate."

late what influence thoſe fatal denominations had on the dearneſs of proviſions, which augmented progreſſively with the increaſe of the aſſignat. It was the departments who firſt refuſed to accept this unfortunate paper as currency, admitting only coin in their commercial tranſactions.

"Every one recollects the deplorable effects which reſulted from money-jobbing. The paper fell with the velocity of a burſt balloon; and to do honour to its memory, an engraving was made, repreſenting the various kinds of paper which had been made uſe of during the revolution. The one had no reproach to make to the other.

"This allegory on the paper-money reminded us of that made in 1720 by the celebrated Picard, on Lewis's bank.

"This engraver had repreſented Folly, in whalebone petticoats, driving a carriage loaded with ſhares to the hoſpitals of the madmen, the beggars, and the ſick. A ſwoln-cheeked Fame, ſounding a trumpet, flew before to announce its arrival. Fortune ſtanding on the carriage, under the figure of a woman, was diſtributing by handfuls ſhares in the South Sea and the Miſſiſſippi. The Miſſiſſippi with a wooden leg, and the South Sea with a large plaſter, drew the carriage; and the ſubſcribers to this new ſyſtem were puſhing at the wheel, and driving it over the real merchants, known by their ledgers under their arms. A devil in a cloud was blowing ſoap-bubbles of various ſizes, emblems of the bank bills. Serpents with fools-caps were flying about, amidſt the figures of Deſpair, Care, and Remorſe. A head with two faces, one laughing and the other crying, gave the key of this ſingular picture.

"We want a new Picard to immortalize the aſſignat. But there is nothing to laugh at, for every one left. No one expected ſo ſudden and total a fall.

"Since that epocha, how many obſcure and unknown chambers have become pawnbrokers' ſhops, ſecret depots of every kind, which want, indigence, and narrow circumſtances have heaped together! Hence it happens, that you find in almoſt every one's houſe ſuch ſingular aſſortments of furniture; mahogany writing-deſks, and velvet chairs, with hoſpital carpets; a clumſy bread coffer by the ſide of an elegant harpſichord; and gilded fire-irons, in an old plaſter chimney without a back.

"If a taylor or ſhoemaker invite you to take a glaſs, it is maraſquin, or liqueur of the iſles. One would imagine that ſome fantaſtic ſpirit had amuſed himſelf during the night in mingling the furniture of the rich and poor together; and had taken the beſt wines out of the cellars, and ſtowed them in the garret. The mixture for four years paſt has been ſo extraordinary, that it mocks the pencil; and the obſervations I now make are only to engage the attention of ſuch as with to examine it after me.

"An owner of a ſalad-ſtall at this moment lives in one of thoſe Engliſh gardens, planted with weeping-willows; its ivy walks and melancholy yews ſeem to throw a mournful crape over the flowers, and place, as it were, nature under a funeral canopy. My ſalad-vender, however, has erected in the middle of the garden a great copper buſt of Lewis the XIVth, which he bought by the pound, and is looking for its fellow.

"All the figures copied from the antique are to be found in the corners of houſes; and a waſher-woman came to offer me a Niobe and a Charlemagne, whoſe names were abſolutely unknown to her.

"Such are the ſports of fortune, varied and humorous, forming the afterpiece; the farce after the dreadful tragedy, of which we have all been witneſſes." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 102.

SMALL SHOPS, STALLS.

"WHAT is moſt in evidence in the city is to ſee the quays, the bridges, the croſs-ways, the public places, the corners of the ſtreets, and ſtreets the whole of their length, obſtructed by moveable ſtalls; barracks, even warehouſes of grocery and cutlery, ſtretching out to the middle of the pavement. The parapets of the quays are covered with books; there are more bookſellers than cakeſellers; there muſt be a prodigious number of readers, for you ſee ſtalls of books every where; there are bookſellers' ſhops in hand-barrows, who make off when it rains, and return in fine weather. They have diſcovered the ſecret of putting the greateſt number of ſhops in the ſmalleſt place poſſible. They have dug

dug under the walls, and ſome ſtreets of Paris are like a beehive, in which that problem of geometry is reſolved by a mercantile mechaniſm.

"On whatever ſide you turn your ſteps you ſee the permanent fair of France, where traders are niched in the ſmalleſt hole poſſible. You ſee luſty carpenters, who with brawny arm are buſy in mounting ſcaffolding, placing props, and ſuſpending whole houſes on croſs beams.

"Here you find workmen, who, climbing up on ſhort ladders, demoliſh, cut, pierce through ſtone work of four feet thickneſs, to change ſtables into counting-houſes. The maſulipatan, the madraſs, the ſhawl, diſplay their glowing colours at the place where the prancing nag champed his hay from beneath the rack ſtaves; and the ſhed of the groom is become the milliner's boudoir; the ſmell of the dung yet remains.

"I have taken a ſhop, and begun trade, is what all theſe ſellers of every thing and doers of nothing tell you; this, however, finds work for the ſmith, who is every day inventing ſure locks; the joiner, who makes window-frames in the modern Gothic, in order to throw the light more delicately on the ſtuffs; the painter, in ſhort, who varies his arabeſque according to the caprice of his employers. The ſhops are reſplendent with light, and the ſmalleſt have their ſuns and their argands.

"The orthography of the modern ſigns no longer fears the cenſure of the puriſt, while the letters of the names preſent ſtrokes, the elegance and boldneſs of which deſerve the attention of ſworn writers; this is a viſible amelioration.

"But a great number of theſe ſhops, ſo brilliant on the outſide, have nothing but factitious riches within. Thoſe boxes, ranged with ſo much ſhow in their caſes, contain nothing pretty generally but hay; nevertheleſs, every one wiſhes to appear a conſiderable dealer, and the ſucceſs of the ſale depends more or leſs on the dexterity of the ſhopman who is the decorator. This is the mode. A handkerchief ſkilfully diſplayed makes a dozen in the glaſſes oppoſite; and, thanks to their magic, more than one ſhopkeeper poſſeſſes a double warehouſe. Beſides, it is a truth too well known, that of thirty ſhops of freſh date there are ſcarcely ten which ſupport themſelves with any diſtinction.

"Failures follow quickly, and before the ſhop-tax is paid the ſhop is let to another tradeſman, who boaſts already of this title, which he will not keep for a long time. Blunders, inconſtancy, and falſe calculation, are the characteriſtics of a multitude of heads which are to be met with only at Paris.

"Yeſterday four argand lamps illuminated with all their ſplendour the fineſt ſhop in the quarter; to-day a ſingle candle with its timid light betrays the ruin of the maſter. Ah! if it were known by how many ſacrifices ſuch a woman purchaſes the glory of exhibiting herſelf in a wig behind the counter, above which her name ſhines in letters of gold, how many people would be cured of the fatal itch of making themſelves tradeſmen! for how many individuals imagine they can, without ſtriking a ſtroke, tranſact the commerce of both the Indies, becauſe they have ſeen the brilliant warehouſes of the Palais Royal! Imitation exerciſes an incredible empire over a multitude of weak minds.

"What particularly ſtrikes the ſight are the goldſmiths, who, acroſs their ſquares, diſplay riches in which taſte predominates over value. This frail rampart is conſtantly reſpected by the pickpocket and the thief: it has ſcarcely ever been known that a ſquare has been broken.

"Such is the cupidity of the tradeſman, that he ſees nothing in Paris but his ſhop and his getting forward; it is the centre of commerce: he makes a ridiculous abuſe of this word, which he has never comprehended.

"Bankruptcies muſt neceſſarily be very frequent in a city where the number of traders ſurpaſſes, if we may uſe the expreſſion, the number of buyers, whom the extreme ſcarcity of money, and the taxes incurred by the enormous expenſes of the war, forbid not only all ſuperfluous expenſes, but even thoſe of the ſtricteſt neceſſity.

"Beſides, the too great concurrence between the great and little tradeſmen tends only to drive away induſtry, which cannot be a long time ſuſpended without being loſt and annihilated. The deſtruction of companies has engendered this numerous race of little tradeſmen, who have neither probity, honour, nor conſcience, and who, having

having paid the patent, imagine they have acquired a right to ſwindle. Sooner or later this legion of miſerable retailers will repent of having renounced their former calling; for is it in the order of things that a barber ſhould become a wine-merchant, a coachman a coffee-houſe keeper, a lackey a gold-ſmith, a clerk a grocer, a kettle-mender a bookſeller, and a porter an upholſterer?" *Vol.* ii. *p.* 299.

CARDS OF RESTAURATEURS.

"YOU receive them as you enter, printed, a ſheet in folio. One man, leaning with both elbows on the table, ſtudies a long time before he decides; another feels his fob, to ſee if he has enough to pay for his dinner, for no one now dines cheap. Calculate well, if you do not wiſh to be taken unawares, and obliged to leave your watch or ſnuff-box at the bar, in mortgage for half a capon.

"You ſee the price plainly marked; but you do not ſee the diſh: when it comes on the table, what it contains might be ſerved up in a ſaucer. You behold in the firmament the increaſe of the moon; at the reſtaurateur's, you ſee nothing but the decreaſe of the diſh; but the price is fixed and irrevocable as the polar ſtar. The meat is cut in filigree, by and by it will be cut in laces. One would ſuppoſe that oxen were dwindled into the ſize of turkies; half an ounce has taken place of half a pound; the apothecary does not weigh out his doſes more ſcrupulouſly. When you aſk for a cut of eel *à la tartare*, they bring it you; but this cut is not above an inch and a half in length: take care that the card expreſſes how many inches you ſhould have, without which your cut will be only a little roll. It is the ſame with all other diſhes; they are all of the moſt delicate ſmallneſs; you would imagine that they were only bringing you ſamples of ſome future repaſt. Alas, citizen cooks, I do not want to have a coat made; I want to dine. There would not be money enough in Paris to give a ſingle dinner to every individual in Paris, at the price that coſts a ſingle repaſt, not far from the Peron.

"Let your purſe, when you enter a reſtaurateur's, be better furniſhed than the card, and take care that you do not faſt, though you pay a good deal. Nothing is more deceiving than the view of the prices, becauſe the reſtaurateur, though fat and thick, looks upon all thoſe whom he entertains as real Lilliputians. A wag ſaid, 'I will 'make my dinner in five acts, with 'change of ſcenery, but not in the ſame 'theatre!'

"There are ſome droll terms in theſe cards. We hear a waiter crying out to a kind of maitre d'hotel, Bring a potage *à la ci-devant reine*, with two kidneys *à la brochette:* bring a potage *à la ci-devant Condé*, with a ragout of hare. There you eat the potage of that Condé, who fled ſo quick, and ſo far, which ſounds along the tables, and which ſignifies only a ſoup, which he will never taſte again.

"'A ſole *au gratin*,' ſqueaks a little ſhrill and feminine pipe; 'A quarter 'of a capon,' bawls a ſtrong and maſculine voice.

"Your potage, your petits patés, your cutlets, your fricandeau, your apple, your biſcuit, all is enregiſtered the moment you ſwallow it; and if your ſtomach doubts what you have ſwallowed, a proces-verbal places it before your eyes. For as to the account, it is made after the rules of Bareme; pay, and I adviſe you to go and dine elſewhere.

"They offer you at theſe tables the *Letter of a cordelier turned player, addreſſed to a carmelite become a milliner.* There is nothing but the title which is piquant. If you liſten to what is paſſing around you, you find a droll mixture of folly and reaſon, ſorrow and gaiety, ſilence and noiſe, wit and ſtupidity, of ſlavery and liberty; the converſation is a true ſalmagundi, like the diſhes.

"At the Courtille, the petit Pologne, new France, the traiteurs are more loyal than thoſe in the city; in theſe guinguettes, you ſee the diſh together with the price; you may compare them, and take them away, dreſt or undreſt. The old-clothes-men ſell their merchandiſe in the ſhade, in order to conceal the ſpots; the reſtaurateurs ſell diſhes inviſible, and which the ſcullions never diſpay till you are engaged; the reſtaurateurs deſerve therefore the title of Jews as much as the clotheſmen.

"They get rich pretty faſt; and what proves this is, that you ſee written up in great characters, Such a one, ſucceſſor to ſuch a one. Leda already rivals the celebrated Meot. Eating

is the fundamental baſis of ſociety at preſent; eating is the only ſerious occupation; to dine well is the *ſummum bonum*; and all thoſe looking-glaſſes which decorate the rooms of theſe reſtaurateurs, reflect nought but egotiſm devouring every thing at its eaſe; and which, when it has dined, is affected with no one's misfortunes." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 355.

LXXXVI. *The Pleaſures of Solitude:* a Poem. By P. Courtier. 12mo. pp. 44. 2s. 6d. *Carnarvon, Rivington.*

EXTRACTS.

"COMPAR'D with concert, oratorio proud,
Aye all that banded chorus can perform,
Where—ſlowly critical, now piercing loud—
Alternate reign the ſighing and the ſtorm;
The breaſt with happieſt energy to warm,
Let but the lute's wild melody awake
On ſummer's evening bank, as round me ſwarm
The elves that iſſue from each ſcented brake,
Each copſe, and purpled grove, their revelries to take.

"* See through the mazes of the midnight ball
With rapid feet yon ſplendid triflers fly;
From every tongue what flattering periods fall!
How ſmiles each face! how ſparkles every eye!
So loud their mirth, thou deem'ſt no ſorrow nigh.
But learn, thou erring judge, there envy lours,
There jealouſy extorts the bittereſt ſigh,
There, all her poiſon'd chalice Scandal pours,
And laſſitude ſoon clogs the bliſs-devoted hours.

"But oh how ſweet, how paſſing ſweet, to rove
Where ſits unſeen the minſtrel of the night,
And trills ſuch muſic o'er the liſtening grove
As ſure might harmonize the rudeſt ſprite!
Then, while the moon from her meridian height,
And all the countleſs ſtars that round her burn,
Shed o'er the tranquil ſcene their tender light,
The ſoul ſublim'd, each earthly care may ſpurn,
And toward its native heaven with holy longing turn!

"Then, nought of diſcord harſh thine ear ſhall wound,
Like theirs who tread the city's crowded ways!
The diſtant water's faintly murmuring ſound,
The whiſpering wind that through the foliage ſtrays,
The tinkling bell of ſheep that ſtartled gaze,
The clock's deep chime from half-hid village ſpire,
The watchful dog at fancied thief who bays,
Though ſimple all their tones, ſuch thoughts inſpire,
That from thy boſom far ſhall paſſion's brood retire." *P.* 20.

"Who that has felt the preſſure of the crowd,
Would wiſh, with tottering ſteps, in crowds to bide;
When moſt in peril, impotently proud;
And though on ſlippery ground, fear not to ſlide?
Note but his fate—thou wilt avoid his pride,
And wiſe thy way from moiling tumult force;
As gentle rivulet that breaks aſide
From threatening deeps, where reign rude ſurges hoarſe,
And winds through flowery meads its ſafe and noiſeleſs courſe.

"Thrice happy he, who even in earlieſt youth,
Has ſought the bower to meditation dear,
Who, long accuſtom'd to the voice of truth,
Can yield to truth an unreluctant ear!
To him, how welcome each declining year!
How fair the ſplendour of his ſetting ſkies!
No time, no circumſtance to him is drear,
Within himſelf whoſe nobleſt tranſports riſe,
Or nature's ſimpleſt ſcene a thouſand ſweets ſupplies." *P.* 30.

* For the three following ſtanzas the author is indebted to Mr. R. A. Davenport.

LXXXVII. *A philoſophical Treatiſe on the Paſſions.* By T. COGAN, M.D. 8vo. pp. 367. 8s. 6d. *Hazard*, Bath; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

CONTENTS.

PART I. Chap. I. Specific Difference between Paſſions, Emotions, and Affections——Love and Hatred—Deſire and Averſion.——II. Joy——Gladneſs——Contentment——Pride——Deſire—Hope—Sorrow——Fear—Anger.—III. Social and ſympathetic Affections—Gratitude—Admiration, &c.——Malevolent Deſires and Diſpoſitions.—PART II. Chap. I. Surpriſe the efficient Cauſe of Paſſion—Relation of Paſſions and Affections to each other.——II. Experience——Difference of Sex——Diverſity of Temperament——Progreſs from Infancy to Age—National Cuſtoms——Force of Habit—Self-love——Education—Novelty——Faſhion—Love of Singularity——Popular Prejudices——Aſſociated Ideas——Manner in which Information is conveyed—Imitative Tones and Repreſentations——Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence——The Drama—Prediſpoſing Cauſes.——III. Influence of the Paſſions——Thought and Language—Character—Happineſs.

EXTRACTS.

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

"NATIONAL cuſtoms, however widely they may differ from each other, have alſo a very powerful and permanent hold on the affections. For theſe the inhabitants of every country imbibe a prepoſſeſſion from the earlieſt infancy. Early habits ſeem to be propagated with the ſpecies; ſo intimately are they formed and moulded into the growing frame! and theſe early propenſities are every day ſtrengthened and confirmed by univerſal example! Cuſtom and habits reconcile whole nations to climates the moſt unfriendly, and to occupations the moſt arduous and ſervile.

What ſofter natures ſtart at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right.

The hiſtory of the manners and cuſtoms of different nations fully demonſtrates that they are divided into large maſſes of predilections and prejudices, ſtrong attachments and ſtrong averſions! It evinces the feeble influence of the rational faculties either in forming or correcting cuſtoms, the moſt beneficial, or the moſt pernicious. Nay, ſhould experience itſelf begin to ſuggeſt better principles to ſome ſuperior and reflecting minds, ages may roll before any one will venture out of the common courſe, and attempt to reduce them to action; and his beſt endeavours will probably be rewarded with ridicule, contempt, and general deteſtation! Though cauſes merely incidental may have conſpired to introduce a peculiarity of manners and to form national characters; yet, being once formed, they become the ſovereign rule of thought and action: they are diffuſed over the moſt extenſive communities; and unleſs freedom of intercourſe be held with neighbouring nations, not an individual can eſcape the impreſſion. Thus it is that the inhabitants of one diſtrict contemplate thoſe things as eſſential to well-being, which others hold in abhorrence; that one claſs of people reveres as incumbent duties, obſervances which others contemplate as the greateſt abſurdities; that ſome are inſpired with invincible attachments to rites, which thoſe who are not under the influence of the ſame prepoſſeſſions, juſtly conſider as a diſgrace to humanity.

"Whether cuſtom ſhould influence opinion, or opinion introduce cuſtom, they both operate upon the affections, and generally manifeſt the plenitude of their power by the number and magnitude of the abſurdities they render familiar and acceptable to the mind. Theſe have for ſucceſſive generations eſtabliſhed the empire of imaginary beings; and the affections of reverence, love, and gratitude have been thrown away upon ideal objects. Theſe have ſanctioned the moſt inveterate hatreds, have conſecrated immoralities, and dignified theft, proſtitution, and murder; have rendered the auſterities of Brachmen and Monks venerable to the multitude; have loaded the Gentoo female with inſufferable diſgrace who refuſes to expire in torments from affection to her deceaſed huſband; and in the moſt enlightened countries they enjoin it upon the man of honour to murder his beſt friend for a hairy ex-

preſſion,

pression, or some other indiscretion of a momentary transport. Opinion has clothed a frail mortal with infallibility, or communicated that exclusive attribute of Deity to councils and synods, and bowed the necks of myriads to the empire of their decrees. It has elevated the worthless into the character of saints, and those who have most deserved the divine indignation have been invoked as the most prevalent intercessors. It has represented the Universal Parent as the tyrant, instead of the benevolent friend of mankind; conducted to torture those who presumed to think more worthily of him, and it now threatens a total abrogation of his existence.

"But the diversities of opinions and manners, with their correspondent predilections and aversions, exceed enumeration. It is these diversities which furnish the amusement derived from the perusal of travels; and as no two nations on the globe correspond in every instance, the peculiarities of each illustrate in a striking manner the truth of our observation. They indicate the inconceivable variety of sentiments and affections which incidentally take place among beings of the same species, inhabitants of the same sublunary system, conversant with similar objects, and possessing similar powers of mind." *P.* 232.

POWER OF FASHION.

"THIS power is an ideal influenza that spreads with the utmost rapidity, infecting a whole community where it commenced, and sometimes extending to distant nations; and it acquires such strength in its progress, that nothing can resist its force! It does not possess the degree of merit attendant upon the excessive love of novelty, which always imagines the object to possess some degree of worth; a circumstance this, by no means essential to the influence of fashion; whose authority is in general derived from things known to be idle and insignificant. Fashion gives absolute sway to modes, forms, colours, &c. wantonly introduced by the whim of an individual, with whom the majority have not the most distant connexion, concerning whom they are totally ignorant, unless circumstances and situations of notoriety should render their characters either equivocal, or unequivocal. It is capable of instantaneously altering our opinion of the nature and qualities of things, without demanding any painful exertions of the understanding, or requiring the slow process of investigation. With the quickness of a magic wand, it in a moment subverts all those ideas of beauty, elegance, and propriety, we had before cherished. It makes us reject as odious what we lately contemplated as most desirable; and raptures are inspired by qualities we had just considered as pernicious and deformed. There are some instances, indeed, in which we endeavour to justify our novel affections. We are assiduous to find out some peculiar excellence or advantage, in whatever becomes the idol of the day; and to discover some insufferable defect in the divinity we have discarded. That which was once deemed grand and majestic in size or form, will now strike the eye as insupportably clumsy; and the regularity we once admired, now renders an object stiff, precise, and formal. Colours, which were yesterday so delicately elegant, will appear to-day faint, faded, and lifeless; and those which were lately much too strong and glaring for our weak optics, become in an instant bright, glowing, and majestic. Fashion will render that particular garb which we lately thought so warm and comfortable, intolerably sultry; and it makes the slightest covering, contrary to its pristine nature, remarkably pleasant in the depth of winter. The flowing hair, or adjusted ringlets, shall at one period be considered as becoming and elegant; at another, be rejected as an insufferable mark of effeminacy, and as demanding a culpable waste of our most precious time; while their close amputation is deemed both manly and commodious. Fashion has power to influence our ideas of graceful proportions; it elongates or contracts the form of the leg in one sex, or of the waist in the other. At one period it imperiously orders the tightest ligatures to encircle the neck, as if the separation of some excrescence were intended; at another it recommends the large and swoln cravat, as if it thought a poultice were necessary to assuage the irritation occasioned by the preceding mode; and it benevolently permits the chin to partake of the soothing warmth. It directs decency to excite a blush, at being detected without any other head-dress

than that ordained by nature; and it is able to ſuppreſs the bluſh of female delicacy at expoſures, which ſcarcely leave any room for the exerciſe of the moſt licentious imagination." *P.* 244.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A new Syſtem of Mineralogy, after the Manner of Baron Born's Syſtematic Catalogue of the Collection of Foſſils of Mademoiſelle Eleonora de Raab. By WILLIAM BABINGTON, M. D. 4to. 15s. *W. Phillips.*

Six Letters on Electricity. By the Rev. WILLIAM JONES, M. A. F. R. S. late Rector of Paſton, Northamptonſhire, and Miniſter of Nayland, Suffolk. 8vo. 2s. *Rivingtons.*

The Seaman's Deſiderata; or, conciſe practical Rules for computing the apparent Time at Sea, the Latitude from double ſolar Altitudes, and the Longitude from lunar Obſervations; with a ſimple and expeditious Method of clearing the lunar Diſtances from the Effect of Parallax and Refraction. By H. CLARKE. 4to. 6s. *Hurſt.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters of 1800-1801. 8vo. 9s. *Phillips.*

DICTIONARY, GRAMMAR.

Sheridan's Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary: in which are aſcertained both the Sound and the Meaning of the Engliſh Language. Corrected and improved by NICHOLAS SALMON, Author of "Stemmata Latinitatis," "the firſt Principles of Engliſh Grammar," &c. &c. 12mo. 5s. bound. *Richardſon, Symonds.*

A German Grammar, adapted to the Uſe of Engliſhmen. By G. H. NOEHDEN. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d. bound. *Mawman.*

EDUCATION.

An Eſſay on the Importance of Schools of Induſtry and religious Inſtruction; in which the Neceſſity of promoting the good Education of poor Girls is particularly conſidered. By R. A. INGRAM, B. D. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

The Road to Knowledge; or, young Man and Woman's beſt Friend: being a Plan of general Inſtruction, as far as relates to the uſeful Purſuits and Purpoſes of Life. By GEORGE STAPLETON, late Engliſh Preceptor at Paris and Bruſſels. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound. *Treppaſs.*

The Latin Scholar's Guide; or, Clarke's and Turner's Latin Exerciſes corrected, together with the References to the Originals from which the Sentences are extracted. By Mr. TOCQUOT, Author of the "Royal Pocket Engliſh and French Dictionary." 8vo. 10s. 6d. bound. *Dulau and Co. Boſley.*

The Little Family. Written for the Amuſement and Inſtruction of young Perſons. By CHARLOTTE SANDERS. 12mo. 4s. bound. *Mawman, Hurſt.*

Edward: a Tale, for young Perſons. Principally founded upon that much-admired Performance of the ſame Name, by Dr. MOORE; and adapted to the Capacities of Youth. By Mrs. PILKINGTON. 18mo. Half-bound 1s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

Tales of the Arbour; or, Evening Rewards for Morning Studies. Compriſing a Collection of Tales, intereſting, familiar, and moral. 18mo. Half-bound 1s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

GEOGRAPHY.

The Ladies' circular Atlas; being a complete Syſtem of Geography of the known World. No. I. 4to. 2s. 6d. *Boone, Hurſt.*

HISTORY.

Memorials of the Tuſton Family, Earls of Thanet: deduced from various Sources of authentic Information. 8vo. With plates. 7s.—Graveſend printed; *Robinſons, London.*

Hiſtorical

Hiſtorical Account of the Subſtances which have been uſed to deſcribe Events, and to convey Ideas, from the earlieſt Date to the Invention of Paper; printed on the firſt uſeful Paper, manufactured only from Straw. Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. Printed by *Burton*.

Summary of Univerſal Hiſtory, from the Creation to the preſent Time. By F. DOBBS, Eſq. 8 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s. *Sael and Co.*

The New Annual Regiſter, or General Repoſitory of Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1799. To which is prefixed, the Hiſtory of Knowledge, Learning, and Taſte, in Great Britain, during the Reign of King Charles II. Part III. 8vo. 14s. *Robinſons.*

LANGUAGE.

An Indian Gloſſary; conſiſting of ſome Thouſands of Words and Terms commonly uſed in the Eaſt Indies, with full Explanations of their reſpective Meanings; forming an uſeful Vade-Mecum, extremely ſerviceable in aſſiſting Strangers to acquire, with Eaſe and Quickneſs, the Language of that Country. By F. T. ROBERTS, Lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, Eaſt Indies. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.—*Murray and Co. Stewart.*

LAW.

The New Law Liſt; being a Liſt of the Judges and Officers of the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, &c. &c. A Liſt of the Counſel, Special Pleaders, and Conveyancers; with a complete Liſt of all the certificated Attornies in England and Wales, as printed by Permiſſion of the Commiſſioners of the Stamp Office. To this Edition are added, the London Agents to the Country Attornies, Tables of Sheriffs and Agents, Liſt of Bankers, Mail Coaches, Newſpapers, Army and Navy Agents, Law and Public Offices, Circuits of the Judges, &c. and other uſeful Matter. By JOHN HUGHES, of the Stamp Office. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Clarke and Son*, Portugal Street.

An Inquiry into the Law, ancient and modern, reſpecting Foreſtalling, Regrating, and Ingroſſing; together with adjudged Caſes, Copies of ancient Records, and Proceedings in Parliament relative to thoſe Subjects. By WILLAM ILLINGWORTH, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 7s. *Brooke and Rider, Sewell.*

A Tranſlation of the 273d and 287th Chapters of the Conſolato del Mare, relating to Prize Law. 8vo. 1s.—*Butterworth.*

An Inquiry into the Neceſſity, Juſtice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tithes. By MORGAN COVE, L.L.B. Prebendary of Hereford, and Rector of Eaſton-Biſhop, Herefordſhire.—8vo. 2s. 6d. Hereford printed; *Rivingtons, Cadell*, London.

Reports of Caſes argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, and in the Houſe of Lords, in Eaſter Term, 40th Geo. III. 1800. By J. B. BOSANQUET, and C. FULLER, Eſqrs. Vol. II. Part II. Folio. 5s. *Butterworth.*

A Summary of the Trial, the King againſt Waddington, for purchaſing Hops at Worceſter; alſo the Proceedings of the Court of King's Bench when the Rule was granted: with Notes by the DEFENDANT. 8vo. 2s. *Croſby and Letterman.*

Original Precedents of Settlements, drawn by the moſt diſtinguiſhed Conveyancers of the preſent Day: and now firſt publiſhed under the Direction and Inſpection of JAMES BARRY BIRD, Eſq. Author of the "Conveyancer's Aſſiſtant." 8vo. 9s. *Clarke*, Portugal Street.

MATHEMATICS.

The Elements of Euclid, viz. the firſt ſix Books, with the eleventh and twelfth: in which the Corrections of Dr. Simſon are generally adopted; but the Errors overlooked by him are corrected, and the Obſcurities of his and other Editions explained, &c. By ALEXANDER INGRAM, Philomath. 8vo. 5s. *Scatcherd.*

MISCELLANIES.

The Eſſence of Malone, &c. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with Notes emendatory, ſupplemental, and Malonian. 8vo. 3s. 6d. (See M. Epitome for July, p. 277.) *Becket.*

Erratica. By a SAILOR. Containing Rambles in Norfolk and elſewhere: in which are interſperſed ſome Obſervations on the late Attempts to revive the Cromwellian Obſervance of the Sabbath; together with ſome Hints on the preſent pernicious Mode of burying the Dead, and a Remedy propoſed. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Ogilvy and Son.*

The Haunted Farmer; or, the Ghoſt of the Granary; a Tale, founded on Fact. 12mo. 6d. *Hurſt.*

Facts and Obſervations, tending to ſhow the Practicability and Advantage to the Individual and the Nation of producing in the Britiſh Iſles clothing Wool, equal to that of Spain; together with ſome Hints towards the Management of fine-woolled Sheep. By CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M. D. F. R. S. Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. 8vo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Old Joe Miller: being a complete and correct Copy from the beſt Edition of his celebrated Jeſts; and alſo including all the good Things in above fifty Jeſt Books, publiſhed from the Year 1558 to the preſent Time. By the EDITOR of "New Joe Miller, or the Tickler." 18mo. 3s. *Ridgway.*

New Joe Miller. Second Edition, with Additions. 18mo. 3s. *Ridgway.*

Thoughts on the Frequency of Divorces in modern Times; and on the Neceſſity of legiſlative Exertion to prevent their increaſing Prevalence. By ADAM SIBBIT, A. M. 8vo. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

A Diſcourſe, addreſſed to unmarried Men. 18mo. 6d. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

NOVELS.

The Daughter of Adoption: a Tale of modern Times. By JOHN BEAUFORT, L. L. D. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Phillips, Hurſt.*

The Infernal Quixote: a Tale of the Day. By CHARLES LUCAS, A. M. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. *Lane, Miller.*

Obi; or, the Hiſtory of Three-fingered Jack. With Frontiſpiece. 12mo. 4s. *Earle and Hemet.*

Idalia: a Novel, founded on Facts. 3 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer; containing Narratives of various Deſcriptions. By CHARLOTTE SMITH. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. 6d. Fine Paper 16s. 6d. *Low.*

Aluredus, Knight of Malta: a Novel, in 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. 6d. *Bunn.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ŒCONOMY.

The Hoſpital Pupil; or, an Eſſay intended to facilitate the Study of Medicine and Surgery. By JAMES PARKINSON. Small 8vo. 3s. *Symonds.*

The Hoſpital Pupil's Guide, with Anecdotes relative to the Hiſtory and Economy of Hoſpitals. 8vo. 2s. *West and Hughes.*

A View of the moſt important Facts which have appeared concerning the Inoculation for the Cow-pox. By C. R. AIKIN, Surgeon. With a coloured Plate. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Phillips.*

Practical Obſervations on the Uſe of Oxygen, or Vital Air. Part I. Illuſtrated with five Plates: containing various Caſes of Palſy, nervous Debility, Epilepſy, Hydrocephalus, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. By D. HILL. 4to. 7s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

An Appendix to the Treatiſes on the Cow-pox; being a Continuation of Facts and Obſervations relating to that Diſeaſe. By EDWARD JENNER, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Low.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Lyrical Tales. By Mrs. MARY ROBINSON. Small 8vo. 5s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Britiſh Oak: a Poem. Illuſtrated with Notes hiſtorical and political; and particularly reſpecting the great national Benefits which will ariſe from the due Inſpection and better Preſervation of Oak Timber, for the Royal Navy. 4to. 3s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Battle of the Bards. Tranſlated from the original Latin. 4to. 1s. *Johnſon.*

Poems. To which is annexed, Lord Mayor's Day: a mock-heroic Poem. By DAVID RIVERS. 8vo. 2s. *Rivingtons.*

Mary Queen of Scots, an hiſtorical Ballad: with other Poems. By a LADY. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

The

The Plays of William Shakeſpeare, printed from the correct Text of Steevens. To which are added, the Life of the Author by Rowe, Dr. Johnſon's Preface, Dr. Farmer's Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpeare, and a complete Gloſſary. 12 vols. Small 8vo. al. 8s. or with 126 Plates 3l. 16s. Large Paper 7l. 12s. *E. Harding, Vernor and Hood.*

Virginia: an Opera, in three Acts. By Mrs. F. PLOWDEN, as it ought to have been performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, the 30th of October 1800. 8vo. 2s. *Barker.*

The Daſh of the Day: a Comedy, in five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Norwich. By FRANCIS LATHOM. 8vo. 2s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Wilmore Caſtle: a new Comic Opera, in two Acts; as lately performed, with conſiderable Applauſe, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane: the Muſic entirely new, by Mr. HOOK. Written by R. HOULTON, M. B. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Weſley.*

All in a Buſtle: a Comedy, in five Acts. By FRANCIS LATHOM. 8vo. 2s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The official Correſpondence, relative to the Negotiations for a naval Armiſtice and for Peace between Great Britain and France, preſented to the two Houſes of Parliament, November 13, 1800, by Lord Grenville and Mr. Dundas. To which is added, an Appendix, containing Letters from Baron Thugut and Lord Minto; with official Papers reſpecting the propoſed Evacuation of Egypt. 8vo. 1s. *Chapman, Symonds.*

Authentic Copies of Papers relative to the Commencement of Negotiations for Peace with France, as laid before the Houſes of Lords and Commons, November 13, 1800. 8vo. 2s.—*Wright.*

Remarks on a late Publication, ſtyled, "The Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France," &c. By WILLIAM BELSHAM. 4to. and 8vo. 3s. 6d. each. *Robinſons.*

Political Eſſays on popular Subjects. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Chapple, Weſt and Hughes.*

Political Calumny refuted: addreſſed to the Inhabitants of Woodbridge. Containing an Extract of a Sermon, preached at Butley, on the Faſt Day 1793; a Sermon, preached at Otley, on the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving, on account of our naval Victories; and ſolitary Muſings, in Verſe, on the Being of a God, Providence, and the French Revolution. By the Rev. JOHN BLACK. 8vo. 1s. Ipſwich printed; *Robinſons*, London.

Patriotic Competition againſt ſelf-intereſted Combination: recommending an Union between the Nobility, the Landed and Independent Intereſt, the Clergy, the Conſumer, with a View to reduce Commodities, from their Money or Market Prices, to their real or Labour Prices. N. B. County Meetings, County Banks, and Committees, together with a Series of Reſolutions, are propoſed. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Ridgway.*

The whole Proceedings and Reſolutions of the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, at a Meeting publicly convened and held by the High Sheriff, at Hackney, the 29th of October 1800; where it was unanimouſly reſolved, that the War is the Cauſe of the alarming high Price of Proviſions, &c. Alſo a very intereſting Debate on the Parliamentary Conduct of Mr. Byng and Mr. Mainwaring, the preſent Repreſentatives of the County. To which is added, the Proſpect of Famine clearly demonſtrated by his Grace the Duke of Portland, principal Secretary of State, in his Letters to Mr. Wakefield, Mayor of Nottingham, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford. 8vo. 6d. *Jordan, Smith.*

Obſervations on the preſent high Price of Proviſions, in a Letter to the Lord Lieutenant and Inhabitants of Hampſhire. By JOHN DUTHY, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. *Robbins*, Wincheſter; *Cruſey and Letterman, Debrett*, London.

The Rights of the Poor conſidered: with the Cauſes and Effects of Monopoly; and a Plan of Remedy, by means of a popular progreſſive Exciſe. By GEORGE BREWER. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Debrett.*

A temperate Diſcuſſion of the Cauſes which have led to the preſent high Price of Bread. Addreſſed to the People. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

The

The Diſcharge of thirty-ſeven Millions of the national Debt demonſtrated to be Part of the Cauſe of the rapid Dearneſs of Proviſions, &c. that has taken place within the laſt ten Years; ſhowing, upon an arithmetical Calculation, founded upon Fact, that the Diſcharge of this Debt, on the preſent Plan, will enhance the Value of every Neceſſary of Life to ſix Times its preſent Amount. With ſome Thoughts upon the Principles that muſt be adopted to ſave the Nation from the impending Ruin attendant on this Diſaſter; being Part II. of The preſent threatened Famine traced to its real Source, &c. By COMMON SENSE. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Scott, Fordan.*

An Inveſtigation of the Cauſe of the preſent high Price of Proviſions. By the AUTHOR of the "Eſſay on the Principle of Population." 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*

Thoughts on the Scarcity, and Remedies ſuggeſted. By the Rev. JAMES MATTHEWS, M.A. Curate of Ford, in the County of Salop. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Eddowes*, Shrewſbury; *Cadell and Davies, Marwman*, London.

Strictures on the true Cauſe of the preſent alarming Scarcity of Grain and other Proviſions, and a Plan for permanent Relief: humbly ſubmitted to public Conſideration. By ALEXANDER ANNESLEY. With an Hiſtorical Deduction of the Prices of Proviſions: interſperſed with various Matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain; together with a chronological Account of the ſeveral Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engroſſing, &c. &c. from the Norman Conqueſt to the preſent Æra. Dedicated to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer. 8vo. 2s. *Murray and Highley.*

Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, originally preſented to the Right Hon. William Pitt, in the Month of November 1795. By the late Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

Remarks on the Miſapprehenſions which take place reſpecting Corn, and on the Means of preſent Relief and future Plenty; with ſeveral Tables. By JOHN LORD SHEFFIELD. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Debrett.*

SERMONS.

A funeral Sermon to the Memory of the late Rev. W. Stevens, D.D. preached at Groſvenor Chapel, and at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Sunday, October 12, 1800. By the Rev. T. BASELEY, M.A. Proprietor of Groſvenor Chapel, and Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Chriſtian Miniſtry exemplified in St. Paul: a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of Boſton, at the Viſitation of the Rev. John Pretyman, D.D. Archdeacon of Lincoln, May 7, 1800. By CHARLES JERRAM, A.M. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *White*, Wiſbech; *Rivingtons*, London.

The Neceſſity of religious Eſtabliſhments conſidered, in a Sermon preached at the triennial Viſitation of the Lord Biſhop of Sarum. By RICHARD LAWRENCE, M.A. Rector of Great Cheverell, Wilts. 8vo. 1s. *Hanwell and Parker*, Oxford; *Rivingtons*, London.

A Sermon preached at St. Julian's, Shrewſbury, on Sunday, September 14, 1800. By S. BUTLER, M.A. 8vo. 1s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Folly, Guilt, and Puniſhment, of reſiſting lawful Government: a Sermon on the 25th of October, being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. By ALEXANDER CLEEVE, A.B. Vicar of Wooler, Northumberland, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Portland. 4to. 1s. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

A Sermon delivered in the Pariſh Church of Wimbledon, before the Wimbledon Corps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, on Sunday, September 28, 1800. By S. HODSON, M.B. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

A Sermon preached at Dartford at the Viſitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, on Tueſday, September 30, 1800. By GEORGE ROBSON, A.M. Rector of Snodland, in Kent, and domeſtic Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter. Publiſhed by his Lordſhip's Command. 4to. 1s. *Robſon.*

A Sermon preached at the Aſſizes held at Nottingham, July 31, 1800. By E. PEARSON, B.D. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

The Sin of Schiſm, a Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of Rampſtone,

ſtone, on Sunday, July 6, 1800. By E. PEARSON, B. D. 8vo. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

Relief of the Diſeaſed: a Sermon, preached in Aid of the Funds of the Univerſal Medical Inſtitution, in the Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, on Auguſt 10, 1800. By JOHN ROBERT SCOTT, D. D. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Leinſter. 8vo. 1s. *Skirven.*

THEOLOGY.

The firſt Part of a new Expoſition of the Revelation of the Apoſtle John, containing the ſealed Book of Prophecy, or the eleven firſt Chapters. By J. MITCHELL, M. D. 8vo. 4s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Chriſtian Preacher; or, Diſcourſes on Preaching. By ſeveral eminent DIVINES, Engliſh and Foreign, reviſed and abridged: with an Appendix on the Choice of Books. By EDWARD WILLIAMS, D. D. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Wills, Button.*

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Modern Traveller; containing the compreſſed Travels of Park, Ledyard, Lucas, Sonnini, Browne, Savary, Volney, and M. Le Vaillant, in Africa: with illuſtrative Notes, and a preliminary Diſcourſe on the Knowledge which the Ancients poſſeſſed of that Quarter of the Globe. With a Map of Africa. 4 vols. 18mo. 16s. *Cawthorne.*

A Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales: compriſing an intereſting Narrative of the Tranſactions and Behaviour of the Convicts; the Progreſs of the Colony; and official Regiſter of the Crimes, Sentences, and Executions that have taken place during the firſt eight Years of its Eſtabliſhment; a topographical, phyſical, and moral Account of the Country; Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the Natives; as likewiſe authentic Anecdotes of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters and notorious Convicts tranſported to this Settlement. By the celebrated GEORGE BARRINGTON. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Symonds.*

A Tour through Part of North Wales, in the Year 1798, and at other Times; principally undertaken with a View to botanical Reſearches in that Alpine Country: interſperſed with Obſervations on the Scenery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Cuſtoms, Hiſtory, and Antiquities. By the Rev. J. EVANS, B. A. late of Jeſus College, Oxon. 8vo. 8s. *White.* (See p. 404.)

PRINTS.

Portrait of Thomas Loombe, Eſq. died October 3d, 1800, aged 81. S. HARDING p. and ſc. 2s. 6d. *S. Harding.*

Portrait of Pius VII. 2s. 6d. *Keating.*

Portrait of Napoleone Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of France, from an original Buſt in the Poſſeſſion of Harry Grant, Eſq. American Conſul for Scotland. 2s. 6d. *Harris.*

Portrait of Robert Bloomfield, Author of "The Farmer's Boy." POLACK p. BROWN ſc. 5s. to Subſcribers. *Vernor and Hood.*

Two Drawing-books, deſigned for the Uſe of Beginners. By MASON CHAMBERLIN. Engraved in Aquatinta by JEAKES, late Pupil to Alken. No. I. containing Views of a Cottage near Enfield; do. near Norwood; Limekiln at Briſtol Hot Wells; Lympne Caſtle, Kent. No. II. Ventnor Mill, Iſle of Wight; Cottage at Winterbourn, Glouceſterſhire; do. near Southampton; Hovel at Horndon, Eſſex. 3s. each No.

Two Drawing-books on a ſmall Scale, by the above Hands. No. I. containing four Cottages, in Somerſetſhire and the Iſle of Wight; No. II. four Views in Monmouthſhire, Suffolk, &c. 1s. each No. *Reeves and Woodyer,* Holborn Bridge.

The Annunciation. M. COSWAY p. GREEN ſc. Mez. 1l. 1s. *Green.*

Deſcent from the Croſs. M. COSWAY p. GREEN ſc. Mez. 1l. 1s. *Green.*

The Priſoner. NORTHCOTE p. REYNOLDS ſc. Coloured 1l. 6s. *Jeffryes.*

Lord Duncan's Victory and De Winter's Reſignation. ORME p. and ſc. 1l. 1s. *Orme.*

Lord St. Vincent's Victory. ORME p. and ſc. 1l. 1s. *Orme.*

The Britiſh Cabinet: containing Portraits of illuſtrious Perſonages engraved from original Pictures; with biographical Memoirs. By JOHN ADOLPHUS,

ADOLPHUS, F. S. A. Vol. II. Imperial 4to. 2l. 2s. *E. Harding.* (See p. 402.)

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

An Inquiry into the ancient Greek Game, ſuppoſed to have been invented by Palamedes, antecedent to the Siege of Troy; with Reaſons for believing the ſame to have been known from remote Antiquity in China, and progreſſively improved into the Chineſe, Indian, Perſian, and European Cheſs: alſo two Diſſertations on the Athenian Skirophoria, on the myſtical Meaning of the Bough and Umbrella in the Skiran Rites. With Plates by Alken, from Deſigns by Treſham. 4to.

A Collection of Thirty-ſix Sermons on various Subjects. By the late W. STEVENS, D. D. Morning Preacher at Groſvenor Chapel, and Lecturer at St. George's, Hanover Square, domeſtic Chaplain to his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, &c. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Subſcribers' Names received by *Cadell and Davies*, Strand; and *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa, in 1797 and 1798. By JOHN BARROW, late Secretary to Earl Macartney. 4to.

Travels in the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco. By C. F. DAMBERGER. 2 vols. 8vo. With Plates.

Retroſpection; or, a View of the moſt ſtriking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Conſequences, which the laſt eighteen hundred Years have preſented to the Obſervation of Mankind. By HESTER LYNCH PIOZZI. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Lacroix Traité des Différences et des Series, faiſant Suite à ſon Traité du Calcul differentiel et intégral. Paris, 1800. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Briſſon, Elémens ou Principes Phyſico-chimiques. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 7s.

Précis Hiſtorique de la Campagne de Maſſena en Helvétie. Paris, 1800. 1s. 6d.

Rapports de la Société Philomatique de Paris. 8vo. Vol. IV. 3s.

Notice des Manuſcrits de la Bibliothéque Nationale. Tomes IV. et V. 4to. Paris, An vii. 2l.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Poiſſons. Par BLOCH. Paris, An ix. 10 vols. 18mo. Fig. 2l.

Do. Vel. Pap. 4l.

Do. Com. Pap. color. 4l.

Do. Vel. Pap. color. 5l.

Hiſtoire du Canal du Midi. Par ANDREOSSY. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 8s.

Mélanges, &c. Par VASSELIER. Lond. 1800. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Hiſtoire des principaux Evénemens du Regne de Fred. Guillaume II. Roi de Pruſſe, et Tableau politique de l'Europe depuis 1786 juſqu'en 1796. Par M. DE SEGUR, l'aîné. Paris, 1800. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

La Harpe Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire Generale des Voyages. Tomes XXVIII. et XXIX. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 14s.

Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Archipel, le Continent de la Gréce, &c. Paris, 1800. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

La Philoſophie du Bonheur, par l'AUTEUR de la Philoſophie de la Nature. Paris, An viii. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Dictionnaire des Homonymes. Paris, An viii. 8vo. 4s.

Traité des Maladies Vénériennes par BELINGHIERI. Publié par ALYON. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 5s.

Voyage en Suiſſe et en Italie, fait avec l'Armée de Réſerve. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 5s.

Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire de la Gréce, depuis ſon Origine juſqu'à ſa Reduction en Province Romaine. Paris, An viii. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Gay's Fables in Engliſh; very neat Edit. Paris, 1800. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Do. large Vel. Pap. 6s.

Plantes Graſſes. Par A. J. REDOUTÉ. Paris, 1800. Fol. Fig. color. La 6me. livraiſon. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Do. 4to. 14s.

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For DECEMBER 1800.

LXXXVIII. *Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburg.* (Concluded from p. 426.)

ANECDOTES OF SUVAROF.

"A STRANGER, who has heard the name of Suvarof, wiſhes, on his arrival in Ruſſia, to ſee this hero. An old man is pointed out, of a weatherbeaten and ſhrivelled figure, who traverſes the apartments of the palace, hopping on one foot, or is ſeen running and gambolling in the ſtreets, followed by a troop of boys, to whom he throws apples, to make them ſcramble and fight, crying himſelf, 'I am 'Suvarof! I am Suvarof!' If the ſtranger ſhould fail to diſcover in this old madman the conqueror of the Turks and the Poles, he will at leaſt, in his hagard and ferocious eyes, his foaming and horrid mouth, readily diſcern the butcher of the inhabitants of Prague. Suvarof would be conſidered as the moſt ridiculous buffoon, if he had not ſhown himſelf the moſt barbarous warrior. He is a monſter, with the body of an ape and the ſoul of a bull-dog. Attila, his countryman, and from whom he is perhaps deſcended, had neither his good fortune nor his ferocity. His groſs and ridiculous manners have inſpired the ſoldiers with the blindeſt confidence, which ſerves him inſtead of military talents, and has been the real cauſe of all his ſucceſſes. He is accounted a brave and ſucceſsful warrior, that, educated in camps, is unacquainted with the court, and ignorant how to flatter and fawn on a favourite. After having diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſubaltern, he advanced ſtep by ſtep to the rank of commander in chief. He is endowed with a natural ferocity, which ſerves him for bravery, and ſpills blood like a tiger, by inſtinct. He lives in the army like a ſimple Coſſac: he arrives at court like an ancient Scythian; and, during his ſtay, will accept no other lodging than the carriage which brought him. To relate the details of his life would be to record a ſeries of extravagancies; and certainly if he be not mad, the ability to counterfeit madneſs is among the firſt of his qualifications; but his folly is the folly of a barbarian, which has nothing agreeable in it.

"He has not, however, been always ſucceſsful. At the ſiege of Otchakof, the Turks having made a feigned ſortie, he choſe, contrary to the orders of Potemkin, to purſue them, hoping to enter the city with the fugitives. A battery of mortars was opened upon him, and his whole column deſtroyed. He entered upon the aſſault of Iſmail without having reconnoitred the place, and his exploits in Poland are thoſe of a brigand. He haſtened his march thither to ſatisfy the vengeance of Catharine, and to maſſacre the remains of an army already defeated by Freſen, and deprived of the brave Koſciuſzko, its principal ſtrength. Suvarof, embracing the inhabitants of Warſaw, and granting them pardon on the bodies of twenty thouſand citizens of every age and ſex, reſembles a ſatiated tiger that plays with his prey on the bones of his charnel-houſe.

"The ſingularity of his manners is as ſtriking as the eccentricity of his mind. He retires to reſt at ſix in the evening,

evening, and riſes at two in the morning, when he bathes himſelf in cold water, or cauſes pails of water to be thrown over his naked body. He dines at eight; and his dinner, like his breakfaſt, conſiſts of the coarſeſt and commoneſt food of the ſoldiers, and brandy: a man trembles to be invited to ſuch a repaſt. Often, in the middle of the entertainment, one of his aides-de-camp riſes; and, approaching him, forbids him to eat any more. 'By 'whoſe order am I forbidden?' demands Suvarof.—'By order of Mar-'ſhal Suvarof himſelf,' anſwers the aide-de-camp. Suvarof, riſing, then ſays, 'He muſt be obeyed.' In the ſame manner he cauſes himſelf to be commanded in his own name to walk, or to do any other neceſſary thing.

"During his ſtay at Warſaw, a crowd of Auſtrian or Pruſſian officers preſſed to ſee this original. Before he made his appearance, he inquired of which of theſe officers there was the greateſt number; if Auſtrians, he decorated himſelf with a portrait of Joſeph II. entered his antichamber, leaping into the middle of the circle, and offered to each of them the picture to kiſs, repeating, 'Your emperor 'knows me, and loves me alſo.' If Pruſſians compoſed the majority, he wore the order of the Black Eagle, and made the ſame grimaces. At court, he is ſometimes ſeen to run from lady to lady, and kiſs the portrait of Catharine which they wear at the breaſt, croſſing himſelf, and bowing. Catharine told him one day to behave himſelf more decently.

"He is a devotee, and ſuperſtitious. He obliges his captains to pray aloud before their companies; and ill-treats thoſe foreign officers or Livonians who are unacquainted with the Ruſſian prayers.

"Sometimes he viſits the hoſpitals of the camp, calling himſelf a phyſician. Thoſe whom he finds extremely ill he obliges to take rhubarb or ſalts, and on thoſe who are but ſlightly indiſpoſed, he beſtows blows. Often he drives all the ſick from the hoſpital, ſaying, 'It is not permitted to the 'ſoldiers of Suvarof to be ſick.' In his armies, all thoſe manœuvres are prohibited which relate to a retreat, as he ſhall never, he ſays, have occaſion to adopt them. He exerciſes his ſoldiers himſelf, and makes them charge with the bayonet three different ways. When he ſays, 'March againſt the 'Poles,' the ſoldier plunges his bayonet once; 'March againſt the Pruſ-'ſians,' the ſoldier ſtrikes twice; 'March againſt the execrable French,' the ſoldier then makes two thruſts forward, and a third in the ground, and there ſinks and turns round his Bayonet. His hatred againſt the French was extreme. His letter to Charette has been ſeen in various newſpapers. He wrote to Catharine from Warſaw, and frequently in theſe words: 'Mo-'ther, permit me to march againſt the 'French.' When the death of Catharine took place, he had already advanced for that purpoſe into Gallicia at the head of forty thouſand men.

"Frequently he rides through his camp, naked to his ſhirt, on the bare back of a Coſſac horſe; and at day-break, inſtead of cauſing the drums to beat the *reveille*, he comes out of his tent, and crows three times like a cock, which is the ſignal for the army to riſe, ſometimes to march, or even to go to battle.

"In the multiplicity of extravagancies which he commits, or of inſipid things which he ſays, if any ſingular or ſtriking trait falls from him, every one repeats and admires it as a burſt of genius. This man has nevertheleſs ſome virtues: he has ſhown occaſionally an uncommon diſintereſtedneſs, and even generoſity, as well in refuſing the gifts of Catharine, as in diſtributing them about him. He will ſlaughter the wretch who aſks life, but he will give money to him who aſks charity. Almoſt at the ſame moment he gnaſhes his teeth in rage like a madman, laughs and grins like an ape, or weeps piteouſly like an old woman.

"Such is the too celebrated Suvarof. He quarrelled with his wife, and would not acknowledge a ſon whom he had by her, preferring his nephews, the princes Gortſchakof: but the empreſs having made this ſon an officer in the guards, he ſaid, 'As the em-'preſs chooſes I ſhall have a ſon, be it 'ſo; but for myſelf, I know nothing 'of the matter.' He had alſo a daughter, maid of honour to Catharine, who was diſtinguiſhed at court for idiotiſm. Her father, after an abſence of ſeveral years, appointed a meeting with her at the houſe of a third perſon. 'Ah, 'father,' cried ſhe, 'how big you 'have grown ſince I ſaw you.' In French this would have paſſed for a

happy

happy play upon words, but in Ruſs it was a blunder that excited univerſal laughter.

"After the capture of Warſaw, he repaired to Peterſburg to enjoy the fruits of his glory; and this Scythian, who had never before any other lodging than his carriage, accepted apartments in the Tauriquè palace, and wore a ſuperb marſhal's uniform, which was given him by Catharine. When he received this dreſs, he played a thouſand antics, hugging it in his arms, kiſſing it, and making ſigns of the croſs; and when he lifted it, he ſaid, 'I am not aſtoniſhed they do not 'give ſuch a dreſs as this to little Ni-'cholas Soltikof; it would be too heavy 'for him to wear' *."—*Vol.* i. *p.* 318.

ANECDOTES OF THE EMPEROR PAUL.

"THE prince whom Paul appears to have choſen for the prototype of his reign and actions, is Frederic William, father of the great king of Pruſſia. The ſame auſterity of manners, and the ſame paſſion for ſoldiers, are found in the Ruſſian autocrate. For the reſt, I have drawn, I conceive, the character of Paul in relating his actions; if not, the taſk, I confeſs, is above my powers. It is well known, that nothing is ſo difficult to paint as an infant, whoſe phyſiognomy is as yet unſettled, and it is the ſame with the character of an eccentric man. The moſt favourable plea we can make for him is, that the light of the French revolution has touched his brain, and diſordered his intellects. It had already diſturbed the much ſtronger head of his mother. It is ſaid, that the people of Paris, crowding to ſee Paul, then a youth, cried, 'My God, how 'ugly he is!' and that he had the good ſenſe to laugh at it †. He is not improved ſince he is grown old, bald, and wrinkled. The empreſs appears by his ſide like one of thoſe beautiful women who are painted with a little deformed blackamoor near them, as a contraſt to their dignity and grace. The ſingularity which he affects in his dreſs and the ſeverity of his manners, add greatly to his deformity. Without excepting even the Kalmuks and the Kirghiſes, Paul is the uglieſt man in his extenſive dominions; and he himſelf conſiders his countenance as ſo ſhocking, that he dares not impreſs it upon his coin ‡.

"I ſhall here ſubjoin ſome traits, which will ſerve to deſcribe Paul by his own actions; and will prove, that, when grand duke, he announced what we have ſeen of him ſince his acceſſion.

"Near his caſtle of Pavlofsky he had a terrace, from which he could ſee all the ſentinels, whom he delighted to ſtation about him wherever there was room for a ſentry-box. On this covered terrace he ſpent a part of each day, and obſerved with a ſpying-glaſs all that was paſſing about him. Often he ſent a ſervant to a ſentinel, to order him to button or unbutton a little more of his coat, to keep his muſket higher or lower, to walk at a greater or leſs diſtance from his ſentry-box. Sometimes he would go himſelf nearly half a mile to give theſe important orders, and would cane the ſoldier, or put a ruble into his pocket, according as he was angry or pleaſed with him.

* "Nicholas Soltikof was one of thoſe moſt hurt by the promotion of Suvarof."

† "He is greatly changed; or rather, he now dares ſhow himſelf what perhaps he was already. A poor ſoldier, in the agony of his ſufferings under the cane, by Paul's orders, for a trifling fault in his exerciſe, cried out in deſpair, 'Curſed baldhead! curſed baldhead!' The enraged autocrate gave orders that he ſhould expire under the knout; and iſſued a proclamation, by which it was prohibited, under pain of the ſame puniſhment, for any one to make uſe of the term bald, in ſpeaking of the head, or ſnubbed, in ſpeaking of the noſe."

‡ "The new coins have not his effigy, but his cipher merely, with the following words of ſcripture, which, in ſuch a connexion, have no meaning: 'Not unto us, not unto us, but to thy name.' Probably it is ſome device of martiniſm, or of *obſcurantiſm*, which Paul patroniſes. It even appears, that he is going to eſtabliſh this order with that of Malta, of which, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe, he has juſt declared himſelf grand-maſter, at the very inſtant of forming an alliance with the Turks. O my friends, can you refrain from laughter? But, alas!

"Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi."

"Pavlofsky was an open village; yet guards were appointed, who wrote down the names of all who entered it or went out of it, and who were obliged to tell whence they came, whither they were going, or what they wanted. Every evening each houſe was viſited, to learn if there were any ſtrangers there. Every man who wore a round hat, or had a dog with him, was arreſted. The village, which had been much frequented becauſe of its beautiful ſituation, ſoon became a deſert; perſons turned out of their way to avoid it; and when Paul was perceived at a diſtance, he was carefully ſhunned. Theſe circumſtances increaſed his diſpleaſure and ſuſpicions, and he often cauſed the perſons, who thus ſought to avoid him, to be purſued and queſtioned.

"One day he put all the officers of his battalion under arreſt, becauſe they had ſaluted him awkwardly in filing off after their drill, and he ordered them to be called out for eight days ſucceſſively to file off and ſalute before him, ſending them regularly back to the guard-houſe till they were able to perform according to his fancy.

"Exerciſing one day his regiment of cuiraſſiers, the horſe of an officer threw him. Paul ran furiouſly towards him, crying, 'Get up, raſcal.'—'Your highneſs, I cannot; I have bro-'ken my leg.' Paul ſpat upon him, and retired ſwearing.

"Paſſing at another time unexpectedly and ſecretly by one of his guard-houſes, the officer, not knowing him, did not order out his men: upon which he inſtantly turned back, boxed the ears of the officer, and ordered him to be diſarmed, and put under arreſt.

"One day, travelling from Tzarſko-ſelo to Gatſhina, of which the road was in the middle of a marſhy foreſt, he ſuddenly recollected ſomething, and ordered the coachman to return. 'Preſently, your highneſs,' ſaid the coachman; 'the road is here too nar-'row.'—'How, raſcal,' cried Paul, 'won't you turn immediately?' The coachman, inſtead of anſwering, haſtened to a ſpot where it was poſſible to comply: Paul, however, called to his equerry, and ordered him to arreſt and puniſh the rebellious coachman. The equerry aſſured him that he would turn in a moment. Paul flew into a paſſion with the equerry alſo: 'You are a pitiful ſcoundrel like him-'ſelf,' ſaid he. 'Let him overturn 'the carriage, let him break my neck, 'but let him obey me, and turn the 'inſtant I command him.' During the diſpute the coachman ſucceeded in turning, but Paul had him chaſtiſed on the ſpot.

"Since his acceſſion, one of his horſes ſtumbled with him in one of the ſtreets of Peterſburg: he alighted immediately, held a ſort of council with his attendants, and the horſe was condemned to receive fifty laſhes with a whip. Paul cauſed them to be given on the ſpot, before the populace, and counted himſelf the ſtrokes, ſaying, 'There, Sir, that is for having ſtum-'bled with the emperor.'

"One day, when only grand duke, he met in the gardens a man with a round hat, who wiſhed to avoid him. Paul cauſed the man to be brought before him, and found that he was a clock-maker, who came to repair his time-keepers. After having at great length remonſtrated with him on the indecency of round hats, he aſked his wife for ſome pins, and raiſing the flaps of the hat, cocked it himſelf, and then replaced it upon the head of its owner.

"To balance this multitude of abſurdities, he exhibits many traits of humanity: the penſions which he has beſtowed on the unfortunate, the hoſpitals which he has founded for his ſoldiers, the proviſions which he diſtributes among his poor officers, and other acts of benevolence and juſtice, atteſt that he deſerves the character rather of a capricious than a bad man." *Vol.* i. *p.* 348.

NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIANS.

"MIRABEAU has ſaid, that the Ruſſians are the moſt malleable of all people. A young peaſant, rough, ſavage, timid, torn from his hamlet, is metamorphoſed into an elegant and adroit footman, or a ſpruce and courageous ſoldier, in leſs than a month. His maſter makes him in a ſhort time his tailor, his muſician, or even his ſurgeon, or counſellor at law.

"I had been told a hundred times, that the beſt way to teach them any thing was by blows. I could not believe it; but I ſaw it was ſo. When a few hundred recruits are delivered to an officer to form a new battalion, the cloth

cloth and leather neceſſary for equipping them are given him at the ſame time. Having drawn the poor fellows up in a rank, he ſays to one, 'You ſhall be tailor to the company;' to another, 'You ſhall be ſhoemaker;' to a third, 'You ſhall be muſician.' If they grumble, they receive ſome ſtrokes with the cane, and a few bad implements are given them, to go and practiſe at their reſpective employments. The caning is repeated occaſionally, till they produce a boot or garment tolerably well made, and can play the march of the regiment. 'But,' ſaid I to a colonel, who boaſted of having thus formed the Moſco grenadiers, 'among thoſe men there muſt have 'been ſeveral who had exerciſed in 'their own villages the trades you 'wanted: why, inſtead of chooſing 'them yourſelf, did you not interro-'gate them on this head? he who 'could play on the *balaleika** would 'have made a good fifer; and he 'would have been the beſt ſhoemaker, 'who learned of himſelf to make *lap-'pis*†.'—'O,' replied he, 'you are a 'ſtranger; you know nothing of our 'Ruſſians: among all thoſe fellows 'there is not one who would have con-'feſſed what he could do.' Strange and melancholy truth! but it is not ſo with the Ruſſian alone; it is the ſame with the ſlave of every country; and always will be, where a man is obliged to exert his corporal and mental faculties by compulſion.

"This ſpirit of mechanical obedience impoſed on the Ruſſians, has an unfortunate influence on all their imitative arts. They have a national muſic of their own invention, which is extraordinary, and bears the characteriſtic ſtamp of their enſlaved genius: it appears formed to be executed by a machine, rather than by men. About half a hundred muſicians, as they are called, have each a horn, differing in ſize in regular gradation, like the pipes of an organ: each of theſe horns gives but one tone, and each of the players has before him only one note, the greater or leſs length of which, and the longer or ſhorter intervals between its repetitions, form all the variation. Thus theſe muſicians, each repeating his own note, perform by common accord the ſimpleſt and even the moſt complicated airs. The bulk of theſe horns, and the purity and depth of their tones, render their concert ſublime; and its effect is particularly grand by night, and in the open fields. I doubt the poſſibility, however, of forming a band for this ſtrange muſic any where but in Ruſſia; as it would not be eaſy to muſter fifty men, who would conſent to dedicate their lives to the ſole purpoſe of ſounding one note on a horn, and wait whole hours meaſuring reſts, in expectation of the moment of ſounding this note, incapable of being moved by the air they are employed in playing, or by the art they profeſs. Nothing but an automaton, an organ-pipe, or a ſlave, can be brought to this exactneſs. The Greeks and Romans had ſlaves likewiſe, but they had liberal arts: in Ruſſia there are none; all the arts there are ſervile or foreign, and can be naturalized only with freedom.

"Whether he exerciſe arts, guide the life-ſupporting plough, or handle the deſtructive muſket, the Ruſſian is fettered, and trembles under the laſh of a maſter: all the qualities of his mind are withered, and the tendereſt feelings of his heart are outraged‡. How aſtoniſhing is it, that, with theſe debaſed beings, torn by force from their families as a ſheep from the fold, and of whom the greater part die of grief and terrors before they reach the army, to which they are driven by

* "A ſort of lute with two ſtrings, on which the Ruſſian peaſants play."

† "Shoes of linden bark, which the Ruſſians wear."

‡ "What has diſguſted me is, to ſee men with gray hair, and patriarchal beards, lying on their faces, with their breeches down, while they were flogged like children. Still more horrible! I bluſh to write it; there are maſters, who ſometimes force the ſon to inflict this puniſhment on his father: and, moſt abominable of all, there are ſons who comply with ſuch an inſult. Theſe and many other horrid actions are committed chiefly in the country, where the lords, in their caſtles, exerciſe the ſame authority over men as over animals. Even women are ſubjected to the moſt indelicate inſults. Theſe barbarities, however, become more rare, and inſpire the better kind of Ruſſians with as much horror as they do my readers: but they are ſtill committed, and atteſt to what a pitch of degradation the human ſpecies may be reduced."

the

the cane, Ruſſia ſhould have gained ſo many victories over her neighbours? Reaſons for ſuch apparent contradiction, however, may be aſſigned. The Ruſſian who can ſupport the wretched life neceſſary to complete the education of a ſoldier, may be conſidered as an invulnerable, or at leaſt inſenſible being, immerſed in the waters of the Styx. Scarcely one in three endures the trial, but he who does remains indefatigable, and hard as the iron that has repeatedly paſſed under the hammer. From the proud Ruſſian prince, who would devour a raw turnip or cucumber, after having gormandized on the moſt exquiſite diſhes at a ſumptuous table *, to the filthy Siberian, who feeds on ſtinking fiſh, all the Ruſſians ſeem to have iron conſtitutions, capable of ſupporting equally the extremes of heat and cold, of gluttony and abſtinence. The veteran ſoldiers are the hardeſt of men. Reeking from the vapour bath, they roll themſelves naked in the ſnow, and ſleep on a bed of ice. From the ſevereſt toil they paſs to the moſt indolent repoſe; after the longeſt and moſt rigid abſtinence they gorge themſelves with food with impunity, and with a *ſoukare* (biſcuit) and an onion in their pocket, they will travel ſixty verſts a day, to follow Suvarof." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 56.

THE PRIESTS.

"THE moſt deſpicable and moſt deſpiſed of all perſons in Ruſſia are the prieſts. Many of them cannot even read; yet they are more deſpicable for their drunkenneſs and intemperance than for their groſs ignorance. There are ſeminaries for their tuition, indeed; but it is not always neceſſary for a man to have been educated in them, in order to become a prieſt. A father bequeaths to his ſon his living, his church, and his flock: for this he wants nothing but the conſent of his lord, who eaſily obtains that of the biſhop. If the ſon be able, as his father was before him, to read a little in the Sclavonian language, ſay maſs, and chant veſpers, he is maſter of his trade, and follows it. He often gets drunk, and fights with his pariſhioners; who, notwithſtanding, kiſs his hand, and aſk his bleſſing, after they have given him a drubbing †. It is not uncommon in the ſtreets of Moſco and Peterſburg, to meet drunken prieſts and monks reeling along, ſwearing, ſinging, and inſulting the paſſengers, male and female. One of the chief cauſes of the vices and ignorance of theſe Ruſſian prieſts, however, is to be aſcribed to the prohibition they are under to read any book except their breviary, to employ themſelves in any occupation, to do any work, or to play on any inſtrument of muſic.

"The indecency with which theſe prieſts officiate, renders the ceremonies extremely ridiculous, which would be much leſs ſo in themſelves.

"Many lords have private chaplains in their own houſes to ſay maſs: but they commonly live with the footmen, and are not admitted to their maſter's table. The condition of theſe prieſts, however, is free ‡.

"The ſuperior clergy are more reſpectable, and certainly much more reſpected. Nothing can be more pompous than a ſolemn maſs celebrated by an archbiſhop, who is arrayed in his robes by his clergy in the midſt of the temple, as the grand prieſt formerly when ſacrificing in the temple of the gods. Plato and Gabriel, archbiſhops of Moſco and Peterſburg, are men venerable for their character and conduct, and particularly

* "Potemkin has often been ſeen to preſent himſelf in the midſt of his courtiers with his legs bare, and his hair about his ears, eating a raw carrot or turnip, when juſt come from the empreſs's table."

† "On certain days in the year theſe popes make the tour of their pariſhes, demanding, from hut to hut, eggs, butter, flax, fowls, &c. On their return you might ſee them either lying dead drunk on the bottom of the cart among their ſtores, or merrily ſinging as they drove it along."

‡ "During the war with Sweden, as there was a preſſing want of men, ſeveral thouſands of prieſts' ſons were notwithſtanding taken away, and ſome battalions of artillery formed of them. Several of them had already commenced their ſacerdotal functions: yet they were dragged, like ſlaves, from their altars and their wives, to go and learn the management of great guns in General Meliſſino's camp."

larly for the pains they have taken to reform the manners of their brethren. M. Samburſky, chaplain to the grand dukes, is a man who does honour to his cloth and country. He is the only Ruſſian prieſt to be ſeen without a beard. When he was in London he obtained permiſſion, though with difficulty, to ſhave himſelf; and he has had the courage to perſevere in the practice ſince his return. But if he left his beard in England, he brought thence taſte and knowledge, from which his country may reap advantage. He applies himſelf to the improvement of agriculture in the environs of Tzarſkoſelo, where he has cleared deſerts and drained marſhes, to form fertile fields or Engliſh gardens. This is the only vengeance he takes on his more bigoted brethren, for their contempt of one whom they conſider as a heretic. He has obtained another diſpenſation equally extraordinary. His wife being dead, he is permitted to continue in the exerciſe of his clerical functions as a widower, which is contrary to the rules of the Greek hierarchy. According to theſe, a man cannot act as a pariſh prieſt without being married: and, as a prieſt can marry but once, if he loſe his wife he muſt ſhut himſelf up in a convent. For this reaſon the wives of the prieſts are the moſt tenderly treated, and the happieſt women in Ruſſia." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 78.

FASTS—IMAGES.

"THE common people obſerve with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs the four grand lents which are enjoined them. Their ſuperſtition carries them ſo far, that they abſtain even from their wives and their ſnuff-boxes. The conſcience of a Ruſſian would not be ſo much affected by a theft or a murder, from which he might obtain abſolution, as by having eaten meat, milk, or an egg, during Lent. Linſeed oil, fiſh, herbs, roots, and muſhrooms, are then his ſole nouriſhment; and ſuch an abſtinence for ſix weeks reduces him to a ſkeleton. The rich have ſumptuous tables, well provided with fiſh and exquiſite fruits; and on ſome of them even fleſh is ſerved for ſtrangers or the ſick: but I have ſeen a devotee refuſe to touch his fiſh-ſoup, becauſe he was helped with a ſpoon that had been in ſoup-gras. Theſe rigid faſts made ſome one ſay, that the Ruſſians knew not how to take heaven but by famine.

"Every Ruſſian, beſide the conſecrated amulet he wears about his neck, which he receives at his baptiſm, and which he never after lays aſide, commonly carries in his pocket a figure of St. Nicholas, or ſome other patron ſaint, ſtamped on copper. This he carries with him every where as devoutly as Eneas did his lares and penates. It is frequently the only thing that a peaſant, or a ſoldier on his march, has about him: nothing can be more common than to ſee him occaſionally take this figure out of his pocket, ſpit upon it, and rub it with his hand to clean it; then place it oppoſite to him, and on a ſudden proſtrate himſelf, making the ſign of the croſs a thouſand times, fetch a thouſand ſighs, and recite his forty * *goſpodi pomiloi!* 'Lord have mercy upon me!' Having finiſhed his prayer, he ſhuts his box, and returns the figure into his pocket.

"A Ruſſian nobleman is a little more ceremonious. He alſo has an image attending him on his journies, but this is dreſſed in gold or ſilver; and when he arrives at a place where he means to ſtop, the firſt buſineſs of his ſervant is to take the image from its caſe, and place it in his maſter's room, before which he immediately proſtrates himſelf.

"I knew a Ruſſian princeſs who had always a large ſilver crucifix following her in a ſeparate carriage, and which ſhe uſually placed in her bed-chamber. When any thing fortunate had happened to her in the courſe of the day, and ſhe was ſatisfied with her admirers, ſhe had lighted candles placed about the crucifix, and ſaid to it in a familiar ſtyle: 'See, now, as 'you have been very good to-day, 'you ſhall be treated well; you ſhall 'have candles all night; I will love 'you, I will pray to you.' If, on the contrary, any thing occurred to vex this lady, ſhe had the candles put out, forbad her ſervants to pay any homage to the poor image, and loaded it with reproaches and revilings.

"Even Catharine affected to have great devotion towards images. She

* "The number forty has ſomething ſacred in it among the Ruſſian clergy."

was

was frequently ſeen to proſtrate herſelf before the door of her chapel, take up the duſt from the ground, and ſcatter it over the diamond crown on her head. Once an image of the Virgin, covered with diamonds, of which the Empreſs Elizabeth had made her a preſent at her confirmation, and which ſhe had placed in this chapel, was ſtolen away. All the officers of the police were ſet in motion to diſcover the perpetrator of ſo daring a theft, but in vain. 'Ah!' ſaid Catharine, 'it is not the loſs of the diamonds, but of the holy image, I regret: I would give double its value to recover it.' Her prayers were heard: after great ſearch had been made, and ſeveral perſons had been impriſoned, the image was found in the courſe of a few days, ſtripped of all its valuable ornaments, in the ſnow near the admiralty. Catharine, delighted at her good fortune, rewarded him who brought it, directed the image to be arrayed more richly than before, and replaced with great ceremony on her altar." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 87.

SINGULAR MOTIVE FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF A SLAVE.

"I KNEW a lady of the court, who had in her bedchamber a ſort of dark cage, in which ſhe kept a ſlave who dreſſed her hair. She took him out herſelf every day, as you would take a comb out of its caſe, in order to dreſs her head, and immediately ſhut him up again, though ſeldom without his having had his ears boxed while ſhe was at her toilette. The poor fellow had a bit of bread, a pitcher of water, a little ſtool, and a chamberpot in his box. He never ſaw daylight but while he was dreſſing the periwig on the bald pate of his old keeper. This portable priſon was kept cloſe at her bed's head, and carried with her into the country. And her huſband permitted this abomination! How could he ſleep undiſturbed by the ſighs of the poor wretch, lying thus ſhut up by his ſide? He ſpent three whole years in this *gehenna*; and when he made his reappearance he was frightful to look at, pale, bent, and withered like an old man. The chief motive of this ſtrange barbarity was the wiſh of the old baggage to conceal from the world that ſhe wore falſe hair: and for this ſhe ſequeſtered a man of eighteen from all human ſociety, that he might renovate in ſecret her faded charms. The faſting and ill treatment which ſhe made him endure beſides, were to puniſh him for having attempted to eſcape, and becauſe, in ſpite of all his art and care, ſhe grew every day more old and ugly." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 110.

OATH REQUIRED OF THE FRENCH IN RUSSIA—ADDITIONAL TRAITS OF THE PRESENT EMPEROR.

"AT the news of the death of Lewis XVI. Catharine, ſeized with affright, took meaſures of ſafety againſt the French in Ruſſia. They were enjoined to take the oath of allegiance to Lewis XVII. and to their holy religion; and ſwear hatred and deteſtation to the principles profeſſed in France. From the liſts printed by order of government, there were ſeven or eight hundred Frenchmen in Peterſburg, and more in Moſco; all of whom found themſelves compelled to comply with this injunction. A few only, who had been for ſome time preparing to return to France, where their property was, choſe rather to depart within the ſpace of a week, as the ukaſe enjoined in caſe of refuſal. This ukaſe was as abſurdly compoſed, as it was inconſiſtently executed. Not only the French were obliged to take the oath, but almoſt all foreigners who ſpoke French, or who had their paſſports written in that language; ſo that Brabanters, Piedmonteſe, Milaneſe, and natives of Liege, were obliged to do homage to the King of France. It ſeemed as if the Ruſſian police had foreſeen the grand reunion that was ſoon to take place, and wiſhed to ſanction it beforehand. Some natives of the Thirteen Cantons, Montbelliard, Neufchatel, and Wirtemberg, found themſelves under the ſame compulſion. The Grand Duke Paul exacted it from all foreigners in his ſuite indiſcriminately; and ſeveral officially anticipated his wiſhes and commands. A greater number, however, excuſed themſelves, ſaying they were not born ſubjects of France; and prevailed on the police at leaſt to liſten to reaſon.

"When Paul became emperor, he went much farther than his mother. He ordered all the ſtrangers who were in Ruſſia to profeſs the religion in which they had been brought up. Thus

Thus the Catholics were enjoined ſtrict obſervance of the rites and commands of the Romiſh church. An ukaſe in all the different languages was poſted up, enjoining every one of them, under pain of being treated as rebels, not to defer the holy ſacrament of penance, and to prepare themſelves for receiving the hoſt at Eaſter: at the ſame time the prieſts were ordered to give abſolution only to ſuch as ſhould merit it. The Catholic church, which had before been empty, was now crowded: and the prieſts belonging to it, French, Germans, Italians, and Poles, aſſumed their ſeats in their confeſſionals. Before every confeſſional a box was ſet up, into which the penitent was obliged to throw a card, containing his name, profeſſion, and abode; and every evening theſe cards were carried to the emperor. The perſon confeſſed then received a ticket of abſolution, ſigned by the prieſt, which admitted him to the communion-table. The ticket was likewiſe a card of ſecurity to him, which he produced, when requiſite, before the police. Innkeepers and houſekeepers were directed to ſee theſe orders carried into execution with reſpect to perſons lodging in their houſes, and to inform againſt ſuch as did not frequent the churches, or who wore pantaloons, round hats, or lapelled waiſtcoats. The ſick were charitably informed, that they might require the confeſſor to attend them at home; and the poor, that the hoſt ſhould be carried to them gratis.

"The reader may judge of the embarraſſment of moſt of the French, who before this had lived in Ruſſia as free as poſſible with regard to religious opinions, of which the government took no notice. It was neceſſary to ſubmit, however. The emigrants, who were depicted to Paul as libertines, were obliged to go to maſs in form, walking two by two, between a double row of Ruſſian ſoldiers.

"Such Catholics as were in eaſy circumſtances ſoon found means of obtaining tickets of abſolution, even without confeſſing. The prieſts ſold them at firſt for fifty rubles (5*l.*), then twenty-five (2*l.* 10*s.*), and at laſt diſpoſed of them for ten rubles (1*l.*) apiece, agreeing to throw the cards into the box themſelves into the bargain.

"A ſcene that paſſed near this Catholic church deſerves notice here. Paul cauſed a ſervice to be celebrated in honour of the Duke of Wirtemberg, father of the empreſs, who had juſt died at Stutgard. As it was not in character for him to be preſent at this maſs, he reſolved to place himſelf at the head of the grenadiers, who encompaſſed the church to maintain order. It was extremely cold, and his horſe, a native no doubt of a warmer climate, could not remain motionleſs. Weary of bridling, wheeling, and making uſeleſs efforts to keep him ſtill, he began to gallop through the ſtreet, paſſing and repaſſing before the troops, and a great crowd of people, whom the funeral ceremony and the emperor's attendance had attracted. As Paul came galloping on, the crowd took off their hats, and bowed themſelves. A group aſſembled on the green bridge, more than four hundred paces from the ſpot, at length put on their hats on account of the coldneſs of the weather and the diſtance. Paul ſpied it, and ordered them immediately to be ſurrounded by the troops, and ſent to the houſe of correction. There were fifty or ſixty perſons of various conditions: they who were not nobles were whipped three ſucceſſive days, the nobles were degraded, and ſuch as were officers were turned into the ranks as common ſoldiers. Among them was a Geneveſe of the name of Martin, who bribed an officer of the police to allow him to write to ſome friends at court. In conſequence he was ſet at liberty, but, indignant at the inſult, he inſtantly left Ruſſia.

"Some time after, Paul ordered the corpſe of the unfortunate King of Poland to be interred in the ſame church. He came himſelf to examine the funeral decorations, and the preparations for the ceremony. An upholſterer, employed on the occaſion, was at the top of a ladder, dreſſed in a jacket and pantaloons to work more commodiouſly. Paul, being informed he was a Frenchman, named Leroux, ordered him to come down, and immediately commanded him to be baſtinadoed in the midſt of the church.

"Theſe are ſome of the vexations to which foreigners, Frenchmen in particular, are expoſed in Ruſſia. It is unqueſtionable, that their ſituation has become ſtill more deplorable ſince Paul has declared war againſt France.

What humiliations and insults have they been forced to undergo at the house of correction in Petersburg, as if it were the slave-prison of Constantinople!" *Vol.* ii. *p.* 199.

LXXXIX. *Dr. Currie's Edition of Burns's Works.* (Concluded from p. 415.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Mrs. Dunlop.

"*Ellisland, 17th December* 1791.

"MANY thanks to you, Madam, for your good news respecting the little flowret and the mother-plant. I hope my poetic prayers have been heard, and will be answered up to the warmest sincerity of their fullest extent; and then Mrs. Henri will find her little darling the representative of his late parent, in every thing but his abridged existence.

"I have just finished the following song, which to a lady the descendant of Wallace, and many heroes of his truly illustrious line, and herself the mother of several soldiers, needs neither preface nor apology.

Scene—A field of battle—time of the day, evening—the wounded and dying of the victorious army are supposed to join the following

SONG ON DEATH.

"Farewell, thou fair day, thou green earth, and ye skies,
Now gay with the broad setting sun;
Farewell, loves and friendships; ye dear, tender ties,
Our race of existence is run!

"Thou grim king of terrors, thou life's gloomy foe,
Go, frighten the coward and slave;
Go, teach them to tremble, fell tyrant! but know,
No terrors hast thou to the brave!

"Thou strik'st the poor peasant—he sinks in the dark,
Nor saves e'en the wreck of a name:
Thou strik'st the young hero—a glorious mark!
He falls in the blaze of his fame!

"In the field of proud honour—our swords in our hands,
Our king and our country to save—
While victory shines on life's last ebbing sands—
O, who would not die with the brave!

"The circumstance that gave rise to the foregoing verses was, looking over with a musical friend M'Donald's collection of Highland airs, I was struck with one, an Isle of Skye tune, entitled *Oran an Aoig*, or, *The Song of Death*, to the measure of which I have adapted my stanzas. I have of late composed two or three other little pieces, which, ere yon full-orbed moon, whose broad impudent face now stares at old mother earth all night, shall have shrunk into a modest crescent, just peeping forth at dewy dawn, I shall find an hour to transcribe for you. *A Dieu je vous commende!*" *Vol.* ii. *p.* 385.

---

*To Miss G****.*

"Madam, *August* 1793.

"SOME rather unlooked-for accidents have prevented my doing myself the honour of a second visit to Arbigland, as I was so hospitably invited, and so positively meant to have done. However, I still hope to have that pleasure before the busy months of harvest begin.

"I enclose you two of my late pieces, as some kind of return for the pleasure I have received in perusing a certain MS. volume of poems, in the possession of Captain Riddel. To repay one with an *old song*, is a proverb, whose force you, Madam, I know will not allow. What is said of illustrious descent is, I believe, equally true of a talent for poetry; none ever despised it who had pretensions to it. The fates and characters of the rhyming tribe often employ my thoughts when I am disposed to be melancholy. There is not among all the martyrologies that ever were penned, so rueful a narrative as the lives of the poets.—In the comparative view of wretches, the criterion is not what they are doomed to suffer, but how they are formed to bear. Take a being of our kind, give him a stronger imagination and a more delicate sensibility, which between them will ever engender a more ungovernable set of passions than are the usual lot of man; implant in him an irresistible impulse to some idle vagary, such as, arranging wild flowers in fantastical nosegays; tracing the grasshopper to his haunt by his chirping song, watching the frisks of the little minnows in the sunny pool, or hunting after the intrigues of butterflies—in short, send him adrift after some pursuit which shall

shall eternally mislead him from the paths of lucre, and yet curse him with a keener relish than any man living for the pleasures that lucre can purchase; lastly, fill up the measure of his woes by bestowing on him a spurning sense of his own dignity, and you have created a wight nearly as miserable as a poet. To you, Madam, I need not recount the fairy pleasures the muse bestows to counterbalance this catalogue of evils. Bewitching poetry is like bewitching woman; she has in all ages been accused of misleading mankind from the counsels of wisdom and the paths of prudence, involving them in difficulties, baiting them with poverty, branding them with infamy, and plunging them in the whirling vortex of ruin; yet, where is the man but must own that all our happiness on earth is not worthy the name—that even the holy hermit's solitary prospect of paradisaical bliss is but the glitter of a northern sun, rising over a frozen region, compared with the many pleasures, the nameless raptures that we owe to the lovely Queen of the heart of Man!" *Vol.* ii. *p.* 422.

To Mr. Cunningham.

"*Brow, Sea-bathing Quarters, 7th July* 1796.

"My dear Cunningham,

"I RECEIVED yours here this moment, and am indeed highly flattered with the approbation of the literary circle you mention; a literary circle inferior to none in the two kingdoms. Alas! my friend, I fear the voice of the bard will soon be heard among you no more! For these eight or ten months I have been ailing, sometimes bedfast and sometimes not; but these last three months I have been tortured with an excruciating rheumatism, which has reduced me to nearly the last stage. You actually would not know me if you saw me: Pale, emaciated, and so feeble, as occasionally to need help from my chair; my spirits fled! fled! but I can no more on the subject; only the medical folks tell me that my last and only chance is bathing, and country quarters, and riding. The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced to 35*l.* instead of 50*l.* What way, in the name of thrift, shall I maintain myself and keep a horse in country quarters, with a wife and five children at home, on 35*l.*? I mention this, because I had intended to beg your utmost interest, and that of all the friends you can muster, to move our commissioners of excise to grant me the full salary. I dare say you know them all personally. If they do not grant it me, I must lay my account with an exit truly *en poete*; if I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger.

"I have sent you one of the songs; the other my memory does not serve me with, and I have no copy here: but I shall be at home soon, when I will send it you. Apropos to being at home: Mrs. Burns threatens in a week or two, to add one more to my paternal charge, which, if of the right gender, I intend shall be introduced to the world by the respectable designation of Alexander Cunningham Burns. My last was James Glencairn, so you can have no objection to the company of nobility. Farewell." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 467.

To Mr. Thomson.

"*September* 1793.

"YOU may readily trust, my dear Sir, that any exertion in my power is heartily at your service. But one thing I must hint to you; the very name of Peter Pindar is of great service to your publication, to get a verse from him now and then; though I have no objection, as well as I can, to bear the burden of the business.

"You know that my pretensions to musical taste, are merely a few of nature's instincts, untaught and untutored by art. For this reason, many musical compositions, particularly where much of the merit lies in counterpoint; however they may transport and ravish the ears of you connoisseurs, affect my simple lug no otherwise than merely as melodious din. On the other hand, by way of amends, I am delighted with many little melodies, which the learned musician despises as silly and insipid. I do not know whether the old air *Hey tuttie taitie* may rank among this number; but well I know that, with Fraser's hautboy, it has often filled my eyes with tears. There is a tradition, which I have met with in many places of Scotland, that it was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannock-burn. This thought in my solitary wanderings,

warmed me to a pitch of enthuſiaſm on the theme of liberty and independence, which I threw into a kind of Scottiſh ode, fitted to the air that one might ſuppoſe to be the gallant Royal Scot's addreſs to his heroic followers on that eventful morning *.

BRUCE TO HIS TROOPS ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF BANNOCK-BURN.

To its ain tune.

" SCOTS, wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has aften led;
Welcome to our gory bed,
Or to victorie.

" Now's the day, and now's the hour;
See the front o' battle lour;
See approach proud Edward's power,
Chains and ſlaverie!

" Wha will be a traitor-knave?
Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha ſae baſe as be a ſlave?
Let him turn and flee!

" Wha for Scotland's king and law
Freedom's ſword will ſtrongly draw,
Free-man ſtand, or Free-man fa',
Let him follow me!

" By Oppreſſion's woes and pains!
By your ſons in ſervile chains!
We will drain our deareſt veins,
But they ſhall be free!

" Lay the proud uſurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do, or die!

" So may God ever defend the cauſe of truth and liberty as he did that day! —Amen." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 107.

SONG.—CLARINDA.

" CLARINDA, miſtreſs of my ſoul,
The meaſur'd time is run!
The wretch beneath the dreary pole,
So marks his lateſt ſun.

" To what dark cave of frozen night
Shall poor Sylvander hie;
Depriv'd of thee, his life and light,
The ſun of all his joy?

" We part—but by theſe precious drops
That fill thy lovely eyes!
No other light ſhall guide my ſteps,
Till thy bright beams ariſe.

" She, the fair ſun of all her ſex,
Has bleſt my glorious day:
And ſhall a glimmering planet fix
My worſhip to its ray †?"
Vol. iv. *p.* 288.

* " This noble ſtrain was conceived by our poet during a ſtorm among the wilds of Glen-Ken in Galloway."

† The following extempore lines, written in a lady's pocket-book, were communicated to the Editor, by a learned gentleman, as the production of Burns: he takes the liberty of inſerting them, and alſo of adding an epigram, ſuppoſed to be written by our poet, in an inn, near the Carron Works.

Lines written in a Lady's Pocket-book.

Silence in love ſhows deeper woe,
Than words, though e'er ſo witty;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
Deſerves the greater pity.

Written on a Pane of Glaſs in the Window, at the New Inn, near the Carron Iron Works.

We cam na here to view your works
In hopes to be mair wiſe;
But only, leſt we gang to hell,
It may be nae ſurpriſe.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—CHEMISTRY—MUSIC.

ESSAYS and Notes on Husbandry and rural Affairs. By J. B. Bordley. With Plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Marsman.*

The System followed during the two last Years by the Board of Agriculture further illustrated; with Dissertations on the Growth and Produce of Sheep and Wool, as well Spanish as English; also Observations upon the Poor and Poor Laws. To which are added, Remarks on the Mode of Culture and Implements of Husbandry used in Portugal: and an Inquiry into the Causes of the present Scarcity, and Means proposed to remedy it in future. By John Lord Somerville. With Plates. Second Edition. 8vo. 7s. *Miller.*

A Manual of a Course of Chemistry; or, a Series of Experiments and Illustrations necessary to form a complete Course of that Science. By J. B. Bouillon Lagrange. Illustrated with 17 Plates. Translated from the French. To which is added, an Appendix, by the Translator. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. *Cuthell, Vernor and Hood.*

The Monthly Musical Journal; consisting of the newest and best foreign Music, and of original British Music. Conducted by Dr. Busby. No. I. 5s. (To be continued Monthly.) *Phillips.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Pearce, A. M. Minister of the Gospel, Birmingham; with Extracts from his most interesting Letters. Compiled by Andrew Fuller. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Button.*

EDUCATION.

Trifles; or, Friendly Mites towards improving the rising Generation: being a Collection of original Pieces. By the Author of the "Happy Family at Easton House," "Juliana," &c. 18mo. 2s. *Hurst, Newbery.*

Memoirs of Dick the Little Poney, supposed to be written by himself; and published for the Instruction and Amusement of good Boys and Girls. 12mo. 2s. *Walker.*

The Stories of Senex; or, Little Histories of Little People. By E. A. Kendal. 12mo. 2s. *Newbery.*

The School Room Party, out of School Hours: a little Work, that will be found, for young Ladies and Gentlemen of every Description, a most pleasing Companion to the Leverian Museum: so called from its original Possessor, the late Sir Ashton Lever. 12mo. 9d. *Hurst.*

GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the Malay Tongue, with the Characters, as spoken in the Peninsula of Malacca, the Islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Pulo Pinang, &c. &c. Compiled from Bowray's Dictionary, and other authentic Documents, manuscript and printed. 4to. 7s. 6d. *Sewell.*

HISTORY.

The true History of the Conquest of Mexico. By Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of the Conquerors. Translated from the original Spanish, by Maurice Keating, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Kildare. 4to. 1l. 5s. *Wright.*

Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army of Reserve, under the Command of the Chief Consul Bonaparte.

naparte. Tranſlated from the French of JOSEPH PETIT, Horſe Grenadier in the Conſular Guard. To which is added, a Map of the North-weſt Part of Italy, with a Sketch of the Route of the Army from the Alps to the Plains of Marengo, &c. Together with a biographical Sketch of the Life and military Actions of General Deſaix. By C. POUDRAS. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Jordan.*

Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic, towards the Cloſe of the eighteenth Century: in a Series of Letters. By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. *Robinſons.*

LAW.

The Juſtice of the Peace and Pariſh Officer. By RICHARD BURN, L.L.D. late Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Carliſle; and continued by JOHN BURN, Eſq. his Son, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Counties of Weſtmorland and Cumberland. Nineteenth Edition, conſiderably enlarged. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. bound. *Cadell and Davies.*

An Abridgment of the Caſes argued and determined in the Courts of Law, during the Reign of his preſent Majeſty. By THOMAS WILLIAMS, Eſq. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. 15s. each. *Robinſons, Kearſley.*

Remarks on the Poor Laws, and on the Maintenance of the Poor. By WILLIAM BLEAMIRE, Eſq. Barriſter at Law, and one of the Police Magiſtrates. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Butterworth.*

A Digeſt of Hindu Law on Contracts and Succeſſion; with a Commentary. By JAGANNAT'HA TERCAPANCHANANA. Tranſlated from the original Sanſcrit, by H. T. COLEBROOKE, Eſq. of the Honourable Company's civil Service, Calcutta. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. *Debrett.*

The Spirit of Marine Law; or, Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty; being a conciſe but perſpicuous Abridgment of all the Acts relative to Navigation. Alphabetically arranged, and the Subſtance and References to the ſeveral Clauſes placed in the Margin. By JOHN IRVING MAXWELL, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late of the Royal Navy. 8vo. 12s. *Chapman, Sewell.*

MISCELLANIES.

An eaſy and entertaining Selection of German Proſe and Poetry, with a ſmall Dictionary, and other Aids for tranſlating. By GEORGE CRABB. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Johnſon, Dilly and Co.*

Quaint Scraps, or ſudden Cogitations. By NATHAN COWARD, Profeſſor of Quaintneſs, and Member of the principal Cogitating Societies of Europe. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Lynn, Turner.*

Ten Thouſand Hackney Coach Fares, regulated agreeable to the laſt Act of Parliament; containing alphabetical Liſts of all the principal Fares in and about the Metropolis, with their Admeaſurements and Price: alſo the Rates of Watermen and Chairmen. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Wells and Hughes.*

Obſervations and Advices for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Muſcovado Sugar and Rum. By BRYAN HIGGINS, M. D. Part Second. 8vo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

A Vindication againſt certain Calumnies which appeared in the Newſpaper Reports of the Parliamentary Debate on the Subject of Mr. Palmer's Claims: with a copious Appendix. By CHARLES BONNOR, formerly Reſident Surveyor and Deputy Comptroller General of the Poſt Office, and afterwards Comptroller of the Inland Department of the ſame, till that Appointment was aboliſhed in the Year 1795. Reſpectfully addreſſed to Charles Bragge, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the City of Briſtol. 8vo. 2s. 6d.—*Richardſon, Debrett.*

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Rival Mothers; or, Calumny: a Novel. Tranſlated from the French of Madame DE GENLIS. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. *Longman and Rees.*

Ermina de Montroſe; or, the Cottage in the Vale. By EMILY CLARKE, Grand-daughter of the late Colonel Frederick. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.—*Wallis, Paternoſter Row.*

The Soldier Boy: a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. *Lane, Miller.*

Tales

Tales and Romances of ancient and modern Times. By JOSEPH MOSER, Esq. Author of "Turkish Tales," &c. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. *Low, Hurst.*

The Victim of Friendship: a German Romance. By SOPHIA KING. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Dutton.*

First Impressions; or, the Portrait: a Novel. By Mr. HOLFORD. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. *Lane, Miller.*

The Adventures of Telemachus the Son of Ulysses. From the French of FENELON. By the late JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L. L. D. With Plates. 2 vols. 12mo. Large Paper 12s. *Verner and Hood, Cuthell.*

An Edition in French. 2 vols. The same Plates and Price. Do. Do.

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including intermitting, remitting, and continued Fevers, eruptive Fevers, Inflammation, Hæmorrhages, and the Profluvia: in which an Attempt is made to present at one View, whatever, in the present State of Medicine, it is requisite for the Physician to know respecting the Symptoms, Causes, and Cure of those Diseases. By ALEXANDER PHILIP WILSON, M. D. F.R.S. Ed. Vol. II. 8vo. 9s. *Robbins*, Winchester; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Answer for the junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. By JOHN BELL, Surgeon. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Longman and Rees, Cadell and Davies.*

An Essay on the malignant pestilential Fever, introduced into the West India Islands from Boullam, or the Coast of Guinea, as it appeared in 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796; interspersed with Observations and Facts, tending to prove that the Epidemic existing at Philadelphia, New York, &c. was the same Fever, introduced by Infection imported from the West India Islands: and illustrated by Evidences founded on the State of those Islands, and the Information of the most eminent Practitioners residing on them. By C. CHISHOLM, M. D. and Inspector General of the Ordnance Medical Department in the West Indies. Second Edition. Much enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Mawman.*

A Treatise on Ophthalmy, and those Diseases which are induced by Inflammation of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure. By EDWARD MOORE NOBLE, Surgeon. 8vo. 3s. *Robinsons.*

Observations on the Effect of various Articles of the Materia Medica, in the Cure of the Lues Venerea. By JOHN PEARSON, Senior Surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary, Reader on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Callow.*

Comparative View of the Theories and Practice of Drs. Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, in the Treatment of Fever and of acute Rheumatism. By HENRIQUE XAVIER BARTA, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Johnson.*

PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1800. Parts I. and II. 4to. 1l. 5s. 6d. *Elmsly.*

The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted. By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. F.R.S. &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Johnson.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Tears and Smiles: a miscellaneous Collection; consisting of Julia, or the Victim of Love, an elegiac Ballad; Orson and Ellen, a legendary Tale; new old Ballads; an Ode to an unfortunate Princess, &c. By PETER PINDAR, Esq. With a Frontispiece. 12mo. 6s. Plate coloured 7s. *West and Hughes*

The Poems of Oliver Goldsmith. A new Edition. Adorned with Plates, designed by Hamilton, engraved by Heath, Neagle, &c. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 1l. 1s. *Da Roveray, Wright.*

Suspiria Oceani: a Monody on the Death of Richard Earl Howe, K.G. &c. By Dr. TROTTER. 4to. 2s. *Hatchard.*

The Millennium: a Poem. In three Cantos. Canto I. 8vo. 3s. *Carpenter, Hurst.*

Tales

Tales of Wonder. Written and collected by M. G. Lewis, Esq. M.P. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Bell.*

A Diſh of Hodge Podge; or, a Collection of Poems. By Paul Bobbin. 12mo. 1s. *Law.*

Convivialia et Saltatoria; or, Thoughts on Feaſting and Dancing. To which are added, an Epiſtle in Praiſe of Tobacco; and a Letter in Proſe, from the late William Cowper, Eſq. relative to the Poem on Tobacco. 12mo. 1s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

Calvary; or, the Death of Chriſt; a Poem, in eight Books. By Richard Cumberland. A new Edition. 2 vols. With Plates. Sm. 8vo. 12s. Large Paper 18s. *Lackington, Allen, and Co.*

Antonio: a Tragedy, as it was performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By William Godwin. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

The Conſpiracy of Gowrie: a Tragedy. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Bell.*

The Hiſtorical Play of King John, altered from Shakeſpeare, as it was acted at Reading School, for the Benefit of the Fund for erecting the Naval Pillar: with Notes critical and hiſtorical. 8vo. 2s. Reading printed; *Bremner, Pridden,* London.

Obſervations on the Drama; with a View to its more beneficial Effects on the Morals and Manners of Society. By Edward Green, Correſponding Member of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester. 8vo. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Wright.*

A Letter to **** *******, Eſq. on Bonaparte's Propoſals for opening a Negotiation for Peace: in which the Britiſh Guarantee of the Crown of France to the Houſe of Bourbon, contained in the triple and quadruple Alliances, and renewed by the Treaty of the Year 1783, is conſidered; together with the Conduct of our national Parties relating to it. By J. Brand, Cl. M. A. &c. 8vo. 2s. *Rivingtons.*

The American Ruſh-Light: by the Help of which, wayward and diſaffected Perſons may ſee a complete Specimen of the Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy of Republicans; and of the Profligacy, Injuſtice, and Tyranny of republican Governments. By Peter Porcupine. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Wright.*

Obſervations on the ſeventh Form of Roman Government, in a Letter to the Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. Author of "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy." 8vo. 1s. *Butterworth.*

Letters to a Member of the Britiſh Parliament, on the Abſurdity of popular Prejudices; the Cauſe of the preſent high Prices of Food; the Means of ſpeedy Alleviation; and the Meaſures moſt proper for ſecuring future Plenty. By Thomas Parsons. 8vo. 1s. *Cruttwell,* Bath; *Robinſons,* London.

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occaſioned by the bad Harveſt of 1799; on the Means of preſent Relief, and of future Plenty. With an Appendix, containing Accounts of all Corn imported and exported; with the Prices from 1697 to the 10th of October 1800, and alſo ſeveral other Tables. By John Lord Sheffield. 8vo. 3s. *Debrett.*

Repreſentation of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations; upon the preſent State of the Laws for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn; and ſubmitting to his Majeſty's Conſideration ſome further Proviſions which are wanting to amend and improve the ſaid Laws. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

Radical Means of counteracting the preſent Scarcity, and preventing Famine in future: including the Propoſal of a Maximum, founded on a new Principle. To which is prefixed, an Addreſs to the Legiſlature on a Plan for ameliorating the Condition of Society at large. By George Edwards, Eſq. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

Reſolutions, earneſtly ſubmitted to the Attention of the ſeveral Aſſociations, which may be entered into throughout the Kingdom, in Furtherance

therance of his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation, recommending Frugality and Economy in the Consumption of every Species of Grain: with cursory Remarks. By the AUTHOR of "An Appeal to the good Sense of the higher and wealthier Orders of the People, &c." 12mo. 1s. per Dozen, or fifty for 3s. *Hatchard.*

War proved to be the real Cause of the present Scarcity, and of the enormous high Price of every Article of Consumption: with the only radical Remedies. By ROBERT WAITHMAN, Common Councilman of the City of London. 8vo. 2s. *Jordan.*

Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of the late and present Scarcity and high Price of Provisions, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G. First Lord of the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. *Wright.*

An Abridgment of Mr. Girdler's Publications on the Cause of the high Price of Provisions. By the AUTHOR himself. 8vo. 2s. *Seeley, Wright.*

Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Forestalling, and Regrating. To which are annexed, References to the following popular Topics: the Conduct of the Farmers; the Expedience of raising the Wages of Labour; and the Influence of War on the Prices of Provisions. 8vo. 1s. *Hare and Traer, Jordan.*

Thoughts of an old Man of independent Mind, though dependant Fortune, on the present high Price of Corn. 8vo. 1s. *Reynolds, Simmons.*

SERMONS.

Select Sermons, translated from the French of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux. To which is prefixed, an Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England. Second Edition, considerably augmented. Sm. 8vo. 4s. *Clarke,* New Bond Street.

Industry and a pious Submission, Charity and a strict Economy, recommended and enforced, as the best Means of alleviating the present Distress: a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Anne, Westminster, on Sunday, the 14th Day of December 1800, being the Day on which his Majesty's Proclamation on the Scarcity of Grain was directed to be read. By JOS. JEFFERSON, A.M. F.A.S. 4to. 1s. *Robson, Rivingtons.*

The Diffusion of Divine Truth: a Sermon preached before the Religious Tract Society on Lord's Day, May 18, 1800, and published at their Request. By DAVID BOGUE. 8vo. 6d. *Williams.*

Reflections on the present State of Popery, compared with its former State: a Sermon preached at Salters' Hall, November 2, 1800. By ROBERT WINTER. 8vo. 1s. *Conder, Button.*

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Barking, in the County of Essex, on Sunday, May 25, 1800. By SAMUEL CROUTHER, M.A. 4to. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

On the prevalent and increasing Neglect of the Holy Communion: a Sermon. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Account of the Number of Communicants at the quarterly Sacraments, in the Parish Church of Sheffield, for the last twenty Years. By GEORGE SMITH, M.A. Curate of the said Church, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 6d. *Gales,* Sheffield; *Matthews,* London.

Freedom of Inquiry, and Zeal in the Diffusion of Christian Truth, asserted and recommended in a Discourse delivered at Bristol, July 9, 1800, before the Society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England for performing Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books. By THOMAS BELSHAM. 12mo. 1s. *Johnson.*

The Gospel Testimony: a Sermon preached at the opening of the new Meeting, near Greenland Dock, Rotherhithe, Aug. 25, 1800. By JOHN TOWNSEND. 8vo. 1s. *Matthews, Button.*

Sermons on various Subjects, preached at Hendon, in Middlesex. By the Rev. W. M. TRINDER, L.L.B. and M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. Second Edition. 10s. *Dwyer, Longman and Rees.*

THEOLOGY.

An Harmony of the Epiſtles of the Holy Apoſtles; with a Summary, Notes, and an Index of Texts. By the Rev. PETER ROBERTS. 4to. 16s. *Deighton*, Cambridge; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

TRAVELS.

Travels through the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco; in Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Matanian, Angola, Maſſi, Monoemagi, Muſchako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haouſſa, &c. &c. and thence through the Deſert of Sahara and the North of Barbary to Morocco, between the Years 1781 and 1797. By CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK DAMBERGER. With a Map and three coloured Plates. Tranſlated from the German. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Another Tranſlation; with coloured Plates and a Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Phillips.*

Travels in Africa. By MUNGO PARK. 8vo. With Plates. 10s. 6d. *Nicol.*

PRINTS—BOOKS OF PRINTS.

The Diſciples at Emmaus, from a Picture by P. J. DE LOUTHERBOURG, R. A. and the Transfiguration, its companion, from a Picture by R. SMIRKE, R. A. 2 Prints. 1l. 1s. *Bowyer.*

The Death of Captain Falknor on board the Zebra, in the Weſt Indies, when in the Act of laſhing the Bowſprit of the French Ship to his own Capſtern. Painted by STOTHARD, engraved by BROMLEY and BLACKBEARD. 1l. 6s. *Bowyer.*

The Slate Mine, and a View near Matlock, in Derbyſhire, its companion, from Pictures painted by P. J. DE LOUTHERBOURG, R. A. 2 Prints 2l. 2s. *Bowyer.*

Six Views in Wales, from Drawings by Miſs SMIRKE. Coloured. 1l. 1s. *Bowyer.*

The Surrender of the Dutch Admiral De Winter, and the Diſperſion of his Fleet on the memorable 11th of October 1797: containing the Portraits of Admiral Lord Duncan, Admiral De Winter, Captain Sir W. Fairfax, and the Officers of his Majeſty's Ship the Venerable. Painted by COPLEY, engraved by WARD. Size 2 f. 6½ in. long, 1 f. 10½ in. high. 3l. 13s. 6d. *Copley.*

Portrait of Lord Nelſon, ABBOT p. HEATH ſc. 10s. 6d. Proofs, or in Colours, 1l. 1s. *Heath.*

A Print of Mr. Cooke in the Character of King Richard III. from a Drawing in the Poſſeſſion of Thomas Harris, Eſq. DEIGHTON del. 2s. 6d. Coloured 4s.

A Collection of Engravings, from ancient Vaſes of Greek Workmanſhip, diſcovered in Sepulchres in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but chiefly in the Neighbourhood of Naples, during the Courſe of the Years 1789 and 1790, now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir William Hamilton, K. B. his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples. Publiſhed by Mr. W. TISCHBEIN, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples. Folio. Vol. III. 3l. 3s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Antiquities of London and its Environs; containing Views of Houſes, Monuments, Statues, and other curious Remains of Antiquity; engraved from the original Subjects, and from original Drawings, communicated by ſeveral Members of the Society of Antiquaries; with Remarks and References to the Works of Pennant, Lyſons, Stowe, Weever, Camden, Maitland, &c. By J. T. SMITH. Containing 96 Plates. 3l. *Manſon.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

The Works of the late James Harris, Eſq.; with an Account of his Life and Writings. To be publiſhed under the Direction of his Son, the Earl of Malmeſbury. 2 vols. 4to. With Plates.

Travels in Spain and Portugal. By Profeſſor LINK. Tranſlated from the German.

A Supplement to Johnſon's Dictionary; wherein the palpable Errors of that

that Work are attempted to be rectified, and all the material Omiſſions in it ſupplied. By GEORGE MASON, Eſq. 4to.

Tranſactions of the Oriental Society. With Plates. Vol. I. 4to.

The Perſian Moonſhee. By FRANCIS GLADWIN, Eſq. Containing the Grammatical Rules; the Pund Nameh of Sadi; Forms of Addreſs, &c.; Specimens of Arabic; ſelect Tales and pleaſing Stories, in an eaſy Style, Perſian and Engliſh; Dialogues, Perſian and Engliſh; Lives of the Philoſophers, Perſian and Engliſh; Kowáyid us Sultanet Sháh-Jehan; ſome Chapters of the Goſpel of St. Matthew, Perſian and Engliſh; with Notes by the late WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Eſq. Royal 4to. With 32 Plates.

The Oriental Linguiſt: an eaſy and familiar Introduction to the popular Language of Hindooſtan, vulgarly, but improperly, called the Moors; compriſing the Rudiments of that Tongue; with an excellent Vocabulary, Engliſh and Hindooſtanee, and Hindooſtanee and Engliſh; accompanied with ſome plain and uſeful Dialogues, Tales, Poems, &c. to illuſtrate the Conſtruction, and facilitate the Acquiſition of the Language. To which will be added, for the Accommodation of the Army, the Engliſh and Hindooſtanee Part of the Articles of War, from Col. William Scott's Tranſlation; with practical Notes and Obſervations. By the AUTHOR of the Engliſh and Hindooſtanee Dictionary. 4to.

A Dictionary, Engliſh and Hindooſtanee, in which the Words are marked with their diſtinguiſhing Initials, as Hinduwee, Arabic, and Perſian; whence the Hindooſtanee (or what is vulgarly but improperly called the Moor Language) is evidently formed. To which will be prefixed, a Grammar of the Hindooſtanee Language. By JOHN GILCHRIST. 3 vols. Royal 4to.

The Bakhtyar Nameh; or, the Story of Prince Bakhtyar and the Ten Viziers; being a Collection of Perſian Tales, from a Manuſcript in the Poſſeſſion of Sir William Ouſeley. 8vo. Engliſh and Perſian.

The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter; or, a View of the Hiſtory of Hindooſtan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Aſia, for the Year 1800. To which will be prefixed, a Hiſtory of India, from the earlieſt Ages. 8vo.

Twelve Heads, from the Laſt Judgment of Michael Angelo, of the ſame Size as in the freſco Picture; to be engraved Fac-ſimiles of Drawings made in Rome, 1797. By RICHARD DUPPA. In two Parts. With Letter-preſs.

Commemoration of the Four great naval Victories over the French, Spaniſh, and Dutch Fleets. Painted by SMIRKE and BOWYER, the Figures engraved by BARTOLOZZI. 1l. 12s. 6d. each, Proofs 2l. 2s. Subſcriptions received by *Bowyer*, Pall Mall.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS, &c. IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DE BOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Voyage en Gréce, par SCROFANI, fait en 1794 et 1795. Avec Cartes et Fig. Paris, An ix. 3 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Journal de la Littérature étrangére, premiere Année. Paris, An ix. Il en paroît un No. par mois. Prix 1l. 7s.

Journal d'Oppoſition littéraire, ou Mémoires Secrets de la République des Lettres. Les 7 prem. Nos. 10s. 6d.

SWEDIAUR, Materia Medica, ſeu Cognitionis Medicamentorum ſimpliciorum Epicriſis analytica. Paris, An viii. 2 vols. 18mo. 5s.

Voyage autour du Monde, pendant les Années 1790, 1791, 1792, par MARCHAND. Redigé par FLEURIEU. Paris, An viii. 5 vols. 8vo. et Atlas. 3l. 3s.

Do. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

——— Pap. fin. 8l. 8s.

Deſcription des Plantes nouvelles et peu connues du Jardin de M. Cels. Paris, 1800. Fol. Fig. Premiere livraiſon. 4to. 15s.

Do. Fol. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Marengo, ou Campagne d'Italie par l'Armée de Reſerve, commandée par Bonaparte. Paris, An ix. 8vo. 2s.

Grammaire Allemande de Gottſched. Straſb. An viii. 8vo. 6s.

De Amoribus Pancharitis et Zoroæ. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 6s.

Dictionnaire Allemand-François, et François-Allemand, à l'Uſage des deux Nations. 5me Edit. Straſb. An ix. 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 16s.

Do. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Almanac National de France pour l'An ix. 8vo. 8s.

Notions Mathématiques de Chimie et de Médicine, ou Théorie du Feu. Par MANGIN. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 6s.

Deſcription d'un Télégraphe très complet. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 1s.

Recherches ſur l'Exiſtence du Frigorique. Paris, An viii. 8vo. 3s.

Nouvelle Claſſification des Mouches à deux Ailes. Par MEIGEN. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Hiſtoire d'Olivier Cromwell. Par DUGOUR. Paris, An vi. 2 vols. 18mo. 4s.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY DULAU AND CO. SOHO SQUARE, AND CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Des Signes et l'Art de penſer conſidérés dans leurs Rapports mutuels. Par J. DEGERANDO. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Paris, An viii.

NOUVEAUX STEREOTYPES.

Malherbe.
Poemes de Voltaire.
La Henriade.
Horace.

Tableaux de la Révolution Françoiſe, ou Collection de Gravures repréſentant les Evénemens principaux qui ont eu lieu en France pendant la Révolution, par une SOCIETE D'ARTISTES, et accompagnées chacune d'un Diſcours hiſtorique, compoſé par une SOCIETE DE GENS DE LETTRES. Folio. 60 livraiſons à 7s. la livraiſon, contenant chacune 2 Gravures.

Lettre Latine de pluſieurs Evêques de France au Pape Pie VI. et Reponſe du Souverain Pontife; traduites en François par un PRETRE exilé pour la Foi. 8vo. 1s.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

Sur la Viſite des Vaiſſeaux neutres ſous Convoi, ou Examen impartial du Jugement prononcé par la Tribunal de l'Amirauté Anglois, le 11 Juin 1799, dans l'Affaire du Convoi Suedois, avec quelques Additions et Corrections, par M. T. F. W. SCHLEGEL. Tradnit du Danois ſous les Yeux de l'Auteur, par M. DE JUDE. 8vo. 4s. *Debrett.*

Les Avantures de Gil Blas. 4 tom. 12mo. With Plates. 12s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Telemaco. 2 tom. 12mo. With Plates. Large Paper 12s. *Vernor and Hood.*

INDEX

TO THE

REMARKABLE PASSAGES.

N. B. *For the Titles of the Books, Pamphlets, &c. ſee the Index prefixed to the Volume.*

A.

ABYSSINIAN river, ſource of, 131
Achilles and Patroclus, tombs of, 141
Acting, improved ſtyle of, 31
Actors, eminent French, 26
Adelphi buildings, 309
Ages, on the dark, 254
Agriculture in Wales, 409
———, &c. improvements in Scotland, 282
Albatroſs, extraordinary flight of, 205
Albert of Auſtria, death of, 84
Aldrich, Dean, 309
Amboyna, viſit to the governor of, 250
Anacharſis Cloots, account of, 45
Anceſtry, Welſh, pride of, 409
Anecdotes from the Tohfet of Mujailis, 12
———, Arabian and Perſian, 53
Arabian edifices in Spain and Sicily, 393
Arabs, Djeouaby, 148
——, colony of, 250
—— on the banks of the Euphrates, 3
Arbuthnott, Dr. anecdotes and extracts from his letters, 326
Architecture, German, 310
Aſhmole, Elias, 19
Ava, account of, 88

B.

Bagdad, city of, deſcribed, 7
Balls, winter, in Paris, 376
Bank, the, 310
Barbarous people, 2, 307
Bartas's Works, Du, by Sylveſter, 218
Beaton, Card. anecdotes of, 321
———, perſecutes the Proteſtants, 322
———, aſſaſſinated, 323
Berkeley, Biſhop, anecdote of, 109
Bethgellart, 62
Birds of Paradiſe, 247
Birman Majeſty, audience of, 183
Birman empire, on our commerce with, 185
———s, military eſtabliſhment of, 180
———, character of, 181
Biron, Dutcheſs, anecdote of, 96
Black mail contribution, 179
Black ſtones, 178
Bologneſe ſchool of painting, 372
Bonnet-rouge, 375
Botanical theories, 406
Bouka iſland, fondneſs of the natives for muſic, 206
Boutan, ſultan of, 299
Boyd, Hugh, birth and family of, 98
———, correſpondence with the Public Advertiſer, 99
———, author of Junius's Letters, 100
Bread, Arabian manner of baking, 5
Browne's travels, remarks on, 135
Bruce to his troops at the battle of Bannockburn, 452
Buchannan, character of, as an hiſtorian, 225
Burke, Edmund, 21
Burns, Robert, ſketch of the life of, 283
———, extracts from his own life, *ibid.*
———, hiſtory of his own life, 327
———, ſettles on his farm, 384
———, extract from his common-place-book, 385
———, Mr. Ramſay's account of a viſit to, 386
———, diſpoſes of his farm, 388
———, particulars of his laſt illneſs, 412
———, a converſation previous to his death, 413
———, character of, *ibid.*
———, correſpondence of, 414, 415, 450, 451
———, ſong on death, 450
———, his diſtreſs and poverty, 451

INDEX TO REMARKABLE PASSAGES.

Burns, Robert, anticipation of his death, 451
———————, ſong, Bruce to his troops, 452
———————, ſong, Clarinda, 452
———————, two unpubliſhed epigrams by, *ibid.*
Buſſora, city of, deſcribed, 4
Buxadewar, curious etymology of, 166

C.

Caernarvon, 62
Caerphilly caſtle, 63
Calas, the widow, 96
Cambyſes, 343
Candy, audience of the king of, 203
Caraccis, anecdote of, 372
Catharine of Ruſſia, monuments of her reign, 424
Cattle, plundering of, 178
Cayenne, ſtate of the deported at, 361
———, Aimé and his companions landed at, *ibid.*
———, productions of, 365
Chamæ, or monſtrous ſhells, 249
Cheap, derivation of the word, 352
China gallery at Blenheim, 34
Chineſe deputies, viſit from, 129
Chriſtians, worſhip of, in the ancient Egyptian temples, 345
Cicero and his daughter Tullia, 288
———, Lord Arundel's ſtatue of, 338
Clairon's, Mad. early attachment to the ſtage, 27
Clans, conflicts of, 178
Coal-heavers, 381
Coals, average coſt of, 380
——, pillage of, 381
Coal-trade to the port of London, 379
Connan's, St. well, 124
Conſcience, poetical deſcription of, 64
Conſtitutional prieſt, 376
Convents of Rahaans, 128
Corinth, the maid of, 287
Corn, the manner of threſhing at Idos, 9
Coway Stakes, near Walton, 244
Coucy, expedition of, 136
Cranes at Diarbekir, 8
Crimes, ancient cuſtom of commuting, 405
Culprit, the, 67

D.

Death, a ſong on, by Burns, 450
Deroziere's account of his reſearches in Egypt, 346
Devotee, extraordinary mortification of, 251
Diemen's Land, a detached iſland, 261
Digby family, portraits of, 312
——, Sir Kenelm and Lady, *ibid.*
Dive, Dip, derivation of the words, 352
Dogs, Chineſe, 211
Draper, Sir William, 102
Dreſs, curious regulations in, 265
Dryden's education, family, &c. 170
——— Tragedy of Amboyna, 171
——— Prologues and Epilogues, 173
——— diſtreſſes, 174
Dryden's Letter to Dennis, 211
——————— Tonſon, 213
——— Ode, criticiſm on, 304
——— Lady Elizabeth, to her ſons, 214
———'s, J. Letter to Mrs. Steward, 215
Duelling, on, 48
Duellift, an elegy, 65
Dunſtaffnage, curious cuſtom at, 125
Dumbartonſhire, agriculture of, 123
Dutch Eaſt India governments, abuſes in, 3

E.

Egg-taking, dangerous employ of, 407
Egypt, remarks on travellers in, 342
Egyptian architecture, 343
Egyptians, ancient, tombs of, *ibid.*
Elephants, wild, mode of catching, 182
England—Milton, 289
Ethelred, King, 230
Ethiopia, account of, from a Perſian MS. 13
Etymologicon Magnum, ſpecimens of a new, 351
Evening and night ſcenery of the poets, 301
Exile, the, 67
Eyebrow, diſtortion of, 110

F.

Fairford church, painted window at, 371
Farms, large, the evils of, 354
Faſhion, power of, 433
Feſtiniog, 62
Fidgi, cannibals of, 297
Fiſh, laws reſpecting the ſale of, 418
Fletcher of Saltoun, account of, 324
Fox and the Aſs, a fable, 391
Franklin, Dr. 19
Frederick II. Emperor, 392
———————'s tomb opened, 394
French, oath required of them in Kaffa, 48
Funeral dance and feſtivals, 124

G.

Gallinipper, a tale, 187
Gardening, on landſcape, 32
Gavel-kind, 353
Geneva, ſcalade of, 138
Glandular ſwelling in the throat, 295
Glaſtonbury, antiquity of the George inn at, 230
Gold found about lead hills, 224
Goldſmith, Dr. 102
Grave, derivation of the word, 352
Greek, to a beautiful, by a prieſt of Smyrna, 233
Guiana, climate, natural hiſtory of, &c. 361

H.

Halifax, Lord, and Pope, 21
Harveſt-home, 113
Health, ode to, 390
Hedge-hog, ſea, new ſpecies of, 262
Henry VIII. obliges Lord Windſor to exchange a manor, 245
Henry's, Dr. Hiſtory of Great Britain, 72
Herbois, Collot, account of, 111
Hidalgos, or gentlemen beggars, 47

Highlanders,

INDEX TO REMARKABLE PASSAGES.

Highlanders, diſtreſſes of, 176
Hindoos, great autumnal feſtival of, 217
Hogs, wild, 5
Holbein, Hans, 21
Hooli, feſtival of, 213
Hume and Rouſſeau, 69
Hume, David, letters from, 72
Huſbandry, ſtate of, in Wales, 408

I.

Icolmkill, library at, 178
Imagination of the mother affecting the unborn infant, 59
———, on the government of, 226
India, Weſt, trade, depredations on, 370
Impromptu to a lady engaged at commerce, 233

J.

Jehaun Shaw, intercepted letter from, 55
———, Prince Aurungzebe's letter to, *ibid.*
Jekyll, Sir Joſ. anecdote of, 265
Jones, Sir William, verſes to, 233

K.

Kames, Lord, account of, 68
Kilſyth, Lady, diſcovery of the remains of, 221
Knights Templars, 264
Kotzebue's tragedy of Demetrius, 94
——— ——— works, liſt of, 97

L.

Llanberris lake, 61
Llannon, 63
Law, Mr. anecdotes of, 313, 335
Laws, exiſting, amendment of, 51
Literary impoſture, 13
Louis d'or, 427
Luton houſe, 309
Lyric poetry, on, 302

M.

Maggiore, ruins of the imperial palace of, 9
Malacca, the Jeſuits at, 209
Man-of-war bird, 205
Mandeville, Sir John, 210
Mango, Lady, a character, 111
Margam Abbey, 63
Margaret's, St. Weſtminſter, window at, 371
Mariner, the ſhipwrecked, 67
Marriage ceremonies in Tibet, 294
Mary in Heaven, lines addreſſed to, 331
Matai, which preſerves the harveſt from pillage, 260
Mathematical ſtudies, 19
Memnon, palace of, 344
Milk, frauds in the ſale of, 49
Mill priſon, Plymouth, 270
Milton's verſification of the Pſalms, 220
Milton and Swift, anecdotes of, 172
Mind, preſence of, in a young man, 375
Mines of Setrouſhteh, 307
Mirabeau, anecdotes of, 14
Mirage, an optical phenomenon, 146
Miſſals, Engliſh, 369
Minchead, natural curioſities at, 235
Mothers who ſuckle their children, 377
Mourner, the deliberate, 391
Mouſtiquaire, or tent, a defence from inſects, 363
Muley, Emperor of Morocco, 20
Mummies, Egyptian, 346

N.

Narrainee, a ſilver coin, 216
National cuſtoms, 432
Naunton's letter to Duke of Buckingham, 336
Negroes, conſequence of their emancipation, 366
Nelſon's victory, lines written during the illuminations for, 389
Nonconformity, ſingular inſtance of, 123

O.

Odes of Gray, Collins, &c. on, 303
Oſtraciſm of the mace, 138

P.

Painting, eminent collections, 372
——— in England, on origin of, 340
Palermo, buildings of, 392
———, burial-places at, 395
Paul, Emperor, anecdotes of, 443
———, additional traits of, 449
Papuan iſlands, 249
Paſſing-bell, the, 389
Pegue, purificatory ceremonial at, 91
———, celebration of a feſtival at, 90
———, dramatic repreſentation at, 91
Penhryn drinking-horn, 407
Peter I. equeſtrian ſtatue of, 425
Phaulkon, hiſtory of, 209
Phenomenon, in Wales, 63
Philip and Mary kept their Chriſtmas at Hampton Court, 244
Philoſophy, natural, on the ſtudy of, 17
Phoſphoric phenomenon in the ſea, 204
Piety, on books of, 143
Plundered property, receivers of, 416
Plunderers on the Thames, 333
Poems, lines in the blank leaf of a volume of, 392
Poet, character and temperament of a, 450
Polyandry peculiar to Tibet, 292
Port Eliot, pictures at, 272
Printing, art of, 253
Prometheus, 298
Proviſions, on the preſent diſtreſs for, 35
Purleches, a tribe of Patagonians, 21
Pulpit, on the eloquence of, 189
Pyrites at Charmouth, 273

R.

Ragland caſtle, 64
Regiments, method of raiſing in Scotland, 175
Religious proceſſions, 128
Reſtaurateurs, cards of, 430
Revenue, inferior officers of, 382
Reynolds, Sir Joſhua, 371

Reynolds and Rembrandt, anecdote of, 272
Rhodes, coloſſus of, 290
Richardſon the painter, anecdote of, 372
Robeſpierre, character of, 43
Romuald. St. a tale, 188
Rouſſeau's reſidence in England, 72
——— infanity, *ibid.*
Rumphius, the naturaliſt, 249
Ruſſians, national character of, 444
———, prieſts, 446
———, faſts, images, &c. *ibid.*

S.

Salt laws, impolicy of, 125
Samarcand, deſcription of, 305
———, capture of, 306
Samiel, or hot winds, 6
Sands, moving, of Africa, 133
St. Croſs, hoſpital of, 269
Scarf, cuſtom of preſenting a white, 250
Scotch academies, 221
——— peaſantry, 281
Sculpture, origin of the art of, 286
Sepulchres, Egyptian, 346
Serpents, enormous, 301
Sextus V. and the Conſtable of Caſtile, 20
Seymour, Sir Edward, 401
Shelburne houſe, 309
Shippen, William, 402
Shoemadoo, the great temple at Pegue, 126
Shops, ſtalls, Pariſian, 428
Sicily, ſports introduced into, by the Arabians, 394
Sicilian nunneries, 395
Sieyes, Abbé, notice relative to, 14
Slave, ſingular motive for the confinement of one, 448
Smith, Adam, character of, 70
Smugglers, 271
Solitude, 67
Somerſet houſe, 310
Soobah of Buxadewar, 165
Spiders eaten by the natives of New Caledonia, 298
Stained glaſs, 369
Statuary, antique, introduced into England, 338
Sugar, coffee, extenſive plunder of, 383
Sunbury, ſingular bequeſt to the poor of, 245
Suwarof, anecdotes of, 441
Sweden, King, portrait of, 421
———, propoſed match between him and Alexandra of Ruſſia, *ibid.*
———, cauſes of its failure, 423
Swiſs, their origin, 82
——— country divided into cantons, 83

T.

Tanſillo, L. account of, 57
Taſſiſudon, paper manufactory at, 167
Taſſo and Collins, on the freaks of, 223
Taſte, on, 108
Tea, legend concerning, 211
——, its culture, &c. *ibid.*
Tempeſt poetically deſcribed, 113
Teſhoo Lama, inauguration of, 296
Theban harpers, figures of, 134
Thompſon, William, memoirs of, 107
Tibet, ſeaſons of, 252
——, manner of preſerving meat at, 252
——, mineral productions of, 294
Tin-mine at Polgooth, 271
Tineh, Queen of Tongataboo, 162
Tippoo Sultaun, 274
———, attachment of his women, *ibid.*
———, ſlain at Seringapatam, *ibid.*
Tomb, derivation of the word, 352
Tonſon, the bookſeller, 174
Torregiani, Pietro, 266
Trees in New Holland, ſingular bark of, 161
Troy, ancient, ſite of, 140
Tumuli, 273
Twilight, poetical deſcription of, 113

U.

Upas, or poiſon-tree, 246

V.

Vapours, peſtilential, 405
Vatican library, 10
Vegetation, quick, inſtances of, 300

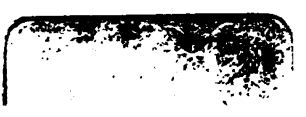
W.

Wandipore, bridge of, 216
Water-ſpout, 259
Welſh landlady, 62
Weſtminſter hall deſcribed, 266
———, tournaments at, 267
Wheat at Aireſford market, prices of, 335
Williamſon, Dick, the eat-eater, 337
Wilſon, Beau, anecdotes of, 313
Wincheſter cathedral, 270
———, ſingular epitaph, *ibid.*
Wind inſtruments, faculty of prolonging found of, 215
Wines, adulterated, 426
Wiſeheart, George, execution of, 323
———, predicts the downfal of Beaton, *ibid.*
Woden's dyke, 273
Wolſey's entertainment at Hampton Court, 242
Wookey Hole deſcribed, 232

Y.

York minſter, window at, 371

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

Printed by S. GOSNELL, Little Queen Street, Holborn.

MAR 15 1948